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VERSES

*Made by the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, one
the 20th of Julij, 1665, addrest to his
Mistris. [From an old MS.]*

Though Philis your preuailing charmes
Hath forct my Delia from mine armes,
Thinke not your conquest to maintaine
By riger or unjust disdayne.
In vaine, fare nimph, in vaine you striue,
For loue douth seldome hope suruiue.
My hearte may languish for a time,
As all Beautyes in their prime
Haue justifi'd such crueltye,
By the same fate that conquer'd me.
When Age shall come, at whose command
Those troopes of beautye must disbande,
A rivaul's strength once tooke away,
What slaues soe dull as to obey?
But, if you will learne a nobler way,
To keepe this Empire from decay,
And their for euer fix your Thone,
Bee kinde, but kinde to mee alone.

[From the Oxford Herald.]

EDWARD DYER.

A celebrated Poet in Queen Elizabeth's reign, descended from a family of that name in Somersetshire, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford. He was employed in several embassies by Elizabeth, was knighted, and made Chancellor of the Garter. It does not appear that the following specimen of this writer's poetical abilities has ever been published. It is now printed from a MS collection of poems, written about the year 1600.

Amidst the fayrest mountayne topps,
Where Zepherus doth breathe
The pleasant gale, that clothes with
flowres
The valleys underneath,
A shepparde liude, that dearly loude;
Deare Loue, tyme brought to passe
A fforrest nimphe, who was as fayre
As euer woman was.
His thoughtes were higher then the hills
Wherof he had the keepe,
But all his actions innocent,
As humble as his sheepe:

Yet had he powre, but her pure thoughtes
Debar'd his powers to rise
Higher then kissinge of her handes,
Or lookinge in her eyes.

One day, (I neede not name the daye
To louers of their sorrows,
But say, as once a shepparde sayd,
Their mone nights haue no morrows,)
He from his sheep-cot ledd his sheepe
To pasture in the lease,
And ther to feed while he, the while,
Might dream of his disease.

And all alone (if he remayne
Alone, that is in loue,)
Unto himselfe alone, he mourn'd
The passions he did proue.
Oh beuens! (gouth he,) at these th'effects
Of faithfull loue's desarts?
Will Cynthea now forsake my loue?
Haue women faithless hearts?
And will not witts, nor woords, nor
woorks,

Nor long-endur'd laments,
Bring to my playnts, pitie or peace;
Or to my teares, contents?
I, that enchain'd my loue desires,
From change thoughts as free,
As euer were true thoughts to her,
Or her thoughts false to me.

I, that for her my wandring sheepe
Forkoose, forgott, forwent;
Nor of my selfe, nor them tooke keepe,
But in her loue's content.
Shall I, like meads with winter's rayne
Be turned into teares,
Shall I, of whose true feelinge payne,
These greenes the record beares:

Causeles be scorn'd, disdayn'd, despis'd?
Then witnes this desire;
Loue was in woman's weed disguise,
• And not in men's attire.
And thus he said, and downe he lies,
Synging as life would part.
Oh, Cynthia, thou hast angel's eyes,
But yet a woman's heart!

QD. MR. DIER.

[From the Oxford Herald.]

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P R E F A C E

TO THE

FIRST PART OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND VOLUME.

Quò magis in dubiis hominem spectare periculis
 Convenit, adversisque in rebus noscere qui sit.
 Nam veræ voces tum demum pectore ab imo
 Ejiciuntur, et eripitur Persona, manet Res.

IT is a remark of the Elder **PLINY** that one of the principal objects of Nature in the creation of the Cock, was to warn men against the indulgence of indolence, and to rouse them to activity and labour. “*Gallos excitandis in opera mortalibus, rumpendoque somno esse à Naturâ genitos, cum sole cubitum euntes, quintâque castrensi vigiliâ ad curam laboremque revocantes, nec solis ortum incautis paventes obreperé.*”

We also have these periodic warnings, when we are roused to self-examination, and are induced to place ourselves before our Readers, Friends, and Correspondents, with the anxious desire to know whether, for the preceding Six Months, we have discharged our duty to our own credit and their satisfaction. We flatter ourselves that we have: And having, in this interval, brought to their final, and it may be presumed successful, accomplishment, two great and important incidental labours, “*The History of Leicestershire,*” and the “*Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century,*” we experience no diminution of zeal or elasticity; and look before us with the hope that this, our almost only present Literary Labour, will proceed with its accustomed vigour. We are further warned by the solemn language of the philosophic **LUCRETIVS**, which we have adopted for our motto, to use no other language but that of Truth and Soberness; and this compels us ingenuously to acknowledge that the aspect of things about us is far from being brighter than when we last appeared before

our Readers in an Address like the present. We then spoke, with the energy of Men and Freedom of Britons, of our unalterable attachment to the Religious Establishment of our Country. If it were then in apprehended peril, it is not less so at the present period, when our honest zeal is termed Bigotry; our hesitation in admitting those to power, who never yet enjoyed without abusing it, is denominated Illiberality. But we pause, not without adhering with due solemnity to our former protestations, not without invoking our Countrymen to be firm in their principles, unshaken by the general fever of the times, and undaunted by clamour or by menace.

Let us turn, not unreluctantly, to a subject about which all parties, all sects, all mankind, are agreed.—Ask of the meanest person that you meet the value of Learning? he will say it is of the greatest. Inquire of those whom you may encounter at the Court, in the City, in the Streets, or in the Markets, whether they are acquainted with Learning? If they say they are, ask them again whether they are desirous to improve their knowledge:—One and all will eagerly and anxiously express their wish to do so.—Here then we rest, and make our honourable stand.—Here we provoke no enmities, irritate no parties, offend no sects, inflame no passions.—As we are to all acceptable, so on our part, as long as the cause of Religion and good Morals is preserved inviolate, we receive without prejudice, and countenance without distinction, whatever has a tendency to promote Knowledge and the Sciences in all their various ramifications.

To this unreserved and candid declaration, we may be permitted to subjoin the patriotic wish, that the present inauspicious fermentations, of every description, may be speedily and effectually allayed. Nor will it be unbecoming the Spirit of Loyalty, by which we trust we have been invariably distinguished, still further to add the hope, that the new direction and path which the Dæmon of War is now about to take, may lead to the confusion, humiliation, and defeat, of that Individual, who, by the mysterious dispensations of Providence, has, for so long a period, been permitted to erect his conquering Throne upon the misery and anguish of the Nations of the Earth.

July 15, 1812.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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Sun—Even. Mail
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and STONEY STANTON, in Leicestershire;
and with a Representation of SLATER'S Cooking Apparatus.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1812.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for December, 1811. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days. Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat.	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	45 51		30-10	mostly cloudy, very light rain, evening high wind [clear
2	43 44		29-19	temperate, rainy night, morning cloudy, afternoon mostly
3	43 48		30- 1	cloudy, showery, high wind
4	40 45		29-14	cloudy at times, showery, high wind
5	32 29		29-16	morning light snow, mostly clear [windy
6	33 40		30- 6	morning cloudy at times, afternoon cloudy, evening rain,
7	46 51		30- 2	cloudy, light rain at times
8	51 48		29-14	cloudy, sometimes rainy
9	37 41		29- 8	morning rainy, afternoon mostly clear
10	34 39		29- 8	mostly cloudy, some light rain
11	32 37		29-18	clear
12	31 39		30- 7	cloudy, afternoon light rain
13	49 52		30- 4	cloudy, evening rainy, windy
14	35 40		30- 5	clear
15	38 46		30- 5	cloudy
16	36 41		30- 0	cloudy, high wind
17	33 38		29-18	cloudy, rain most of the day
18	33 46		30- 1	cloudy, some light rain
19	45 48		30- 1	cloudy
20	45 52		30- 1	rainy
21	44 44		30- 1	morning clear, afternoon cloudy, some rain
22	26 35		30-11	morning mostly clear, afternoon cloudy, evening clear
23	41 46		30-10	clear
24	36 41		30-10	cloudy and dark
25	28 32		30-12	clear
26	26 29		30- 5	cloudy and misty, afternoon light snow
27	26 33		29-14	morning cloudy, with snow and rain, afternoon clear
28	27 31		30-11	clear
29	24 30		29-18	cloudy at times
30	20 30		30- 6	cloudy at times, some very light snow
31	17 33		30- 6	cloudy at times, evening some rain

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for Jan. 1812. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1812.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1812.
Dec.	°	°	°			Jan.	°	°	°		
24	43	43	32	30, 10	small rain	10	33	34	34	30, 10	rain
25	29	33	28	, 20	fair	11	34	37	37	29, 87	cloudy
26	28	33	25	29, 70	sleet	12	25	38	35	, 87	fair
27	25	33	32	, 03	snow	13	34	39	37	, 90	cloudy
28	30	33	30	, 24	snow	14	37	42	36	, 99	cloudy
29	30	32	25	, 56	cloudy	15	36	43	32	30, 10	fair
30	25	32	26	, 90	fair	16	32	42	40	, 18	foggy
31	26	32	38	, 98	cloudy	17	39	41	36	, 18	foggy
1	35	42	33	, 76	fair	18	37	46	40	, 11	cloudy
2	40	46	36	, 50	fair	19	43	47	43	, 05	cloudy
3	36	43	35	, 20	rain	20	38	44	34	29, 90	fair
4	32	39	33	, 39	cloudy	21	32	37	32	, 91	fair
5	33	33	36	, 15	snow and rain	22	32	35	33	, 80	cloudy
6	30	37	33	, 70	fair	23	31	33	32	, 91	cloudy
7	33	36	35	, 62	snow	24	32	34	29	30, 01	fair
8	33	37	32	30, 04	fair	25	30	43	43	29, 99	cloudy
9	29	33	33	, 12	snow	26	43	46	40	30, 01	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1812.

Mr. URBAN, *Conduit St. Jan. 7.*

TO the late verbal reprint of the *Art of Poesie* by Puttenham, is prefixed such few particulars as I could glean of the life of the author, and appended thereto some of his poems, for the first time identified, called the *Partheniades*. Of his Christian name the opinions varied too much, and the authorities in support of both George and Webster were too strong, to decisively reject either. George had been used by Steevens, and Webster by Ames in the *Typographical Antiquities*, and again by Ritson in the *Bibliographia Poetica*: to oppose either of these authorities required the discovery of some new testimony, nearly coeval with the author; and which, considering the literary pursuits of the above writers and others that might be named of equal credit, there could be little reason to suppose could yet remain uninspected among the Harleian MSS.

I have to acknowledge, a confidence in the extent of prior researches made me too hastily give place to the name of Webster, which bears little appearance of one baptismally bestowed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in the present instance may be rejected as erroneous*. The Author's full name appears, in the following title of a defence of his royal mistress upon the execution of Mary Queen of Scots.

"An apologie or true defence of her Mat^e. honor. and good renoune against all such as haue unduelie sought or shall seek to blemish the same with any injustice, crueltie, or other unprincely behaviour in any parte of her Mat^s. proceedings against

* We have it cited for a surname, as "Puttenham or Webster's arte of English poesie." See *Letter to J. P. Kemble, esq. involving strictures on a recent edition of John Ford's Dramatic Works, 1811.*

the late Scotisch Queene. Be it for her first surprince, imprisonment, process, attaynder, or death.

"By very firme reasons, authorities and examples proveing that her Mat^e. hath done nothing in the said action against the rules of hono^r: or armes or orherwise, not warrantable by the law of God and of man.

"Written by George Puttenham to the service of her Mat^e. and for large satisfaction of all such persons both princely and private who by ignorance of the case, or partialitie of mind shall happen to be irresolute and not well satisfied in the said cause."

Harl. MSS.

Jos. HASLEWOOD.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 18.

WHEN at Lisbon in the month of October last, I made the under-written extract and marginal note from an old book, intituled "A Compleat History of Europe from the Treaty of Nimeguen," in the possession of a gentleman there. The note and signature are in the same handwriting.

J. FORD,

Lieut. 79th Reg.

"1685. But Jefferies was not the only person that was the king's agent in this bloody work; for Kirk, one of his majesty's good officers, had after the Duke's defeat caused 90 wounded men at Taunton to be hanged, not only without permitting their wives and children to speak to them, but with pipes playing, drums beating, and trumpets sounding, and boiled their quarters in pitch to set them up in several parts of the town: though Kirk was positive afterwards, when he was charged with being concerned in such barbarity, that he had instructions, both from the king and his general, to do what he did."

"I was with Kirk during his whole stay at Taunton, where he executed but 19 out of 20; which last number he had orders to hang, signed by my Lord Feversham,

MARTIN KILBEGREW."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

THE following very interesting Original Letter from Bp. Atterbury, with whose hand-writing you are well acquainted, is not in either of the Editions of his "Epistolary Correspondence." It is indorsed "Late Bp. of Rochester to Mr. Taylor."

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

Sir, *Paris, Dec. 14, 1731.*

You will be surprized, and perhaps a little frightened, to receive a letter from me, after almost nine years' interruption of our correspondence. But the occasion, on my side, is as extraordinary as the attempt, and will, I hope, excuse it. You cannot help being written to by me; nor is there any crime in it, if you reveal to a minister of state the first step of our intercourse, as I desire you would, for my sake as well as your own, in order to your obtaining leave in form to make answer to what I now write, or shall hereafter write on the same subject. It is of such consequence to me to have your advice and assistance in an affair of law now depending, that I shall willingly be at the charge of a sign manual towards procuring it.

Sir, my elder and only brother, lately dead, has dealt more cruelly with me than the Act of Parliament did: for that left me the small temporal fortune I then had, or might afterwards justly expect, in order to keep me abroad from contempt and starving. But my brother, taking advantage from my circumstances, which he knew would render it difficult for me to question whatever he should do, has endeavoured to withdraw what the Act itself intended I should enjoy, and to strip me, by an unjust will he has made, of the patrimony which by law belongs to me.

A small estate in land, which he possessed, was, in default of issue male from him, entailed on me by my father. My brother has left no other issue but a daughter of his daughter, who has a good portion assigned her, and inherits beside a good estate from her mother. To all this he has added by his will the bequest of that land which my father, in such an event, gave to him only for life, and to me after his death: and, to alleviate and cover this injustice, he has given me an hundred pounds by a codicil lately added to his will; and has mentioned

me there with esteem and dearness, after never having shewed any instance of either since I was abroad, or assisted me with one shilling out of his fortune at a time when he did not know but I might have stood in the utmost need of it.

I am under no obligation, therefore, to suffer the unrighteous disposition he has made of an estate given me by my father to take place, if you shall find that my title to it is good, and will allow me your assistance in order to assert it. I am persuaded you will find no obstruction towards procuring leave for this purpose, it being matter of common humanity and justice, and within the intention of the Act.

As soon as you have obtained such leave, I will hope to hear from you; and in the mean time have desired Mr. Morice to do what can be done at this distance towards laying the proper evidences and instructions before you. He may be of more use in furnishing these upon his return than he can be now; however, I am not willing to lose any time, when I have so little of it left, and my 70th year is (as you know it is) near approaching. Haste, in this case, is requisite, if I hope to be the better for what my father designed me, and thought he had, without wronging any body, conveyed to me in due form of law. If he did so, and it really belongs to me, there is no man of worth and honour who will think it unfit that I should be put, by your assistance, into a condition of obtaining it.

Be pleased to make the steps that are proper in this case, and to add this obligation to the others you have formerly laid on, Sir,

Your most obedient
and ever faithful humble servant,
FRA. ROFFEN.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

THE following inscription is on a handsome mural monument in the parochial chapel at Ravenfield, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire. It is the only legible inscription now remaining there to an antient and respectable family (the Westbys), that long (during, I believe, some centuries) resided at Ravenfield, and in the adjoining hamlet of Firsby; rebuilt (but not to its present extent) the hall house, and owned the estate till the

the year 1749, when Wardel George Westby, esq. (who married an aunt of the earl of Holderness, but had no surviving male issue) disposed of it to Mrs. Elizabeth Parkin of Sheffield, co. York, and of Woolley near Bath. This gentleman and his lady died in London within a few years afterwards, his lady being the survivor. They left an only daughter, but of whom I know no particulars.

If you would be so good as to give the inscription a place in your pages, it will remain a memorial of the family, when the monument, very possibly, may not be. B.

M. S.

Hic vel propè jacet quicquid mortale fuit
 George Westbei,
 verè generosi, ex antiquâ Westbeorum
 familiâ orti,
 in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi nutriti, et in
 Legibus
 Anglicanis educati,
 in Deum, amicos, inimicos, cunctos,
 pii, benigni,
 benevoli, probi.
 Qui toto plùs anno patiens paralyticus
 hinc demud
 migravit tertio Calend. Feb. ætatis
 anno 53,
 Salutis verò 1685,
 unicum superstitem relinquens Filium
 Thomam,
 et Sorores duas, scilicèt Annam et Eli-
 zabetham.
 Hoc monumentum in testimonium amo-
 ris erga charissimum
 Maritum posuit ejus Uxor mœrens.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

I SEND you, in the hand-writing of Dr. Lort, some memoranda, worth preserving, which he has indorsed, "Extracts from Maty's Letter to the Vice-chancellor, from Florence, Feb. 1768." Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

"Great Duke of Florence attentive to the business of the State; also to Science, and particularly Natural History, of which he has collected a large Museum, under the care of Fontana. —*Provectura tamen sunt quam quæ apud expertes incitamentis videri solent.*

"Mosaic Painting encouraged by the Prince.

"P. 2. *De cultu divino*—I do not understand.

"Jesuits here about 400, not remarkable for wealth or learning. Education of Youth taken from them,

and placed in the hands of the *Patres Scholarum Piarum*.

"Tuscany ill cultivated; the product of ten harvests is computed to be spent in seven years.

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ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CLVIII.

(REMARKS, &c. continued from p. 518.)

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WIN.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL,

Visited 1810.

"Though Canterbury be the higher stall,
Winchester is the better manger."

The meaning of this old saw being so obvious, little need be said in explanation, otherwise than to express some surprize that this church of Winchester is so indifferently attended to in regard to common necessary repairs. The West front remains in the same neglected condition as it appeared in 1789. The North transept, one of the grandest examples of Saxon architecture, has indeed been cleared since the foregoing date from the rubbish that usually filled up its ailes; yet still continues to be shut out from the rest of the fabrick, as though it were a part possessing neither use or beauty. I found a few repairs going on in the choir; but, on enquiry, was given to understand the progress was so slow, that many visitors had suspected the requisite funds for executing the same were either deficient or circumscribed, so that a lively and vigorous prosecution of the undertaking was altogether an impossible thing. I recollect no other trace of ecclesiastical care. The yearly visitation paid to Waynesfleet's monumental chapel is duly performed, but with such a duty the Church has no concern; Magdalen College looks to this. Beaufort's monumental chapel, its companion in splendour and noble design, fares rather ill in this respect: no reverential sons pay obligatory attention to the sublime sepulchral memorial; it is left to take its chance, as it is called, either from the damage sustained in being exposed to the out-of-repair vaultings over it, or from the depredations of mischievous people, encouraged by those who resort to the spot for no other purpose but to censure and deride the pious remains of antient art. William de Wykeham's monumental chapel, like that of Waynesfleet's, and from the like motives, also meets with protection.

Notwithstanding the seeming fair condition of the two more fortunate chapels, there are a few objections to be made to what the hands of ignorant repairers and beautifiers have done to them. The mutilations wrought on the statues of Wykeham and Waynesfleet, in the noses, mouths,

and other particular parts, by the rage of barbarous and misguided zeal, have been restored, but in such a slovenly disgraceful manner that perhaps this part of the undertaking had better not have been attended to. The shields and other embellishments more directly on Wykeham's tomb, also restored, but in a modern fancy way, by paintings instead of sculptured work, according to the original design. These incongruities may probably escape a casual observer; but to the patient and exploring eye of an artist they appear most glaring and unseemly. How far the engraving of the head of Waynesfleet in a recent publication of his Life can be valued, becomes a question, when more attention was paid by the engraver to a plaster cast of the head (including its modern deformities) than to a drawing made for the occasion, with natural restorations of the parts before dilapidated. Hence the want of the delineator's name to the engraving is accounted for.

Though the prince of poets (Shakespeare) and the prince of painters (the late Sir Joshua Reynolds) in their labours have each endeavoured to render the memory of Beaufort odious, his statue in this church is uninjured, perfect in all its lines, and to certain passers-by (unbiassed in their minds when reflecting on the real character of the Cardinal) a memento of "terrific awe and veneration."

There is in this church a kind of griping avaricious propensity with the officers deputed to shew the same to strangers. Artists and other ingenious men are most unfeelingly *pressed* in this sort; which, with the extreme difficulty they stand under in obtaining leave from the higher powers to study after the antiquities, render the following public questions necessary.

Are the revenues of the ecclesiastical establishment unequal to remunerate its menial attendants, that they must seek their wages from the accidental payments of certain travellers? and is example found in some corner of the foundation thus to warrant the *driving away* literary men or artists, the handers-down to posterity of passing events and existing antiquarian objects, through the means of hard pecuniary requisitions?

Yours, &c.

AN ARCHITECT.

A ME-

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at CLAPTON, in Hackney.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Evap. 100ths of inch.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Wind.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			
Dec. 19	52	46	29.75	29.70	—	—	W.
20	53	46	29.65		.15	.60	S. W.
21	48	27	29.65		—	—	W.
22	44	31	30.20		—	—	N. E.
23	44		30.10		—	—	W. N. W.
24					—	—	
25		24			—	—	N.
26		22	29.60	29.40	—	—	N.
27	31	24	29.40	29.98	—	—	S. W.—N.
28	35	26	29.05		—	—	
29	34	22	29.80		—	—	N.
30	30	24	30.05	29.94	—	—	N.
31	36	34	29.90		—	—	N.
Jan. 1	41	36	29.85	29.75	—	—	S. W.
2	45	33	29.95	29.61	—	—	S. W.
3	40	30			—	—	S.
4	35		29.46		—	—	S. W.—E.
5	34	30			—	—	N.
6	36	30	29.75	29.68	—	—	N. W.
7	38	31	29.89	29.61	—	—	N. W.
8	36	27	30.18	30.10	.25	—	N.
9	37				—	—	N. W.
10	35	33	30.25	30.18	—	—	N. W.
11	37	32	30.16		—	—	N. W.
12	37	32	29.90	29.89	—	—	N. N. W.
13	39	37	29.82	29.76	—	—	N. W.
14	41	35	30.12	30.05	—	—	N. W.
15	44	29	30.18	30.14	—	—	W.
16	41	34	30.21	30.20	—	—	S. W.
17	40	33	30.26	30.25	—	—	N. W.
18	44	40	30.26		—	—	W.
19	42		30.18		—	—	W.
20	40	29			—	—	N.

OBSERVATIONS.

Dec. 19. Cirri and haze, cloudy day. 20. Small rain, wind by night. 21. Cloudy, windy, hazy, some rain followed. 22. Fair day and various clouds: at night a *Corona Lunar* coloured. 23. Various clouds; the atmosphere finely coloured at sunset. 24. Cloudy and hazy. 25. Clear, and a few light Cirri. 26. White frost and cloudy sky: some Cirri afterwards. 27. Cloudy and frosty, then snow and rain. 28. Some snow fell toward evening. 29. Cloudy. 30. Clear A. M. cloudy P. M. 31. Cold, frosty, and cloudy morning, then warmer.

1812, Jan. 1. Complete thaw. 2. Lofty Cirri, then showers. 3. Clear and showers: windy night. 4. Foggy and raw. 5. Showery. 6. Cirrus and Cirrocumulus, cloudy P. M. 7. Snow before night; windy. 8. Showers of Snow. 9. Cirrus and Cirrocumulus, dark snowy night. 10. Cloudy and foggy, thaw. 11. Cloudy. 12. Fair, with various clouds. 13. Long and gentle showers. 14. Clouds and haze. 15. Fair gilded linear Cirri at sunset. 16. Hazy. 17. Hazy and calm. 18. Much cloud: some stars visible by night. 20. Fair Cirri, Cirrocumuli, and Cumuli, followed by Cumulostratus.

The Hygrometer has been accidentally damaged, so I cannot give a report this month. I believe I forgot to mention that the figures in the columns entitled *Rain* and *Evaporation* signify the 100ths of an inch of rain and vapour fallen or flown off since the date of the last observation.

Five Houses, Clapton, January 22, 1812.

THOMAS FORSTER.

Mr.

Printed, May Jun 1812 14 1 p. 9.

ALBERBURY CHURCH, SHROPSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, Salop, July 20.

AS you sometimes illustrate your far-famed Museum with views of Churches, I am induced to send you a view of the curious old Church of ALBERBURY, in Shropshire. Probably some of your antiquarian friends will favour the publick with a descriptive account of it. THOMAS PARR, who lived to the great age of 152 years, 9 months, and some days, was born at Winnington in this parish; and at the age of 105 years did penance in the Church of Alberbury, for an amour with Catharine Milton. The cottage in which he resided still remains, and retains the name of *Parr's Cottage*. J. P.

A Series of Letters on ACOUSTICS, addressed to Mr. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Teacher of the Piano-Forte.

SIR, LETTER I.

IN conversing with professors of great eminence both as practical musicians and composers, I have most frequently found them totally uninformed in the science of Acoustics; a science which instructs us in the nature and properties of sound. It is for their benefit, therefore, I have compiled the following work.

I am well aware that a knowledge of ratios and vibrations would not have made them better performers, or better composers; but there is no reason to imagine that it would have cramped their genius, or restrained their fancy. No one acquainted with the elegant as well as scientific compositions of the late Dr. Boyce, regrets that he was profoundly versed in the science of musical calculation.

The epistolary style is best adapted for a work intended to convey much miscellaneous information, to those who have neither leisure nor opportunity for studying Acoustics, or collecting and comparing a number of valuable experiments; and to whom it is an object to see the result of any particular mode of temperament, without bestowing at least four hours in calculating the *Beato*, which constitute the merits or demerits of the system.

I shall dedicate the remainder of this letter to a little historical information, and begin by saying somewhat about the musical writers and musical instruments of the Antients.

Musick was practised by men of
GENT. MAG. January, 1812.

the first rank at Rome. Plutarch places musick, viz. singing and playing on the lyre, among the qualifications of Metella, the daughter of Scipio Metellus.

The first writer upon Musick was Lasus Hermionensis; but his work is lost, as are all the works of very many more both Greek and Latin authors.

Aristoxenus, the disciple of Aristotle, is the first writer extant on Harmonics. Euclid, the author of the Elements of Geometry, is next to Aristoxenus, having written an "Introduction to Harmonics." I shall merely give you the names of subsequent writers; Aristides, Quintilianus, Alypius Gaudentius, Nichomachus, Bacchius, Claudius-Ptolomæus the famous mathematician, Boethius, Martianus Capella, St. Augustine, Aurelius-Cassiodorus.

By *Harmonics*, they understood, "a power or faculty perceptive of the differences of sounds with respect to acuteness and gravity."

I will not waste your time, so much more profitably employed, with any account of their Systems, Genera, Modes, Mutations, Melopœia. For information on these subjects, I refer you to Dr. Burney's and Sir John Hawkins's History of Musick.

One circumstance will surprise a modern musician; the antients did not allow the *major-third* to be a *consonance*. The fact is, in consequence of their tuning by perfect 4ths and 5ths, the *major-thirds* were a comma too sharp; and consequently very offensive. And this I conceive to have been the reason why they had not musick in parts, that is, they sung and played only in the unison and octave; which is positively asserted by Aristotle in his Problems (very many of which relate to musick). Because, had they tuned their lyres as our harps, organs, and piano-fortes are tuned, it is impossible but in pre-luding they must have discovered the beautiful effect of *major and minor-thirds*, and *major and minor-sixths*, which would necessarily have led to simultaneous harmony. Of the comma I shall say more in its proper place; but at present shall only observe that, when you have tuned your violin or violoncello by four perfect fifths, the first and the last string, as an octave sixth, will be a comma too sharp; and if

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

THE following very interesting Original Letter from Bp. Atterbury, with whose hand-writing you are well acquainted, is not in either of the Editions of his "Epistolary Correspondence." It is indorsed "Late Bp. of Rochester to Mr. Taylor."

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

Sir, *Paris, Dec. 14, 1731.*

You will be surprized, and perhaps a little frightened, to receive a letter from me, after almost nine years' interruption of our correspondence. But the occasion, on my side, is as extraordinary as the attempt, and will, I hope, excuse it. You cannot help being written to by me; nor is there any crime in it, if you reveal to a minister of state the first step of our intercourse, as I desire you would, for my sake as well as your own, in order to your obtaining leave in form to make answer to what I now write, or shall hereafter write on the same subject. It is of such consequence to me to have your advice and assistance in an affair of law now depending, that I shall willingly be at the charge of a sign manual towards procuring it.

Sir, my elder and only brother, lately dead, has dealt more cruelly with me than the Act of Parliament did: for that left me the small temporal fortune I then had, or might afterwards justly expect, in order to keep me abroad from contempt and starving. But my brother, taking advantage from my circumstances, which he knew would render it difficult for me to question whatever he should do, has endeavoured to withdraw what the Act itself intended I should enjoy, and to strip me, by an unjust will he has made, of the patrimony which by law belongs to me.

A small estate in land, which he possessed, was, in default of issue male from him, entailed on me by my father. My brother has left no other issue but a daughter of his daughter, who has a good portion assigned her, and inherits beside a good estate from her mother. To all this he has added by his will the bequest of that land which my father, in such an event, gave to him only for life, and to me after his death: and, to alleviate and cover this injustice, he has given me an hundred pounds by a codicil lately added to his will; and has mentioned

me there with esteem and dearness, after never having shewed any instance of either since I was abroad, or assisted me with one shilling out of his fortune at a time when he did not know but I might have stood in the utmost need of it.

I am under no obligation, therefore, to suffer the unrighteous disposition he has made of an estate given me by my father to take place, if you shall find that my title to it is good, and will allow me your assistance in order to assert it. I am persuaded you will find no obstruction towards procuring leave for this purpose, it being matter of common humanity and justice, and within the intention of the Act.

As soon as you have obtained such leave, I will hope to hear from you; and in the mean time have desired Mr. Morice to do what can be done at this distance towards laying the proper evidences and instructions before you. He may be of more use in furnishing these upon his return than he can be now; however, I am not willing to lose any time, when I have so little of it left, and my 70th year is (as you know it is) near approaching. Haste, in this case, is requisite, if I hope to be the better for what my father designed me, and thought he had, without wronging any body, conveyed to me in due form of law. If he did so, and it really belongs to me, there is no man of worth and honour who will think it unfit that I should be put, by your assistance, into a condition of obtaining it.

Be pleased to make the steps that are proper in this case, and to add this obligation to the others you have formerly laid on, Sir,

Your most obedient
and ever faithful humble servant,
FRA. ROFFEN.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

THE following inscription is on a handsome mural monument in the parochial chapel at Ravenfield, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire. It is the only legible inscription now remaining there to an antient and respectable family (the Westbys), that long (during, I believe, some centuries) resided at Ravenfield, and in the adjoining hamlet of Firsby; rebuilt (but not to its present extent) the hall house, and owned the estate till the

the year 1749; when Wardel George Westby, esq. (who married an aunt of the earl of Holderness, but had no surviving male issue) disposed of it to Mrs. Elizabeth Parkin of Sheffield, co. York, and of Woolley near Bath. This gentleman and his lady died in London within a few years afterwards, his lady being the survivor. They left an only daughter, but of whom I know no particulars.

If you would be so good as to give the inscription a place in your pages, it will remain a memorial of the family, when the monument, very possibly, may not be.

B.

M. S.

Hic vel propè jacet quicquid mortale fuit
 Georgi Westbei,
 verè generosi, ex antiquâ Westbeorum
 familiâ orti,
 in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi nutriti, et in
 Legibus
 Anglicanis educati,
 in Deum, amicos, inimicos, cunctos,
 pii, benigni,
 benevoli, probi.
 Qui toto plùs anno patiens paralyticus
 hinc demù
 migravit tertio Calend. Feb. ætatis
 anno 53,
 Salutis verò 1685,
 unicum superstitem relinquens Filium
 Thomam,
 et Sorores duas, scilicet Annam et Eli-
 zabetham.
 Hoc monumentum in testimonium amo-
 ris erga charissimum
 Maritum posuit ejus Uxor mœrens.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

I SEND you, in the hand-writing of Dr. Lort, some memoranda, worth preserving, which he has indorsed, "Extracts from Maty's Letter to the Vice-chancellor, from Florence, Feb. 1768." Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

"Great Duke of Florence attentive to the business of the State; also to Science, and particularly Natural History, of which he has collected a large Museum, under the care of Fontana. —*Provectura tamen sunt quam quæ apud expertes incitamentis videri solent.*

"Mosaic Painting encouraged by the Prince.

"P. 2. *De cultu divino*—I do not understand.

"Jesuits here about 400, not remarkable for wealth or learning. Education of Youth taken from them,

and placed in the hands of the *Patres Scholarum Piarum*.

"Tuscany ill cultivated; the product of ten harvests is computed to be spent in seven years.

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WIN.

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Visited 1810.

"Though Canterbury be the higher stall,
Winchester is the better manger."

The meaning of this old saw being so obvious, little need be said in explanation, otherwise than to express some surprize that this church of Winchester is so indifferently attended to in regard to common necessary repairs. The West front remains in the same neglected condition as it appeared in 1789. The North transept, one of the grandest examples of Saxon architecture, has indeed been cleared since the foregoing date from the rubbish that usually filled up its ailes; yet still continues to be shut out from the rest of the fabrick, as though it were a part possessing neither use or beauty. I found a few repairs going on in the choir; but, on enquiry, was given to understand the progress was so slow, that many visitors had suspected the requisite funds for executing the same were either deficient or circumscribed, so that a lively and vigorous prosecution of the undertaking was altogether an impossible thing. I recollect no other trace of ecclesiastical care. The yearly visitation paid to Waynfleet's monumental chapel is duly performed, but with such a duty the Church has no concern; Magdalen College looks to this. Beaufort's monumental chapel, its companion in splendour and noble design, fares rather ill in this respect: no reverential sons pay obligatory attention to the sublime sepulchral memorial; it is left to take its chance, as it is called, either from the damage sustained in being exposed to the out-of-repair vaultings over it, or from the depredations of mischievous people, encouraged by those who resort to the spot for no other purpose but to censure and deride the pious remains of antient art. William de Wykeham's monumental chapel, like that of Waynfleet's, and from the like motives, also meets with protection.

Notwithstanding the seeming fair condition of the two more fortunate chapels, there are a few objections to be made to what the hands of ignorant repairers and beautifiers have done to them. The mutilations wrought on the statues of Wykeham and Waynfleet, in the noses, mouths,

and other particular parts, by the rage of barbarous and misguided zeal, have been restored, but in such a slovenly disgraceful manner that perhaps this part of the undertaking had better not have been attended to. The shields and other embellishments more directly on Wykeham's tomb, also restored, but in a modern fancy way, by paintings instead of sculptured work, according to the original design. These incongruities may probably escape a casual observer; but to the patient and exploring eye of an artist they appear most glaring and unseemly. How far the engraving of the head of Waynfleet in a recent publication of his Life can be valued, becomes a question, when more attention was paid by the engraver to a plaster cast of the head (including its modern deformities) than to a drawing made for the occasion, with natural restorations of the parts before dilapidated. Hence the want of the delineator's name to the engraving is accounted for.

Though the prince of poets (Shakespeare) and the prince of painters (the late Sir Joshua Reynolds) in their labours have each endeavoured to render the memory of Beaufort odious, his statue in this church is uninjured, perfect in all its lines, and to certain passers-by (unbiassed in their minds when reflecting on the real character of the Cardinal) a memento of "terrific awe and veneration."

There is in this church a kind of griping avaricious propensity with the officers deputed to shew the same to strangers. Artists and other ingenious men are most unfeelingly *pressed* in this sort; which, with the extreme difficulty they stand under in obtaining leave from the higher powers to study after the antiquities, render the following public questions necessary.

Are the revenues of the ecclesiastical establishment unequal to remunerate its menial attendants, that they must seek their wages from the accidental payments of certain travellers? and is example found in some corner of the foundation thus to warrant the *driving away* literary men or artists, the handers-down to posterity of passing events and existing antiquarian objects, through the means of hard pecuniary requisitions?

Yours, &c.

AN ARCHITECT.

A ME-

was hardly sufficient to admit of a pier and window as wide as one of those in the front: to ease this, the internal lines of the window came flush with the wall of the Hall, and the sweeping cornice over the arch of it dies into the wall. At a distance it has the appearance of little more than half a window. Over the points of the windows is a cornice: at the angles are two grotesque heads, and one in the middle. The same cornice continues the whole of the South side, but has no heads. Over this, about eighteen years since, was a battlement (the finish of the wall); but probably it was destroyed when the roof was repaired. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Portman-sq. Jan. 4.*

IN your number for December, page 503, M. Y. wishes to be informed of such of our antient Cathedral structures as have the lanterns of their Towers open to the body of the Church. In addition to York, there is Beverley Minster, in the same county, Ely, Peterborough, Westminster Abbey, and, if I mistake not, Carlisle Cathedral.

I am sorry to hear that the opprobrious term "Gothic," first promulgated by Sir Christopher Wren, is not entirely eradicated (applied to the antient sublime Pointed architecture of this kingdom) by those who are and must be sensible to its fascinating beauty.

That Architect chose to call all our Cathedrals "mountains of stone:" Salisbury certainly must be included in the number, which for lightness and elegance is not surpassed by any Church in the known world. The epithet would have been better applied to his own works. Again, he says, "they spared neither trouble nor expence in ornamenting their fabricks:" this, in fact, is truth; but they were not "crammed in every corner." If their buildings were richly ornamented, as they often are, they were properly and justly displayed; and always produced that sublime effect for which this style is so much admired. Scarcely a wall of Sir Christopher Wren's work escaped without being "scored like loins of pork," and festooned like a playhouse.

Most of our Cathedrals, and many Parish Churches in the kingdom, were originally intended to be open to the roof, but stopped up for the conve-

nience of a Belfry. Cricklade Church, in Wiltshire, is suffered to remain open, and is remarkably enriched. St. Mary Overy's Church, in Southwark, a Cathedral in miniature, was open (the lower story of the tower), elegant arches occupying the four sides, supported by slender insulated columns, whereas the upper story (or room) is entirely plain; but this was altered at the Reformation, the Church filled with pew lumber, and a mountainous altar-screen, under the East window. The exquisite timber roof, under the tower of Merton College Chapel, Oxford, is entirely hid from public view, the groins of which are very curiously contrived.

Yours, &c.

C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Mainsforth, Jan. 8.*

IN his very amusing and instructive *Bibliomania*, Mr. Dibdin mentions, as being in Mr. Heber's possession, a Volume of Eustace's Froissart, which, it is presumed, from the arms, inscribed HENRICUS DUX RICHMONDIE, has formerly belonged to Henry VII.—May not this rare Volume have been rather the property of Henry, Duke of Richmond, natural son to Henry VIII.? A reference to the arms will at once determine the point; as those of the Duke, (viz. France and England, a Bordure quartered Ermine and compony Arg. and Az. a Batune sinister of the 2d; an inescutcheon quarterly, Gules and Varry, Or and Vert, a Lion ramp. Arg.; on a chief Az. a Castle between two Bucks' heads cabossed Argent) are very different from those of his Royal Grandfather either as Earl or King.

In 1654, or thereabouts, a Survey of all Livings, &c. was taken by order of Parliament. At the Restoration these Surveys were, I believe, ordered to be transmitted to the respective Dioceses to which they referred. It is a question of some importance to me, whether any such Surveys were sent to *Durham*; and if not, where they may at present be expected to appear—possibly at Lambeth?—I shall feel much obliged by any information on the above subject.

R. SURTEES.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

PAROCHIAL History, and her attendant Biography, are so much indebted to the labours of Mr. Daniel Lysons, that his disposition must be querulous in the extreme, who could feel

feel disposed to take hypercritical advantage of a casual oversight or accidental omission; it is, therefore, with feelings of regret, rather than of anger, that I find, in the last edition of the "Environs of London," but slight notice of the father of Bishop Corbet, and the mention of him, slight as it is, involved in some confusion. "Twickenham," says Mr. Lysons in a note, "has long been celebrated for its gardens. Bishop Corbet's father is said to have had a famous nursery there in Queen Elizabeth's time. Richard Pointer, in the same reign, was (according to a MS. of Oldys, in the possession of Craven Ord, esq.) a most curious planter and improver of all manner of rare trees." This twofold praise may center in one man, for Corbet and Pointer were *alter et idem*; and we might conclude that Oldys acquired his information from Whalley's Ben Jonson, but that he would there have found that Vincent, not Richard, was the Christian name of Corbet's father. This circumstance is thus explained by the facetious Bishop in "an Elegie upon the death of his owne Father:" (1619.)*

"VINCENT CORBET, farther knowne
By POYNTER'S name than by his owne,
Here lyes ingaged, till the day
Of raising bones, and quickning clay;
Nor wonder, reader, that he hath
Two surnames in his Epitaph,
For this one did comprehend
All that two families could lend."

His celebrity in his occupation was certainly great, and such as attracted the notice of the most intelligent cultivators of the science of horticulture; accordingly we learn that when Sir Hugh Platt was collecting materials for his "Flora's Paradise," which afterwards bore the title of "The Garden of Eden;" he held, according to Harte†, a correspondence with all lovers of agriculture and gardening throughout England, — and among the number of those from whom Sir Hugh sought and obtained information was Mr. Vincent Poynter, of the parish of Twickenham. In commendation of Sir Hugh Platt, Harte makes one observation which demands attention: namely, "such was the justice and modesty of his temper, that he always named the author of

every discovery communicated to him;" a very laudable practice, and worthy of example; but of the justice of which had Walter Harte been duly impressed, he would doubtless have attributed this observation to Charles Bellingham, Sir Hugh's editor, from whom he received it. Whether Vincent Corbet's, or Poynter's, share in the "Garden of Eden" will entitle him to notice in the Parochial History of Twickenham as an author, I am willing, Mr. Urban, to leave to your decision; but, if his claim on this head be disputed, and even rejected, as a benefactor to my native-village, his pretensions to a memorial are peremptory and unquestionable. The register of the parish records the interment of "Mr. Vincent Corbet, or Poynter, on the 29th of April, 1619," and his will (Reg. Prerogative Court Cant. Parker 49), conveyed to the poor of the parish of Twickenham forty shillings, to be paid immediately after his decease; and four loads of charcoal, to be distributed at the discretion of the churchwardens. Twickenham appears to have had another poet, in addition to Pope, Suckling, and Corbet; for Ironside,

"a sad historian of the pensive plain,"
(and who is guilty of the heinous crime of making the writer of this letter a year older than Nature decreed),—Ironside found the following copy of verses on the first leaf of the old parish registers, which he supposed to have been written by Mr. Carr:
"How few exceed this boundary of fame,
Known to the world by some things more
than name! [they die;
This tells us when they're born and when
What more? Why this is all their history:
[tween;
Enough; if virtue fill'd the space be-
Prov'd, by the ends of being, to have
been."

For nearly two centuries, this parish-register has been the "boundary of Vincent Corbet's fame," although his skill in a science very imperfectly known to his contemporaries was very distinguished, and his virtues were such as to call forth their celebration by Bishop Corbet, Ben Jonson, and a friend, referred to by the latter, whose name and eulogium I have not been fortunate enough to discover. If the Bishop's poetry had not been lately given to the publick, I
should

* Corbet's Poems, page 120, ed. 1807.

† Essays on Husbandry, vol. II. p. 113.

should have transcribed his "Elegie," which is a favourable example of his talent for verse, and which would not suffer by comparison with Jonson's; but I prefer copying the laudatory effusion of honest Ben, as a proof, among the many which exist, of his friendly and gentle disposition.

An Epitaph on Master Vincent Corbet*.

I have my piety too, which, could
It vent itself but as it would,
Would say as much as both have done
Before me here, the friend and son:
For I both lost a friend and father [ther.
Of him whose bones this grave doth ga-
Dear Vincent Corbet, who so long
Had wrestled with diseases strong,
That though they did possess each limb,
Yet he broke them, ere they could him,
With the just canon of his life;
A life that knew nor noise nor strife,
But was, by sweet'ning so his will,
All order and disposure still.
His mind as pure, and nicely kept,
As were his nurseries, and swept
So of uncleanness or offence,
That never came ill odour thence!
And add his actions unto these,
They were as specious as his trees.
Tis true, he could not reprehend,
His very manners taught t' amend,
They were so even, grave, and holy;
No stubbornness so stiff, nor folly
To licence ever was so light
As twice to trespass in his sight;
His looks would so correct it, when
It chid the vice, yet not the men.
Much from him, I profess, I won,
And more, and more, I should have done
But that I understood him scant,
Now I conceive him by my want;
And pray who shall my sorrows read,
That they for me their tears will shed;
For, truly, since he left to be,
I feel I'm rather dead than he! [come
Reader, whose life and name did e'er be-

An Epitaph, deserv'd a tomb;

Nor wants it here through penury, or
sloth, [both.

Who makes the one, so it be first, makes

"On or near the site of a house on the London road," says Mr. Lyson†, which is now the property of Lady Anne Simpson, was an old mansion, formerly inhabited by Richard Corbet, the poet, Bishop of Norwich, whose father is said to have had a famous nursery there." If it be meant that the poet's father had a

nursery on the spot where the Bishop's house stood, the inference is most probably erroneous; as the register of the interment of Vincent Corbet, and of Rose, his mother, proves that the former resided in the hamlet of Whilton. *Editor of Corbet's Poems.*

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

TO prevent others making the same mistakes with me on their first visit to London, from not understanding on cards of invitation the fashionable mode of making one hour pass for another, and the epithet of *small* to mean quite the reverse of its usual acceptation; I beg to communicate that an invitation to dinner at six o'clock must be understood at the soonest to be meant for seven, as till that hour the ladies cannot have finished their toilets.

Soon after my arrival in town, I was asked to make one of a *small select* party, which, from the limited number, promised to be most agreeable; but, finding the apartment for receiving the company, which by the bye was spacious, crowded in every part, I began to think I had mistaken the day, and had obtruded myself to make one of a great assembly to which I had not the honour of being invited. The lady of the house, however, soon set my mind at ease by welcoming me to her house, and hoping that, small as the party was, it might prove agreeable.

At another time I was asked by a lady at whose house the best company in town are to be seen, to partake of a public breakfast. No hour being mentioned on the card, and judging that late London hours might naturally make breakfast-time rather later than with us in the Country, I delayed my setting out till mid-day. When I arrived, a servant informed me that if I wished to see the Lady of the house, he believed she was not yet stirring—"That," said I, "is impossible; for I am invited this very day to breakfast with her"—"Lord, Sir!" says the porter, "the breakfast-hour is from 4 to 5." I was more astonished than ever at this distribution of time; which not suiting the craving of my appetite, I found it necessary at a neighbouring hotel to make a hearty dinner previous to my partaking of her Ladyship's splendid Breakfast.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr.

* Whalley's Ben Jonson, vol. VI. p. 358.

† Supplementary Volume to the first edition of the "Enviions of London," 1811, 4to. p. 318.

STONEV STANTON, S.E.

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into oblivion with the frivolous productions of the day, but would remain as the standards of taste and elegance, to succeeding ages. Homer, the plainest and the simplest writer of antiquity, has been admired by every judicious reader, for almost 3000 years, because his characters and descriptions are natural; or, as Dryden says of Chaucer, "because he followed Nature every where, and never went beyond her." It is observed by an eminent poet, that Nature and Homer are the same. Modern writers in the epopea have never equalled this admirable poet, because they have never been content to describe the great events, which they have selected for their subjects, with the same plain and majestic simplicity. They have attempted to embellish their poems by extravagant descriptions, incredible wonders, characters which never existed, in language composed of turgid expressions, and an endless variety of inconsistent epithets, and discordant metaphors. These poetical images have no uniform appearance, no natural features; but are monsters, decorated with all the colours of the rainbow. It is no wonder, therefore, that a reader of taste should be fatigued and disgusted with such a profusion of glaring and fantastic portraits. Let any one compare the *Jerusalem* of Tasso, the *Henriade* of Voltaire, and the most elaborate productions of some of our English poets, who have attempted the epic poem, with the works of Homer and Virgil; and while he is dazzled with the false brilliancy of the former, he will admire the inimitable ease and simplicity of the latter.

If the Dramatic Writer would follow Nature, he would never introduce his speakers declaiming in a wild, turgid, and poetic language, in their conversation on the stage. We should think it extremely unnatural, if a person, in the deepest affliction, should express the anguish of his mind in measured periods, florid similes, and splendid metaphors; and we can see no reason why these things should be thought allowable in scenes of tragical distress. The simile at the end of every act, which was usual with some of our best poets of the last age, has been justly exploded. For the same reason, tragedies in rhyme have been condemned as fantastic, grotesque, and affected compositions.

If the Historian would follow the plain and simple track, which he is directed to pursue by Nature and the order of things, his narrative would be read with more pleasure and advantage. The reader would be equally delighted and instructed. Instead of which, we have Historians, who have embarrassed their narrative by perplexing digressions, flowery descriptions, and an elaborate, formal, and pedantic diction. Never content with a familiar and easy representation of facts in their proper order, they confound the reader's imagination by an importunate display of rhetorical embellishments.

Would the speaker on the Stage attentively consider the character he represents, and the passions he wishes to express, he would never "overstep," as Shakspeare expresses it, "the modesty of Nature;" he would never vociferate in scenes, where the pathos is delineated; he would never rant in the depth of sorrow and affliction, nor ever declaim in a soliloquy, where the hero in a tragedy must be supposed to be in a sedate and contemplative attitude. Nothing can be more shocking to a judicious auditor, than to hear a person, who represented the grave, philosophic Cato, speaking his famous soliloquy, with Plato on the Immortality of the Soul before him, in a loud, fantastic, oratorical tone, pointing at the heavens, while he says,

"The stars shall fade away, the sun
himself
Grow dim with age."

If we should hear an Actor, personating Henry VI. on the stage, addressing Cardinal Beaufort in his dying moments, in these words of Shakspeare,

"Lord Cardinal, if thou think'st on
heaven's bliss,
Hold up thy hand; make signal of that
hope"—

and pronouncing them with a violent and rhetorical accent, we should be shocked at his absurdity. Nature tells us, that he should address the dying man in a calm, soft, and sympathizing tone; and that he should wait some time, before he starts back with concern and affliction, and pronounces this awful sentence—

"He dies, and makes no sign!"

Would the speaker in the House condescend to follow the dictates of Nature,

Nature, we should not see so many parliamentary orators assuming a formal aspect, using a vociferous tone, or swinging their arms, like a peasant brandishing his flail.

I therefore recommend to every person who either writes for posterity, or speaks in public, to pay the strictest attention to this excellent maxim: "Follow Nature." EUSEBIUS*.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

OXONIENSIS, LXXXI. Part ii. p. 510, offers to your Readers some just remarks on the mode of printing our version of the Bible; where the *Italic* letter is supposed to imply an "omission in the original, which ought to be added in a translation." But in the second part of his subject, after fairly alluding to the Star Chamber fine on the early Printers for their omission of the word "*not*" in the seventh Commandment (whilst he discovers one similar in the Oxford octavo edition of 1800) by printing the part quoted wholly in the *Italic*, he does not distinguish, whether the verb "*is*" stands, in the Copy then before him, in *that* letter or not. In one now before me, printed by Basket 1718, it *does so* stand; but the margin gives a different, and, I think, a better, version; "*or our high hand and not the Lord hath done all this.*" This is precisely the sense of the Septuagint translation, where the Greek article repeated before the adjective is very expressive; it is also adapted to the position, as well as termination, of the Greek adverb there used, meaning "*not*;" as well as more resembling another passage in Deuteronomy, chap. viii. 17: "Thou say in thine heart, my power and the might of my hand hath gotten me this wealth." The Latin version of Tremellius and Junius, Amsterdam, 1669, has "*fuit*," and not in *Italics*.

Not being qualified to enter into the case farther by reference to the Hebrew, I should not have intruded myself on your notice, had not the discovered omission of the word "*not*" brought to my recollection an improper insertion of that word in another publication. The very learned Dr. Vincent, in his laudable and liberal "*Defence of Public Education*," gives as a transcript from a note to Dr.

Remell's Sermon, published at the request of (what I will call the most respectable, if not, from its long-tried merits even venerable) the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, the following, as the opening of a larger paragraph: "We cannot but lament that in *very few* of our best endowed seminaries the study of Christianity has not that portion of time and regard allotted to it, &c." In a note he observes "the negative is omitted in Dr. Remell's text." The sentence certainly opens awkwardly on first reading; and might perhaps have appeared less so, if the word "*Nas*" had preceded "*the study*." But I should think that had Dr. Vincent read it a second time, immediately previous to his publishing the second edition, he would have found the insertion not to be necessary, indeed consequently improper.

P. S.—I observe Dr. Vincent addresses his "*Defence*" to the most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Meath, taking the "*superlative*" from the title-page of *his* sermon, and the list of Preachers annexed. It is indeed said, that Meath was once an Arch-bishoprick; so was one at least of our Welsh Bishopricks; but I do not hear of that highest title being in any of them revived. Arch-bishop James Usher, not unacquainted himself with Antiquities, when previously Bishop of Meath, was addressed by Sir Henry Spelman, Mr. John Selden, Sir Robert Cotton, Mr. William Camden, by Statesmen, and his Brethren of the Episcopal Bench, as Right Reverend only.

N. B. In Dr. Porteus's "*Review of the Life and Character of the Right Reverend Dr. Thomas Secker late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*," the fifth edition 1797 now before me, the Bishop acknowledged that the mistake was not the Printer's, but his own.

Yours, &c.

J. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

THE translation by your Correspondent *Oxonensis* (in your last Part, p. 511.) of the 32d Chapter of Deuteronomy, is in general very accurate; but there are two or three passages which may be rendered in a different, and, as it appears to me, in a better way.

Ver. 5. There is perhaps some error in the text of the first hemistich of this

* The late Rev. Jos. Robertson. EDIT.

this verse; as it stands at present, it will not bear the translation given by Oxoniensis; which does not indeed materially differ from the Bible translation.

"Their depravity hath corrupted them, who are no more his children."

"*Corrupti illi filios, non jam suos, ipsorum pravitas.*"

Lowth de sacrâ Poesi Hebræorum, Prælect. 15.

Verse 10.

"He fed them in a desert land."

The verb *אָפַק* hath sometimes this signification; and the Septuagint and Arabic versions, together with the Chaldee Paraphrase, so understand it in this passage. *Αὐλάγναι* is the Greek word. This rendering is likewise confirmed by the Samaritan Pentateuch.

Verse 11.

"As an Eagle carefully watches over her nest,
Broods over her young."

For this meaning of the verb *רָאָה* see Rosenmuller on the verse.

Verse 40.

"For I will lift up my hand unto the Heavens,
And will say, As I live for ever,
I will make mine arrows drunk with blood."

Of the propriety of this translation there cannot exist a doubt, as it is the usual form of an oath in the Hebrew language; besides, it adds much to the beauty and sublimity of the passage.

Being afraid of occupying too much space in your valuable Repository, I shall not make any farther observations at present, but perhaps reserve them for another occasion. W. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

BEING very desirous that an Oxford Scholar of my family should acquire some knowledge of the Hebrew language, you will oblige a constant Reader by a column of thanks to Oxoniensis, page 511. His subject is grand: an old Commentator calls this Song of Moses "a summary of the whole law; for he speaks of the mighty works of Jehovah, of the world's creation, of worshipping One God, of the race of men at the Deluge, of the confusion of tongues and division of the land, of the Israelites being a chosen people, and of the favours

shewn to them in the Desert, of the Resurrection of the Dead to come, &c. &c.

"In the first place Heaven and Earth are invoked as being incorruptible witnesses that, if the people would worship God as they ought, abundant harvests should follow with plenty of wine and of oil; but, if the Jews rebelled against God, instead of any blessing, Heaven and Earth should inflict a curse, namely, Heaven should withhold its rain, Earth should yield no fruit."

Castalio's translation of the 1st verse pleases me most. *Attendite, Cæli, dum loquor: audi, Terra, verba oris mei.* The last part commands, in character of Lawgiver; whilst the former, in *dum loquor*, solicits testimony from above.

The 2d verse is awkward through that sudden repetition of *my*; and the next word *doctrine* might easily change its place. Rain occurs twice: Oxoniensis has altered this, but the word *showers* being found in two of the lines does not please more.

The full meaning of the Hebrew word *יָרַד* may perhaps be conveyed in the two first words as follow.

Verse 2.

Inspired they shall drop like the rain;
My doctrine shall flow as the dew,
As sprinklings with wet on a bud,
And as showers to rattle o'er grass.

Your Correspondent is over-complaisant in giving us *tezeker* as Hebrew: the consonants have vowels in plenty according to the points, but not one of them consorted with *e*. If vowels may be supplied at will, it is not most probable that the world (informed, how bold, sonorous, and musical *Hebrew* was) can be satisfied with *a* short or *e* short. At the same time Welsh boys, or any boys, may be well and wisely enticed to learn by this flattering mode; yet, within sight of Radcliffe's Library can persistence in such curtailment stand uncondemned? What say the examining Masters?

Yours, &c.

P.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

I SEND you some particulars of a recent invention, which may prove of some importance to the publick. — I have for many years experienced the inconvenience of locking waggons and

and other carriages going down steep hills; and have, instead of the methods now used, latterly made use of the following expedient, which will be found much better to answer the purpose intended.

A wheel and axle of a Carriage may be occasionally locked together as follows:—almost close to the box of the wheel let there be a spring, like that in an umbrella, its nib sinking similarly into axle, by a thimble being slid on it. From wheel's box let a short spud project, which shall be stopped (and the wheel with it) by this spring's nib when up, but pass free when nib is sunk into axle: the wheel consequently will be *locked* to axle by sliding the thimble *forward* (or towards wheel), and *unlocked* by drawing *back*. Such spring and its spud on *opposite side* (but same end) of axle will make the locking *doubly* secure, and one thimble will press in both springs; the thimble may be slid to and fro by a handle or spring convenient to a person in the carriage; as I found, when sitting on my reaping machine, while drawn along. This contrivance would be peculiarly useful where the common drag chain would be inapplicable: viz. when horses were running away with a carriage: and it would retard them still more if both wheels could be locked so.

W. P.

Mr. URBAN,

N. R. Yorkshire,
Nov. 18.

DURING my rambles in a sweet romantic valley in the North of Yorkshire, I arrived at a Church, of which nothing now remains but the white-washed walls, and these will, I am afraid, soon prostrate themselves before all-conquering Time; though possibly, were Time the only enemy, they might for many years raise their humble head, and point out to the passing shepherd where his fathers sleep. Though no civil wars molest its walls, yet its present patron seems desirous to lay its honours in the dust. Though a new Church is building for the parishioners, yet in my opinion, and begging the patron's pardon, he ought to pay some little regard to the feelings of those whose ancestors are buried in the *old* Church.

“For still, beneath the hallow'd soil,
The peasant rests him from his toil,

And, dying, bids his bones be laid,
Where erst his simple fathers pray'd.”

What man then, who has any regard to the memory of his forefathers, can pass by without the greatest sorrow, when he beholds their tombs torn up from their foundation, and thrown carelessly aside? What heart would not melt? what eye would not let drop a tear? That this should happen in an age when knowledge is so universally diffused, must add very much to the regret. It is a matter of very great doubt with me, whether a patron or clergyman can remove any tombs from his church, much less destroy them: no, not even if authorized by the mandate of an arch-deacon or bishop of the diocese.—I write this, Mr. Urban, not as being myself alone deeply concerned, but through pity to those, who behold with heart-felt pain ravages committed, which must enrage not only the parties themselves but every lover of antiquity. Should you, Mr. Urban, be so kind as insert this in your Magazine (as I think the case will touch your tender feelings also), it may put a stop to these wrecks, and very much oblige a number of friends, but most of all, Yours, &c. E. W——N.

Mr. URBAN, *Conduit-street, Jan. 7.*

THE enquiry made in your last volume, respecting Emanuel Mendes da Costa, may in part be answered by the following particulars of his family, drawn up by himself, and taken from MSS. in my possession. He also collected some brief memorials of contemporary Virtuosi, which may not prove uninteresting for some future numbers; and among his loose papers are a few relative to the antiquity of the Jews, which I propose to communicate for the current volume.

Yours, &c.

J. H.

Familie Mendeciana & Da Costiana.

My grandfather (father's side) Moses, *alias* Philip Mendes da Costa, lived at Roan in France, but came to England to reside about 1692; and died at London 1739-40. Married a sister of my grandfather Alvaro da Costa's wife, Lianor Gutierrez da Costa Minha prima, my grandmother, who died in France; and in 1669 I find Fernao Mendes Guterres mentioned as my grandfather's elder or superior, and

and no doubt was her father, and is the first person of the books, e.g. *Livros de Fernao Mendes and Alvaro da Costa*. Had issue: 1. Abraham; alias John my father. 2. Sarah*. 3. Rachel†. 4. Rebecca‡. 5. Jacob§. My grandfather (mother's side)

Alvaro da Costa was born in Portugal, and came to London about 1665. He married Leonora his first cousin, sister to Dr. Mendes, and my grandmother Mendes, who outlived him many years, and died about 1704. Had issue, 1. Beatrice‡. 2. Rachel.

* Married to Samuel del Prado at Amsterdam, who dying, she returned to London, and died.... The issue of this marriage was, 1. Isaac; married first a Quiret, by whom he has issue; secondly, a Bravo, by whom he has also issue, he resides in Holland. 2. Rachel, married Mordecai, alias Marco Nasso, died leaving no issue. 3. Moses, who was unfortunate, and died single in France. 4. Rebecca, died single. 5. Leah, married to Emanuel Mendes Da Costa; died in 1763. 6. Abraham, died 27 July, 1782, I imagine in his 69th year, of an accident of cutting his leg in lopping a branch from a tree, and cutting the vein through; at his house at Twickenham, where he died. He was buried at Mile-end new burying place. He married Esther, widow of Jacob Salvador, by whom he had a son; and she died in 1788, aged about 58.

† Married to Daniel, alias Francisco Salvador, Junr. who died in Oct. 1755, and she died in June 1789. The issue of this marriage was: 1. Abigail, married to Jacob Pereira de Paibe, and died without issue. 2. Joseph, born 21 Jan. 1716, died at Charles-town, Carolina, 29 Dec. 1786, aged 70 years 11 months; and was buried in the Jew burial-ground there. 3. Jacob, who married Esther Pottet de Quiret, and leaving her a widow with two sons, Daniel and Moses, she married again to Abraham, son of Samuel del Prado (see preceding note 6). 4. Rebecca, married her first cousin Moses, son of Jacob Mendes da Costa, died June or July 1782; had issue one daughter, who married Baron Aquilar. 5. Sarah, married Moses, eldest son of Jacob Franco; she died on 5 Jan. 1758, in her 51st year, leaving two sons.

‡ Born at Roan in Normandy 1692, married Anthony Mendes, eldest son to Fernando Mendes, M. D. her first cousin. He died about Oct. 1789; and she died 18 Nov. 1762. On her coffin she was said to be aged 70 years. Their issue was: 1. Rachael, died single. 2. Anne, still (1787) single. 3. Johanna, married Jacob Dias; she died 1775, leaving one daughter. 4. Moses, alias Lewis Mendes, married to his Cousin Lydia or Leonora, and has two sons. 5. Sarah, married.... Herod, an Apothecary at Bath, died without issue. 6. Jacob, died in 1781 single.

§ Married about 1717, to Sarah Jesurun Alvaes. Their issue was: 1. Moses, born about July 1718, married his first cousin Rebecca Salvador, by whom he had one daughter. 2. Isaac, married Jedidya, daughter of Jacob Mendes da Costa, senr. and has two sons and two daughters by that marriage. He died 11th April, 1788, as I compute in his 55th year. 3. Rebecca, who married my nephew, and left one

son a widow, she married a son of Isaac Levi, issue of that second marriage.

|| John Mendes da Costa, senior. The issue led to David Mendes da Silva at Amsterdam, daughter, married to Joseph Suasso de Lima. an unfortunate man that fled to France and 4. Rachel, married to Jacob Bueno da Mes- there, leaving a numerous issue; male and

> Baron of Auvernes le Gras, at the Hague, young. The issue of this marriage was. 1. I called the Hon. Antonio alias Isaac Lopes le Gras in Flanders; Paubas; an Imperial 7 Oct. 3, 1775. He was upwards of 80. He married Anthony da Costa, his cousin german, by whom 1. Abraham, who succeeded him in title and alias Rachael, born in the old Jewry about 1680, she died Oct 10, 1764, in the new burying-ground at Mile-end on the Judith, married to Joshua Mendes da Costa, 2. Francis, alias Daniel Salvador, who was several children, who with herself have been 3. Miriam. 6. Susanna. The other daughter to the Taisete family, at the Hague. His honours

B. Meera, alias Anthony. 4. Esther (but erroneously). 5. Joseph. 6. alias Johanna, by law-suit Villareal. George. 7. . . . alias Mary. 8. Ben- and D. C. is said to be born 1699

Honours are registered in the Herald's office London l. 27. 28. Baron et Baronesse d'Avernes les Gras tout ainsi comme les autres Barons de Pais bas, patent dated Jan. 3, 1716. 2. Jacob. 3. Emanuel, married a Texeira, and died without issue. 4. Moses, married a Lima, and died leaving a numerous issue both male and female. 5. Aaron, married a Pinto, and died leaving a numerous issue both male and female. 6. Sarah, married her uncle Benjamin alias John da Costa of the Hague, and had only a daughter, who married the eldest son of Moses Suasso. 7. . . . a Texeira. 8. Abraham, posthumous, or after his father's death, married a Delin, and died, leaving one daughter, married to his nephew Abraham of Jacob Suasso.

He was a director of the Bank of England, and died Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, March 3, 1746-7, and was buried the 4th March in the new burying-ground at Mile-end next to his daughter Lady Suasso. He married in 1698 his first cousin Catherine Mendes, daughter to Dr. Mendes. She was born about 1678 in the royal palace of Somerset-house, and Catherine of Portugal, Queen of Charles II. (from whom she was named) was her godmother: she died on Friday 10 Dec. 1756, about 8 o'clock afternoon in or about the 77th year of her age. N. B. It was the 17 Kisleu A. M. 5517, but on her tombstone by mistake it is put 18 Kisleu. The issue of this marriage was: 1. Sarah, married to her uncle Alvaro Mendes. 2. Rachel, married to her first cousin, the Hon. Antonio Lopes Suasso, Baron of Avernes le Gras, in Holland. 3. Lydia, married to her first cousin, Jacob Lopes Suasso, esq. the baron's brother. 4. Abraham, died unmarried 1st Feb. 1780, of a lingering decay and the stone; he was born 1741. 5. Rebecca, married to Jacob Pereira, esq. died in childhood. 6. Esther, married 22 April 1747, to her sister's widower, said Jacob Pereira, esq.

He was in 1698, married Leonora, daughter of Fernando Mendes. The issue of this marriage was: 1. Catherine, born about 1709; married 24 May, 1727, Joseph da Costa Villareal, arrived from Lisbon some few years before, and died 27 Dec. 1730; had by him a son and a daughter; he died soon after: She of marriage with my brother Philip, alias Jacob, but he was a Jew. William Mallib, esq. and had issue one son. After her to the Jewish Religion, and had her children also baptised, as a *Advertiser*, Wednesday April 12, 1738. "Yesterday morning died at the parish church of St. Anne's, Soho, by the Rev., children of the late Mr. Joseph da Costa Villareal by the m. Elizabeth." N. B. Elizabeth married Lord Viscount Galway, in Nottinghamshire; and both have issue. 2. Sarah, born about 1718, unmarried. 3. Moses, married to Rachel, eldest and Sarah Mendes; he died beginning of May or June 1770, died. . . . had issue one son and one daughter. 4. Benjamin, born of the Jewish nation; her name was Elizabeth; she died in and the eldest son, also Benjamin, died Feb. 21, 1782, aged 43. The father, mother, and son have one single grave-stone on the wall in St. James's Church-yard, Piccadilly, under which they are all buried. The father after his abjuring Judaism (soon after his sister Catherine also abjured) was a Clerk in the inland post-office, and his son also had issue male and female, and died. 5. Anne, died single or spinster. 6. Rebecca, married Joseph Freues, and survived him, but had no children. 7. Joseph, born in or about 1728

1. About George, Merchant, resided at Amsterdam, and married. . . . She died at Amsterdam. The issue of this marriage was: 1. Joseph, went to the East Indies about 1720; and no certainty of him since. 2. David, married a Pinedo, by whom he has many children. 3. Abraham, born at Amsterdam in 1701 (said Villareal) married his first cousin Rebecca da Costa, and had issue two sons. 4. Benjamin, died single latter end of 1775. 5. Isaac. 6. Rachel, born in Amsterdam, married Isaac Diana . . . alias Fernandes Dias; died at London Tuesday Aug. 12, 1760, in her 33rd year; issue a son and 3 daughters.

4. Married Abraham, eldest son of Fernando da Costa, Aug. 19, 1709, O. S. (in the same room and at same time as her sister my mother was). The issue of this marriage was: 1. Rachel, married her uncle Jacob of Fernando da Costa, and she died Monday morning 9 o'clock Oct. 18, 1773, aged about 67 years, and left issue a son and two daughters; viz. Benjamin, Rachel, and Sarah. 2. Jacob, married his cousin Rachel da Costa; she died in 1775, no issue. 3. Rebecca, married to her first-cousin Abraham-George (see last note 3.) died about 7th of March 1770. 4. Joseph, married out of the Jewish nation, and had a numerous issue male and female

Jamin, *alias* John*, 9....*alias* Anne†. My grandfather went to Budge Row house Michaelmas 1677, and he had also Highgate house in 1677. My Mother and others of his children were born in Budge Row. The Doctor‡ and John lived with him and Mentis Jorge Mendes.

My honoured father Abraham, *alias* John Mendes da Costa, was born at Roan in Normandy in 1683, came to England about 1696, and on the 19th of August 1702, O. S. was married to Esther, *alias* Johanna da Costa, his first cousin.

My honoured mother Johanna, *alias* Esther, was born in Budge Row, London, and died 1749. They had issue, 1. Moses, died young. 2. Jacob, born

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name of
to child,
, Esther.
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Born 24th May 1717, O. S. or 5 June

N. S. — His entire library of printed books and MSS. and collection of prints and drawings of Natural History, sold at Essex house by Paterson and Eve, on Thursday May 12, 1768, and the two following days, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. URBAN, *Lamb's Conduit St. July.*

AMONG many old papers I have found one, of which I annex a copy as far as I can make it out, in the hope that some of your Correspondents may throw some light on an antient branch of Revenue in Scotland, which no longer exists. The person to whom the licence was granted, was youngest son of William Forbes of Tolquhoun, Aberdeenshire: he married Jeanne sister of Sir Gilbert Ramsay, of Balmain, bart. in 1633, and died in 1652, which sufficiently fixes the date.

Yours, &c. JOHN FORBES.

"The Lords of Exchequer and Commissioners of his Majesties rents and casualties grant and give licence to Thomas Forbes of Watertoune and his spouse, and such persons as shall happen to be at table with them, to eat and feed upon flesh during the forbidden time of Lantron, and also upon Wednesdayes, Frydayes, and Setterdayes.... for the space of ane yeare to com aft' the dait hereof: and that without ane paine, cryme, scaith, or danger, to be incurred by any of them, their persons, and guides notwithstanding of whatsoever act, statute, or proclamation, maid in the contrair and all paine ghainst the which we dispence therewith for ever. Given at the days of yeare of God santis threttee four yeares.

GLASGOW, TRAQUARRE, DA. EDENB.
JO. ROSSE, THOS. BRECHIN, RO.
SPOTSWOODE, J. THOMAS HOPE, JAS.
CARMICHAEL."

out 1781. 5. Benjamin, also married out of the Jewish nation, and numerous issue. 6. Esther, married David Mendes da Costa of and a numerous issue, and died at Amsterdam in July 1782. 7. and had issue; died about 1781. 8. Seporah, abjured, and died in 1781. rah his neice, daughter to the Baron Suasso of the Hague, where ng one daughter named Sarah.

mes Mendes, second son of Dr. Mendes, and had issue: 1. Moses. 2. or Leonora, married her cousin Moses, *alias* Lewis Mendes, junr.

ernando Mendes meu primo 1675. Married a lady of the name of ved his wife's portion in Jan. 1678. He bought for his wedding 2 dos dea 7 gr. para o meio dospendentes 70l. 4 do. dea 5½ gr. para os lados 80l. 2 do. dea 5½ gr. para baixo 40l. 4 do. dea 4 gr. para o redor 30l. Ouro feitio et caixa 7l. 15s. Por 4 platilhos de plata que des as crianca de Marques 9l. 12s; in all 237l. 7s. Luis Henriques da Costa sent Dr. Mendes (by Alvaro-da Costa) on his marriage, two candlesticks, snuffers, and pan, weighing 122 oz.—38l. 15s. He came to this country 25 Oct. 1669, and was appointed physician to Charles II. The Doctor and Alvaro kept coaches in January 1678-9. He died 1725.

§ The words distinguished by inverted commas appear to be copied by Da Costa from some memorandum made by his Father.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

AFTER reading the following distich in one of Mr. Scott's popular poems, I was surprized to find a note explaining that the *chanter* is the *drone* of the antient instrument the Bagpipe: "And mark the gaudy streamers flow From their loud chanters down," &c.

Hitherto, I have always considered the chanter to be the small pipe which produces the melody, and the drone to be the long pipe, producing one unvarying bass-note. The French use the word *chanterelle* to denote that string of the violin, and similar instruments, which produces the highest sounds; and I have no doubt, from what I have read concerning this "music-tool," that Mr. Scott's note is erroneous.

Is the practice of giving an annual prize to the best performer on the Bagpipe, still continued in any part of Scotland? It is said that, formerly, there was a kind of college where the Highland-pipe was taught, in the Isle of Skye, using pins stuck in the ground, instead of musical notes. The compass of the Bagpipe is three octaves.

A BODORGAN.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

ALLOW me to recommend the following means of obviating Scarcity of Corn in future, and rendering ourselves truly independent, and no more obliged to bend contemptibly to the Americans, as we have now done; instead of declaring War against them a twelvemonth ago, as our honour imperiously called upon us to do. Having tarnished the national character by our late shop-keeper-like mode of proceeding, let us take early steps to obviate the necessity of suffering the voice of Interest to drown the voice of Honour. The thing is easy: we have only to offer a bounty on Irish-grown wheat; and in a few years they would not know what a bog was, nor we to fear a scarcity. The millions that are now sent to the North of Europe, America, and even to France, would render Ireland the Granary of England, would enrich her Farmers, employ her Poor, and in the course of fifty years completely change the face of the country, and the manners and politicks of the inhabitants. Irishmen would be happy, and Englishmen no longer obliged to act unworthy of their characters for a morsel of bread!

GENT. MAG. January, 1812.

When Wine is become so excessively dear, it is doubly hard to pay so large a sum for a bottle of it, and to be cheated out of half of the quantity into the bargain.

The Decanters and Black Bottles should be gauged and marked before they are suffered to be carried out of the Glass-house, and a penalty of 50*l.* a day imposed on any person who sold by an ungauged Bottle or Decanter after six months from the passing of the Act.

I recommend this measure to Mr. Sheridan; having an estate not an hundred miles from Ilchester.

Yours, &c. AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE SCARCITY OF BREAD.

AS the apprehended Scarcity of Bread is a subject which must press on every reflecting mind, permit me to lay before your Readers the methods adopted by a family with whom I am intimately acquainted.

1. They make a distinction between the Bread consumed by the Family and the Servants; that for the Family being baked in tins; as the Servants cannot then lay their own profusion on the Parlour.

2. They never suffer a loaf to be cut until after the *second* or *third* day of baking; for, when eaten *new*, the consumption is *greater*, and *much* waste is occasioned.

3. No toast is permitted, for the *same portion* cut into bread-and-butter goes *one-third farther*.

4. No rolls, French bread, or muffins; as *all these* are *needless incentives* to appetite.

5. No more cut for dinner than *absolutely requisite*; for which *one* piece, half an inch thick, of a round cut in four, will be found sufficient for each. By this means all *broken pieces* are prevented.

6. No flour used in pies and puddings; for which rice, variously prepared, will prove an excellent substitute.

Thus, by these few simple rules, *all waste* and *unnecessary consumption* are prevented; nor do they contain any *great deprivations*: and if *every* family would pursue some similar plan, it might greatly conduce to alleviate the dreaded calamity, and, by thus retrenching the *superfluities* of the rich, seasonably relieve the *pressing necessities* of the poor.

Yours, &c. TEMPERANCE,

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 22.
THE system of education recommended by Dr. Bell, and so widely diffused through the extraordinary exertions of Joseph Lancaster, is adopted in every town and village in the United Kingdom, as it probably soon will, in the course of a few years, a child of seven years of age that can neither write nor read, will be as rare as a *learned pig*.

This system has been long known and acted upon in India, as appears by the following extract from a curious work printed in London in 1665. “The Travels of Sig. Pietro della Valle, a noble Roman, into East India and Arabia Deserta.”

“LETTER V.

“From Ikkeri, November 22, 1623.

“Ascending the Gaults of Hindostan, which he describes as superior to the Appennines of Italy in natural beauties, he arrives at a ‘Fortress sometime called Garicota, but now Gavarada Naghar; near which is a Temple of Hamant. In the porch of the Temple,’ says he, ‘I entertained myself, beholding little boys learning Arithmetic after a strange manner, which I will here relate.

“They were four; and having all taken the same lesson from the Master, to get that same by heart, and repeat likewise their former lessons and not forget them; one of them singing musically with a certain continued tone, (which hath the force of making deep impression in the memory) recited part of the lesson; as, for example, one by itself makes one; and whilst he was thus speaking, he writ down the same number, not with any kind of pen nor in paper, but (not to spend paper in vain) with his finger on the ground, the pavement being for that purpose strewn all over with very fine sand; after the first had writ what he sung, all the rest sung and writ down the same thing together. Then the first boy sung and writ down another part of the lesson; as, for example, two by itself two make two; which all the rest repeated in the same manner, and so forward in order. When the pavement was full of figures, they put them out with the hand, and, if need were, strewn it with new sand from a little heap which they had before them wherewith to write further; and thus they did as long as the exercise continued; in which manner, likewise, they told me, they learned to read and write without spoiling paper, pens, or ink; which certainly is a pretty way.

“I asked them, if they happened to forget or be mistaken in any part of the lesson, who corrected and taught them, they being all scholars without the assistance of any master; they answered me, and said true, that it was not possible for all four of them to forget or mistake in the same part, and that they thus exercised together, to the end that, if one happened to be out, the others might correct him. Indeed a pretty, easy, and secure way of learning.”

Forty Eight.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 22.
THE readiness with which you inserted a few observations which I sent you some years ago, relative to the state of the United Provinces, makes me take the liberty of addressing you again, in consequence of the following passage in Mr. Trotter’s “Memoirs of the Latter Years of Mr. Fox,” p. 121.

“It is a long sandy beach at Schevening. Here the Stadholder embarked when he fled. I believe Holland suffered nothing from his abdication; but when I stood on the shore, I could not refrain from despising the man who flies when his Country is in danger; unless it be that he has governed it ill, and fears the just resentment of his Countrymen, I should have been glad to have assisted him into his boat: I have no compassion for suffering royalty where its own crimes and misdemeanors bring exile, or flight, upon its head; least of all should I have it for a person who governed the Dutch ill; a people so orderly, so moral, so regular, whose domestic life is an example for Government, and if followed must ensure success, very little deserved to be treated by any sort of mal-administrations, whether touching affairs abroad or at home. I cannot conceive that a good man could have occasion to fly from such a nation; if a bad one felt that it was expedient and necessary to depart, there seemed an acquittance between both parties, and the head of the Government to obtain a reasonable measure of lenity.”

The Author, in my humble opinion, means to insinuate, that the Stadholder deserted his post when in danger; and that his administration was tyrannical. This was far from being the case. In the first place, the Stadholder, who in fact was only the first great Officer of State, and not the Sovereign, did not leave the Hague till the Enemy was within a few hours’ march of that place, and that

that all hope of effectual resistance was at an end. Had he remained, he and his family would probably have been sent prisoners to Paris, and ended their lives in captivity. To avoid such a fate, was certainly very desirable; and the proof that his Highness's conduct was approved of in this Country was shewn in the hospitable reception he and his family met with in this country in general, and particularly from our most gracious Sovereign, and all the branches of the Royal Family. Compassion for the misfortunes of others is a principle implanted in the human breast, although they may be brought on by folly; and this principle has been nobly acted upon in this Country, which has always held out a helping hand to all those in want of her assistance.

Secondly, the Stadholders, so far from encroaching upon the liberties of the people, were its protectors, by restraining the powers of the Aristocracy, and being a barrier to the encroachments which the Aristocrats were continually making; which is fully proved in the history of the United Provinces. The Princes of the House of Orange were the zealous defenders of the liberties of their country against the tyranny of Spain, till its independence was acknowledged by the Peace of Munster in 1648; and since that time against the encroachments of France, not only upon the liberties of the Dutch, but of all other States. Of this the Author's Countrymen are fully sensible, by the respect in which they hold the memory of King William. The late Stadholder was no Soldier. His Son Frederick gave every promise of becoming a great General at the time of his death at an early age. His Grandson has begun his military career, under the greatest Generals which this country has produced; and bids fair to become a deserving member of the illustrious House of Orange.

Yours, &c.

SCOTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Surfleet, Dec. 4.*

YOUR kind insertion of an anecdote respecting the humanity of a British Sailor, now deceased (see Vol. LXXXI. Part ii. page 434), induces me to send you a further extract from the same unpublished

Journal, exhibiting an instance of generous intrepidity, which has been seldom equalled, and, I think, never exceeded.

Yours, &c.

S. ELSDALE.

"On our passage from Lisbon to Virginia in the Sally and Kitty, Captain C——, we experienced a succession of bad weather. One evening about seven o'clock, I being at the helm heard a voice, apparently rising out of the sea, calling me by name. Surprised, I ran to the ship's side, and saw Richard Pallant, a youth, in the water going astern. Immediately I called all hands. The Captain, though a man of approved resolution, was quite confounded at the boy's danger: as his friends, who were people of property at Ipswich, had trusted him the voyage, confiding in C——'s protection and care. He ran backwards and forwards not knowing what to do, exclaiming that the boy must perish; as the ship drove apace from him before the swell, which was so mountainous that he durst not hoist out the boat.

"As no measures were offered to be taken for the preservation of the boy, though not at this time above a hundred yards from the vessel; I mentioned the possibility of swimming to him with the end of the deep-sea lead line, which would serve to haul him, and the man who swam to him, aboard. The Captain, mad at a proposal which he thought too dangerous to be attempted, cursed me in a rage, exclaiming, 'Who would be mad enough to go?' Piqued at his answer, and eager for the boy's safety, I proffered myself to go, and was immediately relieved at the helm by an American beyond comparison the best swimmer on board.

"It was no time to deliberate. I stripped in a moment, and clapping the line round my body, plunged from the ship's side into the sea. The line was new and stiff; so that, not drawing close round me, I swam through it; but, catching it as it slipped over my feet, I secured it by putting my head and one arm through the noose. Ere I had swam far, the line on board getting foul checked me suddenly, and pulled me backwards under water. I soon recovered myself, and strove to proceed. During this they on board, endeavouring in vain to clear the line, cut some parts that were entangled,

to

to free the rest; and, in their hurry, cutting the wrong part, let about half the coil drop overboard, leaving me adrift with it fast round my neck. Immediately they called to me to return; but, the booming of the waves preventing my understanding them, I thought they were only striving to encourage me; and therefore, shouting cheerily again to show my confidence, swam forwards.

"Having, as I guessed, come near the place where the boy was, I looked round; and, not seeing him, was afraid he had gone down; but mounting the next wave, I saw him in the hollow; and shooting down the declivity, hailed him, and found him yet sensible, but just sinking. I gave him my hand, earnestly beseeching him not to grapple my body; and then called out to those on board to haul in, not knowing that the line was cut. On turning round, and facing the ship, my heart sunk within me, to see the distance she was at. As the vessel drove fast before the sea, whilst I was swimming slowly the other way, she was now more than a quarter of a mile from us; so that, knowing the line could not reach so far, I found I must be adrift.

"All the horrors of my situation rushed on me at once, and I thought death inevitable, but still struggled hard for life. Whilst I was swimming forwards, the rope being kept slanting in the water, I felt not half its weight; but now it incommoded me extremely, when I remained almost stationary, encumbered with the boy. The waves too, which, whilst I breasted and saw the approach of, I easily mounted, now rolling behind us broke deep over our heads, burying us under them with irresistible fury. I strove hard to disengage myself from the line; but, the noose being jammed behind my shoulder, and one hand holding the boy, I could not effect it.

"When the line was cut, they on board strove with all expedition to hoist out the boat; for, though the Captain had hesitated to do it at first, whilst only one was overboard, yet now that another, by a voluntary effort for the boy's preservation, must have been given up to hopeless destruction, he resolved, at any risk, to attempt to save us. Soon after I was turned towards the ship, I saw

them hoisting out the boat; the interval from the cutting of the line to this moment having been spent in clearing her of the lumber with which she was filled. At last she put off, and I had the consolation to see her come round the ship's bow. The height of the sea was considered so very dangerous, that, out of a whole British crew, but three were found who durst venture in the boat; and, in the confusion, they came away with only two oars, and but three thowls for these, and without either rudder or tiller. Under these disadvantages they pulled very slowly against a most mountainous swell, which they were forced to tend with the utmost care and skill, to prevent the boat's being sunk by it.

"Encouraged by the sight of the efforts made for our preservation, I strove with the utmost exertion to keep above water until they came up; and endeavoured what little I could to meet them; when, a sea breaking deeper than ordinary over us, in striking eagerly to raise myself, I broke my hand from the boy's hold; upon which he grasped me round the loins, with my head downwards under his breast. Struck with the dread of instant fate, I struggled at my full exertion to disengage myself; but it was impossible. The fear of death, and almost the present pains of it, rendered his grasp too strong to be broken from. In this trembling moment, short as the interval must have been, a throng of ideas rushed with inconceivable rapidity into my mind. Futurity, with its joys and torments strongly contrasted, as I shuddered on its very verge, was pictured in its most striking colours to my imagination.

"Finding my struggling ineffectual, I had happily the presence of mind to sink myself, and began to dive downwards, at the very moment when my bosom, bursting with holding my breath, so strongly impelled me to strive for the surface, to end the intolerable torture. My diving had the desired effect; the boy, finding me sinking, let go his hold, and rose to the surface. I rose immediately when disengaged, and drew breath. Another moment's delay had sealed our destruction.

"Struck with horror at this hair-breadth escape, I began to swim singly towards

towards the boat, which now was within two hundred yards of us, when the youth, seeing himself abandoned, piteously cried out to me for God's sake not to leave him. My own preservation by making to the boat, opposed to my almost certain fate if I returned, caused a momentary struggle in my bosom; and a severe one it was; to all appearance the choice of life or death. Compassion, however, prevailed. Struck with his inevitable destruction, I returned, and, catching hold of him just sinking, I again gave him my hand, charging him on his life not to grapple me any more, and renewed the arduous struggle to keep us both afloat until the boat came up; for, now utterly exhausted, we rose but at intervals to draw breath.

"Eternal God! how slowly the boat seemed to approach, and how inconceivably long appeared the dreary time of fatigue and terror which we spent in anxiously awaiting it! Every wave now broke over us, and we continued, though with the utmost difficulty, to contend with our fate, till the boat came very near; when a mountainous wave, bursting with impetuous sweep, rolled us over. Our efforts to regain the light separated our hands, and I again felt myself clasped in the eager grasp of my companion. I had recourse to diving again; but this did not now so readily procure my release. Spent and stunned with the shock, he persevered in retaining his hold, till, being able to hold my breath no longer, I drew in a full draught of water. I was still sensible of the excessive pain: it seemed as if my entrails were burst by something forced down them.

"He now, by some means, quitted me, and we both rose; but my senses wandered, the sky danced to my sight, and I was sinking, when, by God's mercy, the boat being now come up, one of the sailors caught hold of me, just as I was losing, for ever in this life, the sight of day. Another seized the boy, who had suffered less during this last struggle than I had; and we were dragged into the boat, where we lay in her bottom faint and exhausted.

"Our brave preservers exerted their utmost skill to regain the ship. This they with difficulty accomplish-

ed, and, getting alongside, she tossed with such violence that a single stroke against the ship would have shattered the boat to pieces. The men, having hooked the tackle to hoist her in, leaped on board; but we, who were scarcely able to stand, must have been crushed to pieces between the boat and the ship, had we attempted it. We were therefore obliged to remain lying in the boat, awaiting the chance of their getting her in, or else of her being stove by the sea, or breaking from the tackle, in which case we yet should have suffered that fate which we had hitherto so providentially escaped. At length the sailors, with some damage, got her on board, and, being taken out of her, we were received with transport by our shipmates, who had despaired of ever seeing us again.

"I had the line now taken off my neck, and found, on measuring it, that I had sustained the weight of seventy yards during the whole time I was overboard. It was about half an inch round, being a common deep-sea lead line. All night I suffered most severely from the water I had swallowed; and observed, with extreme surprize, when I turned into my hammock, that the agitation of my spirits prevented my enjoying that sleep which my fatigue rendered so necessary; nor could I close an eye during the four hours of my watch below."

"They that go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in great waters; these men see the works of the Lord; and his wonders in the deep." Psalm cvii. 23 and 24.

Mr. URBAN, *January 11.*

I HAVE for many years been a constant Reader of your valuable Miscellany: I prefer it to any other periodical publication, for several reasons, which I will not now state; but chiefly because I often see in its pages the contributions of men, who love their native land, and who revere the institutions, ecclesiastical and civil, which have bestowed so many blessings on this happy country. Your facetious correspondent Aaron Bickerstaffe belongs to another school: I suspect he is a spy under the disguise of a deserter from the enemy's camp. Were I permitted to state my opinions freely, I would say, that
the

the levity and flippancy of his remarks make it probable that he formerly served in the ranks of a Northern corps, and that he has enlisted in your regiment with the view of seducing his fellow-soldiers from their allegiance. To be very serious: the ridicule, which he has poured out so plentifully upon Fellows of Colleges, is at best indecent! Men who are acquainted with either of our Universities know, that there is no College in either of those venerable Seats of Learning, which cannot boast of men highly respectable for their piety and learning. Your witty Correspondent knows little of Oxford, or Cambridge. If he had ever resided a day in either of those Universities, he must have known, that Fellows of Colleges attend the public prayers in the chapel twice every day, not once a week only, as he would have us believe (last vol. p. 527.) Fellowships are generally the well-earned rewards of distinguished men, who have merited by their learning, or their proficiency in the Mathematics, as well as by the regularity of their lives, the highest honours which the Society, of which they are members, can bestow. Some of the brightest ornaments of the learned professions are, or have been, Fellows of Colleges. I owe it, perhaps, to my own impartiality, to assure you, that I never had the honour of being a Fellow of a College myself; but I have a very high respect for many who are so; because I see among them some of the best and most learned men, of whom this age can boast.

You will oblige me by inserting in your next number this humble attempt to vindicate the character of an order of men, who did not merit the contempt of Aaron Bickerstaff.

Yours, &c

OSWALD.

P. S. Boys educated at Westminster School never become Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The Fellows of King's are all from Eton School. See p. 520 of your number for December.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

WHAT has become of a Picture of a curious domestic circumstance, that was noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine about nineteen years back, at the New Inn, Epping? I have a picture of the same circum-

stance, with a variation in the inscriptions.

To the enquiring figure,

"Madam, be pleased to tell who that may bee

That is so sweetly resting on your knee;
And to resolve me who are yonder three,
That comes down from the Castell as you see."

The answer:

"The first my Brother is by Father's side,

The next by Mother's not to bee denyde;
The third my owne Soun is by marriage ryghte,

And all three Sonnes to this self-same Knyght."

I understand the house has changed hands. If any gentleman has the other picture, I should be glad to bring the two together, as I think they possess interest enough to be copied. I am greatly inclined to think they deserve it, as this curious circumstance has employed the pencils of two eminent artists, and offers so interesting a picture of English manners at the period, which, I conclude from the costume, must be Elizabethan, containing views of Hunsdon Castle, &c. And at the same time I shall be much obliged for information where it is likely, or in what family, it might have taken place. I am induced to think it was in the antient family of the Gores of Gelston, by Hunsdon; but this is mere conjecture, and, unless by mere accident, I fear there will be little expectation of coming at the particulars of these pictures; and that, unless it is recorded, enquiry on the spot would be of little or no avail. CIVIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 13.

I SEND you herewith a copy of an antient Will of a Husbandman, who resided at Chertsey in the reign of King Henry the Eighth. If you think it worthy a place in your Miscellany, which often affords amusement to the antiquary, it is much at your service.

A CONSTANT READER.

"In the name of God, Amen. The 2d day of August the yere of our Lord God mccccxix, and in the xith yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the viiith, I John Lee, of the parishe of Chertesey, in the countie of Surr', bole of mynde and fresshe of remembrance, thanked be God, howe be it seke and febill of body, make ordeyne this my present Testament

Testament in this man' and forme folow-
yng: first, I bequeth my soule to God,
to our blessed Lady Seynt Mary, and to
all the holy Company of Hevyn, and my
body to be burid in the Churche yerde
of the Monastery of Chertesey. Item,
I geve and bequeth to the Mother
Churche of Winchest' iyd. and to the
high Auter of my Parisshe Churche of
Chertesey vid. Item, I geve and bequeth
to Isabell, my eldest doughter, my
grettist brasse Pott and my grettyst Cal-
drone. Item, to her sister June, a
Ketill and a Caldron. Item, to Isabell,
my best Panne, and her sister the other.
Item, to Isabell 2 Oxen, and to her
sister the thirde. Item, to Isabell iii
Keyne, and to her sister iii. Item, to
my 2 Goddaughters, 2 Calves, and the
thirde to Isabell, my daughter. Item,
to the saide Isabell a Bullok, and to her
sister annother, and the thirde I geve
and bequeth to the Parisshe Churche
of Chertesey. Item, I will that all my
v Porkers be sold, and the money be-
stowed for the welth of my soule. Item,
I make and ordeyn Isabell my daughter,
my soule executrix of this my last Will,
with the oversyght of Harry Warner, to
whome also I geve and bequeth fore his
labor in this behalf vis. vind. The re-
sidue of all my goods not gevyn nor be-
quethed, I will to be divided between
my two Daughters, so that the foresaide
Isabell, my eldest daughter, have of
ev'ry thyng two parts, and her sister
the thirde, to se my Detts paide, and
do for my Soule as they thynk best.
Thes beryng witness, Richard Alwode,
Preste, my Gostly Father, Nicholas
Snosmer, with many other more."

MR. URBAN, Bath, Jan. 5.

HAVING already trespassed per-
haps too much on your valu-
able pages, I shall, for the present,
waive the privilege to which I am en-
titled, of showing by quotations from
pages 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of my
Introduction to the Examination of
the internal Evidence respecting the
Antiquity of Rowley's Poems, that
Chatterton's claim to the composi-
tion of them is not only affected, but
clearly inadmissible. Those readers
of the Gentleman's Magazine who
feel interested in the enquiry, may
there find Mr. Warton's objection to
the mention of a transaction of the
time passed in the present tense, to
be futile and erroneous; and Row-
ley's use of that figure of speech in
the remarkable line, "Rycharde of
Lyons Harte to fyghte is gon," to be
perfectly consistent with the practice

of our best antient authors. It will
there also appear, that the same cri-
tick's reprobation of the compound
epithet of the Eve-spoekte Wyng,

"The flemmed Owlett flapps herr eve-
spoekte wyng,"

is equally ill-founded; that being a
correct and beautiful antient expres-
sion, of the true meaning and pro-
priety of which Thomas Chatterton,
with all his ingenuity, was completely
ignorant.

Were I to trouble you again with
quotations from earlier editions of
Chaucer, and from other antient
writers, I could fill several of your
closely printed columns with instances
of the singular verb with the plural
termination in *en*; but I flatter myself
that my remarks on Mr. Jamieson's
valuable Etymological Dictionary will
be more acceptable*. I have thrown
down the gauntlet; and every future
objection, if advanced "*suaviter in
modo*," let it be as much impregnated
with the *fortiter in re* as it may, will,
at the conclusion of my remarks on
Mr. Jamieson's Dictionary, obtain
attention; but I wish every future
critick, who may be disposed to draw
his *anonymous* quill upon me, would
take the trouble to peruse the motto
to my publication, "*Aliorum ophal-
mata vidimus et correximus; alius
nostra videbit et emendabit. Quod
æquo animo passuri sumus, modo id
cum modestia fiat atque amore ve-
ritatis, non obtrectandi studio*." If
I commit myself by an infringement
of its sentiments in any part of the
present controversy, or in my re-
marks on any part of the Etymologi-
cal Dictionary, I ask no favour at the
hands of those who may differ from
me in opinion. JOHN SHERWEN.

MR. URBAN, December 21.

IN June 1801, page 521, B. A. P.
I obligingly offers, in case my wish
is not soon gratified by some other
correspondent, to furnish you with a
drawing of the Free School at Stam-
ford. As an engraving has not yet
appeared of that antient building, I
again request an accurate drawing of
it in its present state; and also a draw-
ing of Colmworth Church, Bedford-
shire, and of the beautiful Monument
of Sir Lodovick Dyer, erected in the
Chancel. W. P——w.

* We think it high time to end the
controversy. EDIT.

HENRY

HENRY VIIth's CHAPEL.

(Continued from LXXXI. ii. p. 418.)

AS the Able Writer, in his paper of last month, p. 513, has laid himself open, and exposed his weak side, by running on with his obstinate denials, palpable mistakes, and accidental confessions; I in justice to the information due from me to the publick, am bound to take notice thereof; which notice shall be in as concise a mode as possible; observing also that I am preparing a paper on the new Sculptures, in continuation, to be given in proper time and order.

Able Writer, "Dignity of a Dean," &c. — *John Carter*. So, so, a Dean at last! I nowhere mentioned such a Dignitary. — Well, well, be it so. *A. W.* "I am engaged as the defender of an Artist most injuriously persecuted, traduced," &c. *J. C.* Who traduces me? who debases my abilities to the lowest ebb of contempt? But my cause is that of our Antiquities; so let them cast out their venom. *A. W.* "I am tired of this business, Mr. Urban; you would do right to dismiss us both." *J. C.* Who doubts the Able Writer, considering the great success he meets with by this his defence? *A. W.* "Original Working Drawings." — "I call this charge a falsehood," &c. *J. C.* The Master Workman did make that boast to me; here I am ready again to accompany him to Marlborough-street. *A. W.* "Iron cramps were found in parts of the Chapel and the Centre Tower of the Church." *J. C.* The first shift might be resorted to, in some casual modern repairs of the Chapel; but the latter piece-patch job was a well-known work of Sir C. Wren, who built the upper part of the said Tower. Now who is "ignorant," or guilty of "misrepresentation"? Having for these thirty years past constantly visited, examined, and drawn from most of our principal antient structures ruinous or otherwise; I once more assert, that I never yet discovered the least appearance of cramp or plug-holes. The old Master Workmen were in possession of secrets that enabled them to hold their masonry together, without resorting to such ineffectual means as iron securities; and while I have eyes to see, antient examples in respect to Vanes, and common sense to be assured such objects made the finish of the Turrets of the Chapel,

I shall never give up that charge, as they are pleased to call it. If I cannot read my drawing, I can however read Spelman's History of Sacrilege, as he terms the demolition and alteration of Churches in the sixteenth century, and ponder upon all the fatal ends and fearful disasters that he there records. Who cannot but admire the forecast and sagacity shewn in bringing forward the engraving, p. 513, of the lower parapet of King's College Chapel, as such a specimen, with that of the upper parapet from Loggan in my plate p. 417, have both the very obtuse kind of battlement seen in Speed, Hollar, King, Strype, and Dart's views, though, as I before observed, rudely drawn, and which I maintain should have been done at Westminster. Observe the very humble excuse, or, as the Able Writer has elegantly expressed it, "shuffled-off" pretence, "It was copied nearly, and differs from it," &c. The Able Writer says he is not an Architect; the looking over his defence sufficiently proves his assertion; and surely, if I dare "address myself to an "Earl," or a "Dean," I may dare to encounter a shadow, a twilight two years' creation of Clerkenwell. "Who's afraid?" What! am I to be scared and turned aside from the noble cause I uphold, by threats? How comes it about my Westminster friends cannot find in their hearts to "lash" me, but must give me over to some more revengeful hands, if they can find them? — I must still use the designation "Master Workman," which I think an honourable distinction for the man, when antient employs are adverted to: and with regard to no one being found to "employ me as an Architect," where does the fault lie? Hark, I pray. — I cannot, when applied to, to prepare designs, consent to destroy or alter antient edifices. I cannot be silent when told by some people to "let an intended repair of such or such a Chapel escape my strictures; for, as nothing modern, they continue, can come up to my idea of perfection, there always must be an opportunity for my animadversions." And I cannot conclude this paper without inquiring, Is my Father's drawing passed by, the heads of the new compartments forgot, or the specimen invitations barred up, until suspicion is lulled asleep? (See p. 417.) J. CARTER.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

THE Monthly Magazine for December having given an account, under the head of "New Patents," of Mr. Slater's machine, which I fear will not quite satisfy its readers; I have taken the liberty of sending you a plate, with a more minute description of this valuable improvement in the culinary art. (See Plate III.)

The plate gives the elevation of two of these apparatuses, the one having, in addition, a hot closet K, in which dishes, prepared for the table, are deposited, while others are in preparation. This closet is heated by the same fire; and before it is required for the above purpose, it might
 pastry
 boiler,
 differi
 suit it
 sovera
 ed. f
 case n
 pose, i
 way;
 pure b
 by me
 roaste
 a muc
 plan l
 place,
 through the intermediate space D, between the roaster B, and the boiler A; and continuing its passage through the flue E, at the back of the machine, finally empties itself into the principal kitchen flue. F is the ash-pit, with a valve to regulate the fire. G is the cold air valve: the air entering here is made to pass through some strong tubes, constituting one side of the fire-place—becoming extremely heated, it proceeds, and circulates in the roaster, and then disperses from the final tube H. I is the lip, or reservoir, for introducing the water into the boiler A, with a cock underneath to draw it off.

This is unquestionably the most delicate, cleanly, and cheap method of cooking now practised; as there are no means of annoyance by the accidental falling of soot or ashes. The fire, when once well lighted, will consume, even to powder, the ashes from common grates; and will dress a dinner for 200 persons in one of the largest machines, with a peck

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only of the best coals—the fire being no larger than is required to boil a kettle or saucepan of the common size. This small fire heats the air passing rapidly through the tubes into the roaster, so as to froth and brown the meat deliciously; and this constant succession of hot air completely purifies the roaster, and entirely prevents that disagreeable smell and flavour experienced in other patent machines. So free indeed is this apparatus from any tendency to smell, that standing in the kitchen it would be impossible to ascertain whether the machine were actually in use. The fire under the boiler A will optionally boil or steam the various vessels it contains; and these vessels are so formed, that, if the family or company are not ready, the dinner may wait for an hour; and, though nearly prepared for table, the whole remain for this period of time, yet lose nothing of its essential relish. A double door has also been introduced, at a distance of several inches apart, though opening by the same latch by which the fire is confined, and the exterior door kept cool. Nor is the cook exposed to any danger from this machine, as in ordinary methods of cooking.

This apparatus is so simple as to be understood at the first glance, and a common cook may immediately become perfectly acquainted with it; nor can it be put out of order without a wilful determination to injure it. In regard to economy, the advantages of this apparatus are manifold. In the steamer the richest gravies are extracted and preserved; while, in the common method of boiling, the juices of the meat are generally dispersed in a quantity of water, and fit only for wash. With a cup full of these gravies you may at any time obtain a bason of excellent soup, boiling it up with water as you would the soup cake, once so much in use. The roaster too is so delicately clean, that the dripping and gravies are fit for any culinary purpose; and, while the common methods of roasting consume and dry up the meat and its richest juices, the heat is here temperately and uniformly acting at once on all sides, so as to save, beyond all doubt, at least one pound of meat in ten. The quantity of coal consumed

has

34 *Patent Cooking Apparatus.*—*Dr. Lettsom on Prisons.* [Jan.

has been shewn, though it will depend unquestionably upon the number in family; but the saving must be very great; and in the present state of things, whatever will reduce its consumption must be admitted to render service to the community. Boiling in the ordinary methods exposes the vessels so immediately to the action of the fire, as to destroy them very quickly; but the vessels in this apparatus, being placed in water, only require, after cooking, to be rinsed out and wiped dry; by which they will be preserved ten times as long as the others:—and which points out too another material advantage, namely, the saving of time and labour.

I was lately required to give a particular estimate of the advantages of this machine to a family whose consumption was about ten pounds of meat *per diem*, and I delivered the following statement, which I believe will be amply verified.

	<i>per an.</i>
To the probable saving in meat, gravy, &c. 1s. <i>per diem</i> -	£18 5
To do. three chaldron of coals at 70s. - - - -	10 10
To do. in utensils - - -	5 5
<hr/>	
Total saving <i>per annum</i> -	34 0
To first cost of a machine proper for such a family, about -	24 0
<hr/>	
Saving in the first year only -	£10 0

In order to secure the proposed saving in coals, it is recommended to have the apparatus fixed up in the place of the range, and a grate sufficient for the necessary purpose of warming the kitchen to be placed at the side; but the apparatus may be placed in a recess if more convenient—a communication to the kitchen flue is all that is required. The apparatus may be made to any size or shape according to the width or depth of the situation in which it is to be placed; and where it is required, a roaster may be placed on both sides of the fire; in which case the boiler would be over one roaster, and, if desired, the hot closet over the other roaster, all to be heated by the same fire.

Having obtained from the Patentee the sole agency, I shall be glad to furnish your scientific readers with any farther particulars. It is my intention to have it generally in use

between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, when it may be inspected.

P. S. LEMAITRE,
34, Castle-street, Holborn.

LETTER LXXIII. ON PRISONS.

“Charity is so established a virtue among them, that the distressed are accounted the creditors of the affluent, and the mere circumstance of needing assistance is considered as conferring a right to it.”

Exposé statique de Tonquin, &c.

IN the centre of the Poultry, a street so called, in London, which opens to the princely residence of the Lord Mayor, and joins at its other extremity the wealthy and populous Cheapside, through which many thousands of persons, enjoying ease, liberty, and luxury, daily pass, is situated a gloomy prison, called “The Compter,” whose murky apartments groan with misery; but the voice of human infelicity is not often heard; or, if heard, is disregarded, in the pursuit of more pleasing gratifications.

Whilst this Metropolis is not less distinguished for its active liberality upon every needful occasion, than for its almost inconceivable wealth; and whilst the Corporation itself has declared this Prison unfit for human confinement; it is astonishing that it should still be continued, a notorious disgrace to it, and dishonourable to its general character of beneficence. Humanity, contemplating the numerous munificent actions of this Corporation, cherishes a hope, that, in the anniversary revolution of the great City Officers, some Alderman or Sheriff may possess the patriotism and courage of effecting substantial good, to the accomplishment of which great mental exertion is requisite. But this is not the offspring of balls and festivities; and hitherto no candidate has appeared, for acquiring an honour, greater than any the City can confer, in the opinion of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSON.

London, January 1, 1812.

POULTRY COMPTER, London.

Gaoler, *Edward Kirby*. Salary, 250*l.* paid by the Court of Aldermen, and 30*l.* by the Common Council. Fees, as per table.

Garnish, 6*s.* 2*d.* called “*Ward Dues*,” paid for coals and candles to the Steward. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Davis;

Davis; duty, Sunday, prayers and sermon. See Remarks. Salary, 50*l.* and a yearly freedom of the City; voted by the Court of Aldermen, and valued at 25*l.* Surgeon, Mr. *Hodgson*; salary 100*l.* and 20*l.* for medicines, at the two Compters and Ludgate, both for debtors and felons. Number of prisoners, February 16, 1807; debtors, thirty-seven; felons, nine. Allowance, to poor debtors, felons, &c. ten ounces of bread, and one pound of potatoes, daily; also six stone of beef, (48*lbs.*) divided amongst them every Saturday; besides a quantity of broken victuals, collected from the different taverns and eating-houses about the Royal Exchange. For legacies, and other donations, see Remarks.

REMARKS.—Some years ago, I spoke of this *ruinous receptacle* for debtors, felons, and other criminal prisoners, as it once stood, in spite of age and debility. Its whole history is most singular; and it must, hereafter, become incredible, whenever its locality is considered to have been in the centre and very heart of the British Metropolis! How long before the Fire of London this Compter had been a prison, cannot easily be ascertained. There is reason, however, to believe it to be quite as antient as the other Compters. It first appears in the reign of Edward the Sixth, when the keeping of it was an office of no small consideration; for, at that period, one John Seymour, at the special recommendation of the King, had a lease granted to him of this Compter, for a term of years; and in the year 1554, the keeper of the other Compter was Robert Smarte, the City's Sword-bearer, who had the keeping thereof granted to him for life, he obeying the orders of the Court with respect to its management. In the year 1600, certain buildings and alterations of this Compter were finished, at an expence of upwards of 600*l.*; and in the year 1614, the Compter was again partially rebuilt, and repaired with oak. After the Fire of London, in the year 1666, two of the city gates, *Aldgate* and *Bishopgate*, were converted into prisons, in lieu of the two Compters, (which were both destroyed in that general conflagration) until new Compters could be built. For this purpose an order was passed in the year 1669, and executed

accordingly. Since then the *Woodstreet Compter* has been pulled down, and a new one erected: but the Old Poultry Compter still remains; and, until the alteration hereafter mentioned, was appropriated for the reception of prisoners, in the manner following:

For master's-side debtors, heretofore there were fifteen rooms betwixt the inner and the outer gates; for the use of which each prisoner paid as per table. For common side debtors six wards, within the inner gate; two of them on the ground-floor, called the *King's Ward*, and the *Prince's Ward*; in the former of which, November 12, 1803, were seven debtors, and in the latter, the same number.

On the first floor, or story, were the *Women's Ward*, with two debtors: the *Middle Ward* (so called, as as I conceive from its being between the Women's and the Jews' Ward) containing six debtors; and the *Jews' Ward*, in which were two Jew debtors, with a separate stair-case leading to it. ¶ This, let me pointedly observe, is the only prison I ever visited, in which persons of their persuasion were allowed to have the generous, humane, and just indulgence of being kept entirely distinct from the other prisoners; and very sincerely do I hope, that, in the projected change and improvement of this building, some similar allotment will be assigned, of a place of retirement, security, and comfort, for debtors, or others, of their peculiar description. Reason suggests the motive for such a hint; and Christian principle sanctions its adoption. It may easily be done, as no great space will be requisite.

On the second story, or floor above, were also the *Queen's Ward*, which had ten debtors; and a small room adjoining to it for the sick.

The thirty-four debtors whom I found here at my visits had ten wives and fifteen children living with them in the prison. All are allowed one rug each by the City, but are expected to provide their own beds.

To each ward there is a fire-place. In one of the rooms on the second floor, called the *Pump Room*, the debtors had the convenience of water. The court-yard here is very small, paved with flag-stones, and had water continually

"*Economical History of the Hebrides and Highlands of Scotland*," by the late Rev. Dr. JOHN WALKER, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. And, by the same Author, *Miscellaneous Essays on Natural History and Rural Economy*.

The following works are preparing:
The Fourth Edition of Mr. Bowyer's "*Conjectures on the New Testament*," 4to.

The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland delineated. It is intended to comprise in this work the whole of the Antiquities of the Borders; exhibiting Specimens of the Architecture, Sculpture, and other Vestiges of former ages, from the earliest times, to the Union of the two Crowns; accompanied with descriptive Sketches and Biographical Remarks; together with a brief historical account of the principal Events that have occurred in this interesting part of Great Britain.

"*A Treatise on the Practice of the Customs, in the Entry, Examination, and Delivery of Goods and Merchandize imported from Foreign Parts, with a copious Illustration of the Warehousing System, being intended for the use of Merchants, Officers, and others concerned in this Branch of the Business of the Customs*." By Mr. JAMES SMYTH, of the Custom House, Hull. In one volume 8vo.

Christian Ethics, consisting of Discourses on the Beatitudes, &c. in two volumes. By Rev. THOMAS WINTLE, Author of a Commentary on Daniel.

Habington's Castara; with a biographical and critical Essay, by C. A. ELTON, Esq. the translator of Hesiod.

The English Drama Purified. By the Rev. JAMES PLUMPTRE.

Four Thousand Quotations, principally from antient authors, with appropriate translations in English. By Mr. BLAGDON.

A Portraiture of the Roman Catholic Religion; with an Appendix, containing a Summary of the Laws against Papists, and a Review of the Catholic Question of Emancipation. By the Rev. J. NIGHTINGALE, author of a Portraiture of Methodism.

Mons. C. T. TOMBE's *Voyage to the East Indies, during the years 1802 to 1806, including an account of the Cape, the isles of Mauritius, Bourbon, Java, Banca, and the city of Batavia, with notes by M. SONNINI*. Translated

into English by Mr. BLAGDON, in two octavo volumes, with numerous plates.

Mr. GUTCH of Bristol has a Catalogue of Books forthcoming, containing the valuable Libraries of several literary Gentlemen lately deceased in Bristol and its neighbourhood; and many other rare and curious Works.

Some genuine manuscripts, several of which are in the hand-writing of OLIVER CROMWELL, have been discovered in a chest, containing records of the town of Haverford West.

Another splendid monument of Parisian typography, in addition to the great work on Egypt, has been recently consecrated to "Napoleon the Great," namely, an Edition of Homer, in three volumes great folio, each consisting of 370 pages, (with the text only,) from the most magnificent press in the universe, that of Bodoni in Parma. The artist employed six years in his preparations, and the printing occupied 18 months. One hundred and forty copies only were struck off—that presented to his Imperial Majesty was on vellum, of brilliancy altogether unparalleled.

Count Rzewuski, of Vienna, is said to have in his possession an Arabic manuscript, written in the time of the Crusades, which mentions some curious particulars relative to the use of gunpowder in war, and which contains a genuine receipt for the Greek fire. The Count is now employed in translating this valuable work.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

DUNELMENSIS shall appear as soon as the Plate can be engraved.

A YOUNG BIBLIOMANIAC's hints shall have due consideration.

PHILARETES requests some Correspondent to favour us with biographical notices of Gen. Hoghton, who fell with such signal honour in the ever-memorable conflict of Albuera.

A CONSTANT READER's Queries would be answered at the HERALDS' COLLEGE.

THOMAS GRUMBLE *versus* LOESCHMAN, is a Case cognizable by Critics ELLENBOROUGH or MANSFIELD.

If the Correspondent who has in vain consulted Dr. Rees's "*Cyclopædia*," really wishes for the information he mentions; the address would be given by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co.

W. B. in our next; with W. S. on *Moore's Almanack*; R. S.; &c. &c.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The Life of the Rev. John Hough, D. D. successively Bishop of Oxford, Lichfield and Coventry, and Worcester; formerly President of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, in the Reign of James II.; containing many of his Letters, and biographical Notices of several Persons with whom he was connected.* By John Wilmot, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A. 4to. pp. 387. White and Cochrane.

WE have very recently (vol. LXXXI. Part i. p. 449.) had occasion to notice this truly respectable Biographer; and we rejoice to meet him again in this labour of love; for he is again embalming the memory of another venerable Relation.

“The private, unambitious life which Bp. Hough preferred, and which he enjoyed for many years, was little calculated to afford materials for Biography, or to furnish that fund of incident and anecdote which the lives of most public men supply: besides the length of time which has elapsed since his death, now nearly seventy years, has greatly increased the difficulty of acquiring particulars of his public, as well as his private life, and might alone have furnished a sufficient apology for the scanty materials which the Editor of this work has been able to collect. — But, in addition to the difficulties occasioned by this distance of time we have likewise to combat the great modesty of Dr. Hough, and his peculiar unwillingness to have any thing which proceeded from his pen made public. We are informed by a late Antiquary*, who had an opportunity of reading several of his Sermons (which he calls ‘very excellent’), that such was the good Bishop’s antipathy to the publication of these, or of any other of his writings, even after his decease, that he gave a strict charge to the contrary. — Accident alone occasioned so many of his Letters to be preserved; and it is much to be regretted that this was not the case with more of them: especially as there is reason to think, that he was in the habit of intimacy and correspondence with several of the great men who lived in the busy reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George I. — It was the peculiar situation in which the Bishop was placed in Magdalen College, Oxford, in the reign of James II. that first brought him before the publick, and gave rise

to the conspicuous part which he acted at that period, and which was the immediate cause of his elevation to the Episcopal Bench in the succeeding reign. — To the honour of this country, there is no reason to doubt, that many of his contemporaries in the Church, and many of the Clergy at other periods, would have acted the same part on a similar occasion; but none could have shewn more firmness and moderation—qualities equally necessary to be united in the exercise of any great public duty. — Although Party ran very high in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, Bishop Hough seems to have contented himself with the proofs which he had before given of his patriotism, and firm attachment to the civil and religious liberties of his Country.”

We are informed by Mr. Wilmot, that

“He undertook this work some years ago, when he enjoyed the blessing of health; this has lately so much declined that he would not have been able to complete his design without the assistance of two learned and valuable friends, the Rev. Mark Noble, rector of Barming in Kent, and the Rev. John Hewlett, morning preacher at the Foundling Hospital. The former, whose accurate knowledge of the different Families in this Country well qualified him for the task, obligingly supplied him with most of the materials for the Notes, which have served to render the Bishop’s Letters more intelligible and more interesting; and the latter, the Rev. Mr. Hewlett, whose learning and abilities are well known to the publick by his Sermons, his able Vindication of the Parian Chronicle, his valuable Notes on the Sacred Volume, and other excellent publications (which would grace any preferment or dignity of his profession), not only encouraged the Editor to proceed, but assisted him in superintending the press, when the state of his own health rendered him very unequal to the undertaking.”

Whilst we lament the indisposition of the worthy Editor, it is satisfactory to find that he has had the assistance of two very able Coadjutors. It is, however, but justice to observe, that he had himself used all due diligence in pursuit of authentic documents.

The journey to Worcester and Hartlebury on the probability of meeting with Bp. Hough’s correspondence with Mr. Addison, though at the time unsuccessful, was praiseworthy; and the friendly

* “Rev. Stebbing Shaw, in his History of Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 278.”

GENT. MAG. January, 1811.

friendly reception he met with, both from Dr. Hurd, the late excellent Bishop of that diocese, and his worthy successor, Dr. Cornwall, and also from Dr. Nash, the late venerable Historian of Worcestershire, must have been truly gratifying*.

“The Editor must likewise express his obligations to the President and Fellows of the noble Foundation of Magdalen College for the liberality with which they gave him access to the muniments of their House. There is no danger, in these times, of any similar attack on their Society; but the Editor has no doubt, that if a similar occasion should arise, they would act with the same virtue and fortitude, which have rendered the memory of Bp. Hough immortal.”

The conduct of Dr. Hough in that memorable contest forms a principal part of the present Memoirs; in which Mr. Wilmot has also given some curious particulars of a famous Quaker.

“William Penn was the son of Sir William Penn, a distinguished naval officer, who had fought under Cromwell, and had been sent out by him with General Venables, in 1656, to reduce Hispaniola; but, being disappointed in that attempt, they invaded Jamaica, and made a conquest of that important island. Penn had likewise been consulted on naval affairs by the King, when Duke of York, and had fought under him during the Dutch war, particularly in the signal victory that was gained in 1665. This probably was the occasion of his introduction to James; who, having a grant from his brother, Charles II. of several large tracts of land in North America, then in possession of the Dutch, with whom Charles was at war, parcelled them out to under-proprietors, and, among the rest, to William Penn, the son of the Admiral, who died in 1670; having in his lifetime advanced several considerable sums of money to his Sovereign. As Charles had few means of satisfying the various demands upon him, he granted a patent in 1681 of another tract of land lying to the West of the river Delaware, to William Penn, the son. These tracts of land together formed afterwards the state of Pennsylvania, so called from his name; and his heirs were constituted both proprietors and governors of this province.—Mr. Penn, though bred at Christ Church College, Oxford, had early imbibed the principles of the society called Quakers;

* One letter was afterwards communicated by Lord and Lady Somers; see p. 48. EDIT.

and, being at the head of his sect, a man of large property, considerable abilities, and much esteemed for his integrity and humanity, was thought to have great influence with James, which he frequently exerted in favour of his friends, and others, who suffered from the several penal laws of that time, as well as in undeceiving his Majesty with respect to the misrepresentations and wrong impressions which he was apt to receive. James, on the other hand, made use of the influence of Penn, and the weight which he had with the Dissenters in general, to promote his own designs in favour of Popery, under the colour of a general toleration and suspension of the penal laws against all Sectaries, as well as against the Roman Catholics. Indeed, from the frequent access which Penn had to the King, and from the success of his applications, he was, both in this and the next reign, strongly suspected of Popery. This circumstance occasioned a correspondence between him and the pious, learned, and candid Dr. Tillotson, who had imbibed the same opinion, but who afterwards being convinced that it was unfounded, confessed himself perfectly satisfied of his error, and gave him a written testimony to that effect.—Penn, it is probable, was not averse to find, that the King, from whatever cause, was willing to dispense with those penal laws which affected his friends, as well as all others who were not of the Established Church. This disposition of James was followed, in April 1687, by his Declaration for liberty of conscience, and suspension of all the penal laws; on which occasion Penn presented an address to his Majesty from his brethren, who stated, ‘that 1200 persons were thus released from a severe imprisonment, and many others from the spoil and ruin of their estates and properties.’ From the charge of Popery Penn likewise exculpated himself, in an answer to a letter which he received in October 1688, both of which are printed in his Life; and in his answer he acknowledges and accounts for his numerous visits to Whitehall, by observing that he frequently had business there for his friends, whom he had ever served with a steady solicitation, and for others of all persuasions, ‘thinking it a duty,’ he says, ‘to improve the little interest I had for the good of those who needed it, particularly the poor; I might add,’ he continues, ‘something of my own affairs too, though I must own they have had the least share of my thoughts.’ As Mr. Penn therefore had suggested the propriety of some expedient in this business, it was not unnatural for the College to wish to make a trial at least of his influence;

fluence: though it appears from the account given of the interview with him, that he was not at this time free from suspicion of his sincerity, and of his religious principles. This account is contained in a letter from Dr. Hough to a relation of his, a copy of which is preserved among the manuscripts of Bp. Gibson in the British Museum."

The letter above alluded to is copied at large by Mr. Wilmot, and is extremely interesting.

A letter from the good Bishop, to Lord Digby, at a very late period of his life, has been more than once copied in our Magazine: but we cannot forbear transcribing "an original and characteristic letter from Bishop Hough to the Rev. Mr. Lewis of Margate, written with all the piety and benevolence of a primitive Christian;" which has been obligingly communicated by the Reverend Dr. Burnaby, archdeacon of Leicester.

"SIR, *Hartlebury, April 6, 1743.*

"I could not forgive myself should I forbear to return you my best and kindest thanks for your favour in distributing what I troubled you with, to the mutual satisfaction of the receivers; and am not a little pleased that they are sensible of your kindness and mine to them. — I apprehend I shall not live to see much more of the coming year, though I wear out leisurely, and am free from sickness and pain; but strength declines and memory fails. The moderate degree of understanding which God was pleased to give me does not impair. The famous Mr. Waller was of opinion that age improved it: I am sure experience does. But as the contrary often falls out, I have strictly charged those about me, that when they discover symptoms of such a change, they suffer no consideration to conceal it from me. I pray not with more sincerity for myself, than for my friends; and I most heartily wish health and every convenience to you, whereby your life may be made easy and comfortable. I have no doubt but that, when our gracious Redeemer comes in all his glory to judge mankind, you and I, with all faithful people, shall, through the mercy of God, and his merits, find a place at his right hand. What our portion may be in his kingdom, is known only to his Father and Himself; but this is revealed to us, that there are pleasures above our conceptions, and durable to all eternity. I have no more to add but that I am, Sir, your very affectionate Brother and obedient Friend,

JO. WORCESTER."

Another short Letter shall be given, addressed to Bishop Gibson, and the last, probably, which he ever wrote.

"MY LORD, *May 4, 1743.*

"You are pleased to ask (and I am in many respects obliged to obey your Lordship in saying), how it fares with me? I lately saw the day in which I entered into the 93d year of my life; and I thought it a very proper season to make particular enquiry into the state of it. I found the last year to have impaired every faculty of mind and body more than I could have imagined; and by such imperceptible degrees, that I was not aware how treacherously it stole upon me, and how deep impressions it made, till the several items of my loss came together in full view; and then it appeared I had suffered so much as left little to support the remainder of life. I think it can be but of short duration; and I thank God, the prospect gives me no uneasiness. Your Lordship has more than twenty years to come before you arrive at my number, and are happy in a constitution that may carry you far beyond it; but pardon me, my Lord, if I reproach you a little for having made trial* of its strength, to the universal applause indeed, but to the no small concern of your Friends, who have seen some instances, and heard of many more, where great abilities have perfectly worn out themselves by over-exercise. I pray for every thing that may contribute to the happy state of your whole family, and am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and affectionate servant,

JO. WORCESTER."

The truly excellent Prelate survived the writing of the above Letter only four days.

"There was an epidemical distemper in this year, which was felt upon the Continent† as well as in this Country, and which carried off a great many, particularly those in years. Among others, Mr. Melmoth, aged 78; Sir Theophilus Biddulph, aged 79; Mr. Ainsworth, aged 83; the Duchess of Kendal, aged 80; &c. — It appears that this venerable Prelate could not withstand the remarkably severe weather in March and April of the year

* "Bishop Gibson had lately reprinted several treatises against Popery, digested under proper heads and titles, with prefaces by himself. He lived, however, till 1748, and died at the age of 79, having worn out his constitution, it is said, by a long course of study and business."

† Cent. Mag. 1743; vol. XIII. p. 274. 1743.

1743. His constitution, however, struggled against it for a few days after he wrote this last Letter to the Bishop of London; but at length he expired, without a groan, on the 8th of May, surrounded by some of his friends and neighbours, who attended him in his last moments, and to whom he said, 'We part, to meet again, I hope, in endless joys.'

"The account of his death is thus given by the Rev. Mr. Meadowcourt, prebendary of Worcester, who attended his funeral, in a letter to a friend at Oxford, who inquired the particulars of it.

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Far from court flatt'ry, far from party—
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Bp. Hough's Epistolary Correspondence is printed in several classes; the first of which is a series of XXII Letters addressed to Dr. Charlet, master of University College, Oxford, and to other Friends, between the years 1692 and 1737. XLIII Letters are addressed to Lady Kaye, daughter and coheir of Sir Samuel and Lady Marow of Berkeswell, co. Warwick, married to Sir Arthur Kaye, bart. of Woodsham in Yorkshire; from which we shall select a few extracts.

"Oct. 23, 1727. I have contented myself to hear of the splendid Coronation, without shewing so old a face as mine in the procession; for where the utmost gaiety is set forth, such visible signs of mortality should not appear; it is a good omen of future happiness, that no mischance or ill-accident lessened the pleasure of the day. Their Majesties are really such in their personal graces and accomplishments, as have been seldom seen together on the English or British Throne; and may they long sit there, to their own immortal glory and the joy of all their people!—We are told that one appeared among the Lords more than ought to have done, who is said to have filled his father's place. Nothing is to be wondered at from one of his caprice; but how must it grieve his good father! and how can one think on what he suffers, without lamenting the hardship of his case, and reflecting on the fickle condition of every thing in this world? Honour, so eagerly sought for by others, came to him easily and uncourted; but, instead of any thing that might have afforded comfort and satisfaction, it brought nothing along with it but trouble and vexation. I would have no manner of ill befall the young gentleman; but his ambitious expectation should continue many years, could the old one have the health and strength I wish him."

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"Jan. 14, 1728-9. You are pleased to mention a certain Duke, whose chair has once or twice been seen to stand at your door: and as inquisitive people are quick-sighted, I must own I have heard from another hand of its being observed: in good earnest I can see no reason why your Ladyship should not make him happy in yourself, provided it be upon terms no way prejudicial to the children you are blessed with. Let him be contented to share with you in your annual income, and no other way to concern himself with your fortune, and I am one of those who shall wish him good success in his addresses. — I have always looked upon him as a good-natured, well-bred gentleman; he is upon the point of marrying his daughter, and there will be no danger of any one to interfere with you in his family; his estate is equal to his title; and though I should never advise you to purchase quality, yet if it will come easily, and upon reasonable conditions, I should be heartily glad to see you at the top, and you would really find advantage, as well as place and figure in it."

"Jan. 19, 1733. The Town is at present, I fancy, a very busy scene, where all the Ladies are preparing for the Wedding at Court, and the Lords and Gentlemen for supplies suitable to the exigency of the coming year. God grant a happy issue to both! May the Prince of Orange†, and our Princess, be lasting

blessings to each other, to us, and to our neighbours: and may the two Houses agree in every thing that may be for the service of their country, the honour of the Crown, and their own reputation! But when they are up, I dread to look forward to the election of a new Parliament; the spirits of people in some of the remote Counties being so exasperated, that it is not easy to imagine how they can meet together without great disturbance."

"April 22, 1734. Your Ladyship has always been so intimately acquainted with what is most polite, that the splendour of the late Wedding‡ and the pompous appearance at Court, have not, I dare say, dazzled you. It must have been, according to the account given of it, truly magnificent; nothing seems to have been omitted that could possibly express the pleasure wherewith His Majesty gave his daughter in marriage, so agreeably to the interests and inclination of his people; but the show is over, the ceremonious finery will no more appear to entertain our eyes, and the accomplishments of the Royal Bride, and her Prince, can only be our standing glories. The time will quickly come, when they must go to be received with universal joy in another country: God grant them a safe and an easy passage, and make them long happy in each other, and in every circumstance of life! and then it matters not much in what dress their happiness appears."

"Nov. 27, 1736. The News-writers tell us Mrs. Mary Jennens§ died lately, as she frequently lived, in a public Inn. Her retired humour was out of the common road, and the method she took to conceal herself from all her relations very unaccountable: it gave them just cause to suspect, that whenever she left her great fortune, it might probably fall into the hands of such as were strangers to her blood, and neither her own prudence, nor the interest of her kindred, be considered in the disposal; but herein she has deceived the world, if, as we are told, she has made a will, whereof her uncle Jennens is executor, and given her

He died in 1751, and the Princess in 1759, leaving one son, William Henry Prince of Orange, and last Stadtholder."

‡ Of the Prince and Princess of Orange; see our vol. IV. p. 160.

§ "She was first cousin to the rich Mr. Jennens, of Acton. She never married, and had great singularities; she left her fortune to her aunt, Hester Jennens, married to William Hanmer, esq. of Flintshire. Her executor was Charles Jennens, esq. her eldest uncle."

estate

* "The meeting of Parliament."

† "Charles Henry, who married Anne the Princess Royal, March 25, 1733-4.

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"Dec. 16. Your Ladyship gave me a real pleasure, not so much in describing a splendid Court, as in observing, that every face had gaiety and content in it. In my poor opinion, it is no small fatigue

fatigue that they in the highest stations submit to, in receiving the complaisance and deference of those about them: but to desire love and esteem is inseparable from human nature; and as I really believe no Princes ever studied more than our own to gain the hearts of their people, it is pity but they should sincerely have them. I dare not, however, flatter myself that the delightful scene will hold long, for we begin already to hear of uneasiness and muttering, which will grow louder as the 11th of January* comes on, unless some hands be changed; and matters are not always mended that way. How outrageously brutish were the words which we are told were spoken to a great person at the last Masquerade. It must certainly exercise his utmost patience to keep in his resentment, and make him thoroughly sensible how improper it was to expose himself to such usage. I protest I could not hear of it without indignation: but since it has been the occasion of putting an end to that senseless diversion, I can almost forgive it."

"Jan. 14, 1728-9. You are pleased to mention a certain Duke, whose chair has once or twice been seen to stand at your door: and as inquisitive people are quick-sighted, I must own I have heard from another hand of its being observed: in good earnest I can see no reason why your Ladyship should not make him happy in yourself, provided it be upon terms no way prejudicial to the children you are blessed with. Let him be contented to share with you in your annual income, and no other way to concern himself with your fortune, and I am one of those who shall wish him good success in his addresses. — I have always looked upon him as a good-natured, well-bred gentleman; he is upon the point of marrying his daughter, and there will be no danger of any one to interfere with you in his family; his estate is equal to his title; and though I should never advise you to purchase quality, yet if it will come easily, and upon reasonable conditions, I should be heartily glad to see you at the top, and you would really find advantage, as well as place and figure in it."

"Jan. 19, 1733. The Town is at present, I fancy, a very busy scene, where all the Ladies are preparing for the Wedding at Court, and the Lords and Gentlemen for supplies suitable to the exigency of the coming year. God grant a happy issue to both! May the Prince of Orange†, and our Princess, be lasting

blessings to each other, to us, and to our neighbours: and may the two Houses agree in every thing that may be for the service of their country, the honour of the Crown, and their own reputation! But when they are up, I dread to look forward to the election of a new Parliament; the spirits of people in some of the remote Counties being so exasperated, that it is not easy to imagine how they can meet together without great disturbance."

"April 22, 1734. Your Ladyship has always been so intimately acquainted with what is most polite, that the splendour of the late Wedding‡ and the pompous appearance at Court, have not, I dare say, dazzled you. It must have been, according to the account given of it, truly magnificent; nothing seems to have been omitted that could possibly express the pleasure wherewith His Majesty gave his daughter in marriage, so agreeably to the interests and inclination of his people; but the show is over, the ceremonious finery will no more appear to entertain our eyes, and the accomplishments of the Royal Bride, and her Prince, can only be our standing glories. The time will quickly come, when they must go to be received with universal joy in another country: God grant them a safe and an easy passage, and make them long happy in each other, and in every circumstance of life! and then it matters not much in what dress their happiness appears."

"Nov. 27, 1736. The News-writers tell us Mrs. Mary Jennens§ died lately, as she frequently lived, in a public Inn. Her retired humour was out of the common road, and the method she took to conceal herself from all her relations very unaccountable: it gave them just cause to suspect, that whenever she left her great fortune, it might probably fall into the hands of such as were strangers to her blood, and neither her own prudence, nor the interest of her kindred, be considered in the disposal; but herein she has deceived the world, if, as we are told, she has made a will, whereof her uncle Jennens is executor, and given her

He died in 1751, and the Princess in 1759, leaving one son, William Henry Prince of Orange, and last Stadtholder."

‡ Of the Prince and Princess of Orange; see our vol. IV. p. 160.

§ "She was first cousin to the rich Mr. Jennens, of Acton. She never married, and had great singularities; she left her fortune to her aunt, Hester Jennens, married to William Hanmer, esq. of Flintshire. Her executor was Charles Jennens, esq. her eldest uncle."

estate

* "The meeting of Parliament."

† "Charles Henry, who married Anne the Princess Royal, March 25, 1733-4.

telton* inoculated his ten children without the help of a Doctor. Mr. Nash†, a neighbouring gentleman, did the like to eight; as did Lord Coventry to his three sons; all of whom went through the distemper successfully, and no ill consequence followed: notwithstanding this, the method loses ground, even in this country; for parents are tender and fearful, not without hope their children may escape this disease, or have it favourably; whereas, in the way of art, should it prove fatal, they could never forgive themselves: for this reason, nobody dares to advise in the case; but setting the dangers and the hazards on both sides in opposition to each other, it is not, I believe, difficult to guess, which of them a wise and dispassionate man would choose‡."

The XLIVth Letter to Mrs. Knightley, dated Feb. 1, 1737, "shews so much loyalty to his Sovereign, and pays so just a tribute to the memory of Queen Caroline, at the same time that it exhibits so superior and serene a mind of the Bishop in his 87th year," that Mr. Wilmot has given a fac-simile engraving of it; and for the same reason it is here preserved:

concerned therein, seriously to consider the present situation of our affairs, and to join in such measures, as may effectually promote the honour of the Nation and the establishment of our peace; but if party disgusts arise, our hopes will depend upon the strength of our Prayers, for little can be expected from the result of divided counsels. The King

seems to have a weight of sorrow at his heart, almost insupportable: duty and good-nature call upon his people to use their utmost endeavours to lighten it: they all express an ardent desire to do so; and when his Majesty has recovered the serenity of his temper, he will naturally reflect, with kind resentment, on those who have helped to restore it, and think on the properest means to make them sensible of it."

These Extracts shall be concluded by a Letter addressed to Dr. Hough, in August 1703, when he was Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by the celebrated Mr. Addison, soon after the death of his Father; who had been Dean of Lichfield, and died in April of that year, before Mr. Addison was known by those writings which afterwards so much distinguished him. This letter shews his attachment to the Bishop, and his respect to the memory of his Father.

"MY LORD, *Amsterdam, Aug. 24, N. S.*

"I have a long time denied myself the honour of writing to your Lordship, because I would not presume to trouble you with any of my private disappointments, and at the same time did not think it proper to give you a detail of a Voyage that I hope to present your Lordship with a general relation of at my return to England. To finish the misfortunes that I have met with during my Travels, I have, since my coming into Holland, received the news of my Father's death, which is indeed the most melancholy news that I ever yet received. What makes it the more so is, that I am informed he was so unhappy as to do some things, a little before he died, which were not agreeable to your Lordship. I have seen too many instances of your Lordship's great humanity to doubt, that you will forgive any thing, which might seem disobliging, in one that had his spirits very much broken by age, sickness, and afflictions. But at the same time I hope that the information I have received on this subject is not well-grounded, because in a Letter, not long before his death, he commanded me to preserve always a just sense of duty and gratitude for the

* "Father of George the first Lord Lyttelton."

† Father of Rev. Dr. Treadway Nash, author of the History of Worcestershire, who died in January 1811, aged 85. See our first Part of Vol. LXXXI. pp. 190, 393.

‡ "It did great honour to the three persons here mentioned, that they withstood the strong prejudices against Inoculation, on its first introduction. There are similar prejudices against Vaccination, introduced by Dr. Jenner, though neither of them absolute novelties: but the latter has been approved by the most eminent of the faculty, and is now generally practised. It has this great advantage, that it does not spread by contagion, like the Small Pox."

Bishop of Lichfield, who had been so great a benefactor to his family in general, and myself in particular*. This advice, though it was not necessary, may shew, however, the due respect he had for your Lordship; as it was given at a time when men seldom disguise their sentiments. I must desire your Lordship to pardon the trouble of this letter, which I should never have taken the liberty to have written, had it not been to vindicate one of the best of Fathers, and that to your Lordship, whom, of all the world, I would not have possessed with an ill opinion of one I am so nearly related to. If I can serve your Lordship in this country, I should be very proud to receive any of your commands, at Mr. Moor's in Amsterdam. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most dutiful and most obedient servant, J. ADDISON."

Two admirable Portraits are given of Bishop Hough; one, by Caroline Watson, from a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller in 1690; the other by James Heath, from a painting by Dyer, æt. 91.—His tomb at Worcester is also admirably engraved by J. Neagle, from a drawing by J. Ross. The volume, which is handsomely printed, is also adorned with five other Plates.

2. *The Works of the Right Honourable Joseph Addison. A new Edition, with Notes, by Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Worcester. Six Vols. 8vo.*

THIS is one of the Literary Legacies bequeathed to the Publick by a late excellent and truly venerable Prelate; who, in early life, had given his "nights and days" to the study of Addison; and continued throughout life his warm admirer.

The Advertisement of the Right Reverend Author is brief, but pithy.

"Mr. Addison is generally allowed to be the most correct and elegant of all our writers; yet some inaccuracies of style have escaped him, which it is the chief design of the following notes to point out. A work of this sort, well executed, would be of use to foreigners who study our language; and even to

such of our countrymen as wish to write in perfect purity. R. WORCESTER."

"Extract from a Letter of Bishop Warburton to Dr. Hurd.

"Gloucester, Sept. 10, 1770.

"Your *grammatical* pleasures, which you enjoy in studying the most correct of our great writers, Mr. Addison, cannot be greater than the *political* ones I taste, in reading, over again, the most *incorrect* of all good Writers (though not from his incorrectness, which is stupendous) Lord Clarendon, in the late published *Continuation* of his History. I charge you bring your Addison to town. Nothing is *minutiae* to me which you *write* or *think*.

"See 'Letters from a late eminent Prelate,' &c. Letter 227, 4to. 1808."

"And in Letter 228, in the same collection, Oct. 16, 1770, the Bishop says,

"Your reflections on Lord Clarendon are the truth itself. The History of his Life and Administration I have just finished. Every thing is admirable in it but the style; in which your favourite and amiable Author [Mr. Addison] has infinitely the advantage. Bring him with you to town. There, I own, your late amusements have the advantage of mine. It was an advantage I envied you."

"Extract of a Letter from Dr. Hurd to the Rev. Mr. Mason, Residentiary of York.

"Thurcaston, Oct. 26, 1770.

"You will ask what I have done in this long leisure; not much indeed, to any purpose. My Lecture has slept: but I found an amusement in turning over the works of Mr. Addison. I set out, many years ago, with a warm admiration of this amiable writer. I then took a surfeit of his natural, easy manner; and was taken, like my betters, with the raptures and high flights of Shakspeare. But maturer judgment, or lenient age, (call it which you will) has now led me back to the favourite of my youth. And, here, I think, I shall stick: for such useful sense, in so charming words, I find not elsewhere. His taste is so pure, and his *Virgilian prose* (as Dr. Young styles it) so exquisite, that I have but now found out, at the close of a critical life, the full value of his writings."

* "It seems that the Dean had objected to, and entered a protest against, some measures of the Chapter, in the time of his predecessor, Dr. W. Lloyd; and perhaps the Bishop might have lately assented to the opinion of his predecessor, and have differed from that of the Dean upon them; but Mr. Addison must have been right in supposing that he had been misinformed, as to the Bishop, who, being a man of the utmost candour and liberality, could not have been offended on account of a mere difference of opinion in a matter of this kind."

Prefixed to these Volumes is the following truly classical Inscription, written in 1805.

“ Eximio Viro,
JOSEPHO ADDISON:
Gratiâ, Fama, Fortunâ commendato:
Humanioribus Literis unice instructo;
haud ignobili Poetae;
in Oratione solutâ contexendâ
summo Artifici;
Censori Morum
gravi sanè, sed et perjucundo,
levioribus in Argumentis
subridenti suaviter,
res etiam serias
Lepore quodam suo contingenti;
Pietatis, porro, sinceræ,
hoc est, Christianæ,
Fide, Vitâ, Scriptis,
studiosissimo Cultori:
eximio, proinde, viro,
JOSEPHO ADDISON,
Hoc monumentum sacrum esto.”

The Works of Mr. Addison are here faithfully and correctly printed.

The first Volume contains all Mr. Addison's Poetical Works, including the Tragedy of Cato; which are too well known to need any remark that we could give. To say, therefore, that the Bishop's Notes are excellent and judicious, is all that is necessary; but we shall copy the Introductory Note on Mr. Addison's "Epistle to Dryden."

"It would not be fair to criticise our Author's Poetry, especially the poetry of his younger days, very exactly. He was not a *Poet born*; or, he had not studied with sufficient care the best models of English Poetry. Whatever the cause might be, he had not the command of what Dryden so eminently possessed, a truly *poetic diction*. His Poetry is only pure Prose, put into Verse. And "*non satis est puris versum perscribere verbis*." However, it may not be amiss to point out the principal defects of his *expression*, that his great example may not be pleaded in excuse of them."

The Second Volume begins with "Remarks on several Parts of Italy, &c. in the years 1701, 1702, and 1703."

"These Travels are entertaining; especially to the classical reader. But the expression in this agreeable narrative is frequently careless: or possibly the author, in the time of his travels, had not acquired the habit of that exact style, for which he was afterwards so famous. However, the general cast of the composition is elegant, and is even marked,

occasionally, with that vein of humour which characterizes the best works of Mr. Addison; as the reader will observe, more especially, in the chapter on the little republic of St. Marino, and that of Meldingen in Switzerland."

The remainder of the second Volume is filled with Mr. Addison's Papers in the Tatler.

"We now enter on those parts of Mr. Addison's prose works, which have done him the greatest honour, and have placed him at the head of those whom we call our polite writers. I know that many readers prefer Dr. Swift's prose to his;—but, whatever other merit the Dean's writings may have (and they have, certainly, a great deal), I affirm it with confidence (because I have examined them both with care), that they are not comparable to Mr. Addison's, in the correctness, propriety, and elegance of expression.—Mr. Addison possessed two talents, both of them very uncommon, which singularly qualified him to excel in the following essays: I mean an exquisite knowledge of the English tongue, in all its purity and delicacy; and a vein of humour, which flowed naturally and abundantly from him on every subject; and which experience hath shown to be inimitable. But it is in the former respect only, that I shall criticise these papers; and I shall do it with severity, lest time, and the authority of his name (which, of course, must become sacred) should give a sanction even to his defects. If any man of genius should be so happy, as to equal all the excellencies of his prose, and to avoid the few blemishes, which may, haply, be found in it, he would be a perfect model of style, in this way of writing: but of such an one, it is enough to say at present (and I shall, surely, offend no good writer in saying it),

"—*hunc nequeo monstrare, et sentio tantum.*"

As the Bishop has hinted at *blemishes*, we shall produce an instance in which his Lordship has pointed out and corrected them.

"*'They here began to breathe'—to 'look and feature'*] Two or three little blemishes, which the reader will observe in this sentence, may be removed by reading thus:—*'They here began to breathe a delicious kind of æther, and saw all the fields about them covered with a [kind of] purple light, that made them reflect with satisfaction on their past toils, and diffused a secret joy through the whole assembly [which shewed itself in every look and feature]—*

Omitting

Omitting what is contained between the crotchets, for obvious reasons."

The Spectator extends through the Third and Fourth Volumes, and to a part of the Fifth.

"Of the *three* periodical papers, in which Mr. Addison was happily induced to bear a part, the only one, which was planned by himself*, was the Spectator. And, how infinitely superior is the contrivance of it, to that of the other two! — The notion of a *club*, on which it is formed, not only gave a dramatic air to the Spectator, but a sort of unity to the conduct of it; as it tied together the several papers, into what may be called *one* work; by the reference they all have to the same common *design*. — This design too, was so well digested from the first, that nothing occurs afterwards (when the characters come out and shew themselves at full length, in the course of the work) for which we are not prepared, by the general outline of them, as presented to us in the introductory papers; so that, if we did not know the contrary, we might suspect that these papers, like the preface to a book, had been written after the whole was printed off, and not before a syllable of it was composed. Such was the effect of the original plan, and the care of its author, *'Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet inum?'*

"As for his coadjutor, Sir Richard Steele, he knew the world, or rather what is called the town, well, and had a considerable fund of wit and humour; but his wit was often forced, and his humour ungraceful; not but his style would give this appearance to each, being at once incorrect and heavy. His graver papers are universally hard and laboured, though, at the same time, superficial. Some better writers contributed, occasionally, to carry on this work; but its success was, properly, owing to the matchless pen of Mr. Addison."

The Guardian is next in order:

"The part which Mr. Addison took in the Guardian seems to have been accidental, and owing to the desire he had of serving poor D'Urfey: for his first appearance is on that occasion, at No. 67, though, when he had once broken through his reserve, for this good purpose, we afterwards find his hand very frequently in it."

Of No. LXVII. Bp. Hurd says,

* Mr. Tickell says, it was projected in concert with Sir Richard Steele, which comes to the same thing.

"This exquisite paper is above all praise. It apparently gave Mr. Pope the hint of his ironical compliment to Dennis; which, indeed, is finely written, but has not, I think, altogether, the grace and unforced pleasantry of his original."

We now meet with Mr. Addison as a Political Writer, in "The present State of the War, and the Necessity of an Augmentation, considered;" and in the Whig Examiner.

"The design of this work is to censure the writings of others, and to give all persons a rehearing, who have suffered under any unjust sentence of the Examiner. As that author has hitherto proceeded, his paper would have been more properly entitled the Executioner†."

The Sixth Volume opens with the Freeholder.

"It is but justice to a great writer to distinguish between his hasty, and his deliberate compositions; between such of his works, as he had planned at his leisure, and finished with care, and such as he was called upon to furnish, on the sudden, not with a view to his own fame, but to the discharge of some occasional duty, which a present emergency, or his character and station in life, imposed upon him. Such was apparently the case of the *Freeholder*; a set of periodical essays, undertaken in the heat of the rebellion in 1715, and with the best purpose, of reconciling an abused people to the new succession; at a time when the writer was deeply engaged in public business, and had scarce the leisure to produce these papers so fast as they were demanded from him. For it was important, in that conjuncture, that the minds of men should be calmed and softened by some immediate applications; and the general good taste of that age made it expedient, that such applications should be administered, not by an ordinary hand, but by the most polite and popular of our writers. — If these considerations be allowed their just weight, *The Freeholder* will be read with pleasure, and must even be thought to do no small credit to its author, though it be not always written with that force, or polished every where up to that perfect

† "We are to impute to this provocation the peculiar keenness of our author's reproof in these papers. But one is surprised to observe how much of that keenness is directed against the style of his antagonist. The reason is, that the good taste of that time would not endure a want of correct and just composition, even in a party-writer." Bp. HURD.

grace,

grace, which we admire so much in the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*."

The next Tract is, "On the Christian Religion."

"The following work on the Christian Religion, has great merit; but, from the nature of it, required a greater detail in the execution. For, as an antient writer* has well observed, *fit totum et minus plenum, cum tanta rerum multitudo in angustum coarctanda sit; et brevitatem ipsam minus clarum, maxime cum et argumenta plurima et exempla, in quibus lumen est probationum, necesse sit præteriri*. However, the plan was ably conceived, and would, without doubt, if the author had lived, have been drawn out to a just extent. For we are told, he had taken great pains in collecting materials for it, and was more assiduous in digesting them, *than his health would well allow*†.—Thus our Addison, like the admirable Pascal, closed his valuable life in meditating a defence of the Christian Religion. One is not surprised to find this agreement in the views of two such men; the one, the sublimest genius, and the other, the most cultivated, of modern times. But there was this lamented difference in their story. The spirit of Jansenism, falling on a temper naturally scrupulous, and a constitution, always infirm, threw a sombrous fanatic air on Pascal's religious speculations, as it did on his life: while our happier countryman, by the benefit of better health, and juster principles, maintained a constant sobriety in the conduct of each."

"The Drummer, or the Haunted House, with a Preface by Sir Richard Steele, in an Epistle dedicatory to Mr. Congreve, occasioned by Mr. Tickell's Preface to the four volumes of Mr. Addison's Works."

The Works are closed with "A Discourse on Antient and Modern Learning; on which the Bishop says,

"There can be no doubt of the genuineness of this piece. The internal marks of its author are many and unequivocal; as must, I think, appear to every attentive reader who has any acquaintance with Mr. Addison's style and manner. But I should guess that it was drawn up by him in his younger days, and that it was not retouched, or at least finished by him. The reason might be, that he had afterwards worked up the principal observations of this piece into his critical papers on Milton."

A copious Index is annexed to each of the Volumes.

* "Lactantius, Ep. D. J. præf."

† "Life by Mr. Tickell."

3. Dibdin's *Bibliomania*;

continued from vol. LXXXI. ii. p. 458.

WE are now arrived at the period of Modern Bibliography.

"Before the dispersion of his grand collection, died *John Bridges*, a gentleman, a scholar, and a notorious book-collector. The catalogue of his books is almost the first classically arranged one in the eighteenth century: and it must be confessed that the collection was both curious and valuable. Bridges was succeeded by *Anthony Collins*, the Free Thinker; a character equally strange and unenviable. Book-fanciers now and then bid a few shillings for a copy of the catalogue of his library; and some sly free-thinkers, of modern date, are not backward in shewing a sympathy in their predecessor's fame, by the readiness with which they bid a half-guinea, or more, for a priced copy of it."

"Maittaire's collection must have been uncommonly numerous; and of their intrinsic value the reader will best judge by the following extract from the 'Advertisement,' by Cock the auctioneer, at the back of the title-page: 'Though the books, in their present condition, make not the most ostentatious appearance, yet, like the late worthy possessor of them, however plain their outside may be, they contain within an invaluable treasure of ingenuity and learning. In fine, this is, (after fifty years' diligent search and labour in collecting) *the entire library of Mr. Maittaire*; whose judgment in the choice of books, as it ever was confessed, so are they, undoubtedly, far beyond whatever I can attempt to say in their praise. In exhibiting them thus to the publick, I comply with the will of my deceased friend; and in printing the catalogue from his *own copy* just as he left it (though by so doing it is the more voluminous) I had an opportunity not only of doing the justice I owe to his memory, but also of gratifying the curious.'"

Dr. Mead and Martin Folkes are next introduced:

"Yes, ever renowned *Richard Mead*! thy *pharmacopæal* reputation is lost in the blaze of thy *bibliomaniacal* glory! *Æsculapius* may plant his herbal crown round thy brow, and *Hygeia* may scatter her cornucopiæ of roses at thy feet—but what are these things compared with the homage offered thee by the *Gesners*, *Baillets*, and *Le Longs* of old? What avail even the roseate blushes of thousands, whom thy medical skill may have snatched from a premature grave—

compared

compared with the life, vigour, animation, and competition which thy example infused into the *book-world*!—The tears shed by virtuous bibliomaniacs at Harley's death, were speedily wiped away, when the recollection of thine, and of thy contemporary's, *Folkes's* fame, was excited in their bosoms. Illustrious Bibliomaniacs! your names and memories will always live in the hearts of noble-minded Literati: the treasures of your museums and libraries—your liberal patronage and ever-active exertions in the cause of *virtù*—whether connected with coins, pictures, or books—can never be banished at least from my grateful mind:—And if, at this solemn hour, when yonder groves and serpentine walks are sleeping in the quiet of moon-light, your spirits could be seen placidly to flit along, I would burst from this society, dear and congenial as it is—to take your last instructions, or receive your last warnings, respecting the rearing of a future age of Bibliomaniacs!—Ye were, in good earnest, noble hearted book-heroes!"

"It is almost impossible to dwell on the memory of *this great man* (Mead) without emotions of delight—whether we consider him as an eminent physician, a friend to literature, or a collector of books, pictures, and coins. Benevolence, magnanimity, and erudition, were the striking features of his character. His house was the general receptacle of men of genius and talent, and of every thing beautiful, precious, or rare. His curiosities, whether books, or coins, or pictures, were freely laid open to the publick; and the enterprising student, and experienced antiquary, alike found amusement and a courteous reception. He was known to all foreigners of intellectual distinction, and corresponded both with the artisan and the potentate. The great patron of literature, and the leader of his profession, it was hardly possible for modest merit, if properly introduced to him, to depart unrewarded or ungratified. The clergy and, in general, all men of learning, received his advice gratuitously: and his doors were open every morning to the most indigent, whom he frequently assisted with money. Although his income, from his professional practice, was very considerable, he died by no means a rich man—so large were the sums which he devoted to the encouragement of literature and the fine arts!"

"The collection of Mr. Folkes was an exceedingly fine one; enriched with many books of the choicest description, which he had acquired in his travels in

Italy and Germany. The works on natural history, coins, medals, and inscriptions, and on the fine arts in general, formed the most valuable department—those on the Greek, Latin, and English classicks, were comparatively of inferior importance."

"But there is yet," says Mr. Dibdin, "an illustrious tribe to be recorded. We have, first, *Richard Rawlinson*, brother of the renowned *Tom Folio*, whose choice and tasteful collection of books, as recorded in auctioneering annals, is deserving of high commendation. But his name and virtues are better known in the University to which he was a benefactor, than to the noisy circles of the metropolis. The sale of *Orator Henley's* books 'followed hard upon' that of *Richard Rawlinson's*; and if the spirit of their owner could, from his 'gilt tub,' have witnessed the grimaces and jokes which marked the sale—the distorted countenances and boisterous laughter which were to be seen on all sides—how it must have writhed under the smart of general ridicule, or groaned under the torture of contemptuous indignation. Peace to *Henley's* vexed *manes*!—and similar contempt await the efforts of all literary quacks and philosophical knaves!"

"We have just passed over the bar that separates the one half of the 18th century from the other: and among the ensuing eminent collectors, whose brave fronts strike us with respect, is *General Dormer*: a soldier who, I warrant you, had faced many a cannon, and stormed many a rampart, with success. But he could not resist the raging influence of the Book-Mania; nor could all his embrasures and entrenchments screen him from the attacks of this insanity. His collection was select and valuable.—We have before noticed a celebrated diplomatic character, *Consul Smith*, and spoken with due respect of his library. let us here, therefore, pass by him, in order to take a full and complete view of a *Non-Pureil* Collector: the first who, since the days of *Richard Smith*, revived the love of black-letter lore and Caxtonian typography—need I say *James West*?"

"All hail to thee—transcendent bibliomaniac of other times!—of times, in which my father lived, and procured, at the sale of thy precious book-treasures, not a few of those rare volumes which have so much gladdened the eyes of *Lisardo*."

"In the preceding, the same, and subsequent year, there was sold by auction

tion a very curious and extraordinary collection of Books and Prints belonging to honest *Tom Martin*, of *Palgrave*, in Suffolk; a collector of whom Herbert has, upon several occasions, spoken with a sort of veneration. If Lavater's system of physiognomy happen to receive your approbation, you will conclude, upon contemplating Tom's frank countenance—of which a cut precedes the title-page of the first catalogue—that the collector of *Palgrave* must have been 'a fine old fellow.' Martin's book pursuits were miscellaneous, and perhaps a little too wildly followed up: but some good fortune contributed to furnish his collection with volumes of singular curiosity."

"The year following the sale of Mr. West's books, a 'very curious and valuable collection, chiefly of English literature, was disposed of by auction, by Paterson, who published the catalogue under the following title: '*Bibliotheca Monastico-Fletwoodiana*.'"

In noticing Dr. *Askew*, we stop to correct a small error, He died in "1774," not "1775."

"Those who recollect the zeal and scholarship of this illustrious bibliomaniac, and the precious volumes with which his library was stored, from the choice collections of De Boze, Gaignat, Mead, and Folkes, cannot but sigh with grief of heart on reflecting upon such a victim! How ardently, and how kindly, (as I remember to have heard one of his intimate friends say) would Askew unlock the stores of his glittering book-treasures!—open the magnificent folio, or the shining duodecimo, *printed upon vellum*, and embossed with golden knobs, or held fast with silver clasps! How carefully would he unrol the curious *manuscript*, decipher the half effaced characters—and then, casting an eye of ecstasy over the shelves upon which similar treasures were lodged, exult in the glorious prospect before him! But Death—who, as Horace tells us, equally exercises the knocker of the palace and cottage-door, made no scruple to rap at that of our renowned Doctor—when Askew, with all his skill in medicine and knowledge of books, yielded to the summons of the grim tyrant—and died lamented, as he lived beloved!"

"Dr. Askew had eminently distinguished himself by a refined taste, a sound knowledge, and an indefatigable research, relating to every thing connected with Grecian and Roman literature. It was to be expected, even during his life, as he was possessed of suf-

ficient means to gratify himself with what was rare, curious, and beautiful in literature and the fine arts, that the publick would, one day, be benefited by such pursuits: especially as he had expressed a wish that his treasures might be unreservedly submitted to sale after his decease. In this wish the Doctor was not singular. Many eminent collectors had indulged it before him: and, to my knowledge, many modern ones still indulge it."

"Dr. Askew's sale has been considered a sort of *era* in bibliography. Since that period, rare and curious books in Greek and Latin literature have been greedily sought after, and obtained [as a recent sale abundantly testifies] at most extravagant prices. It is very well for a veteran in bibliographical literature, as was Mr. Cracherode, or as are Mr. Wodhull, and Dr. Gosset—whose collections were, in part, formed in the days of De Bure, Gaignat, Askew, Duke de la Valliere, and Lamoignon—it is very well for such gentlemen to declaim against *modern prices*! But what is to be done; Classical books grow scarcer every day, and the love of literature, and of possessing rare and interesting works, increases in an equal ratio. Hungry bibliographers meet, at sales, with well-furnished purses, and are resolved upon sumptuous fare! Thus the hammer *vibrates*, after a bidding of *forty pounds*, where formerly it used regularly to *fall* at *four*!"

"It remains only to add, that Dr. *Askew* was a native of Kendal, in Westmoreland; that he practised as a physician there with considerable success, and, on his establishment in London, was visited by all who were distinguished for learning, and curious in the fine arts. Dr. Mead supported him with a sort of paternal zeal; nor did he find in his *protégé* an ungrateful son. [See the Director, vol. I. p. 309.] Few minds were probably more congenial than were those of Mead and Askew: the former had, if I may so speak, 'a magnificence of sentiment, which infused into the mind of the latter just notions of a character aiming at *solid intellectual* fame; without the petty arts and dirty tricks which we now see too frequently pursued to obtain it. Dr. Askew, with less pecuniary means of gratifying it, evinced an equal ardour in the pursuit of books, MSS. and inscriptions. I have heard from a very worthy old gentleman, who used to revel 'midst the luxury of Askew's table, that few men exhibited their books and pictures, or, as it is called, *shewed the Lions*, better than did the

the Doctor. Of his attainments in Greek and Roman literature it becomes not me to speak, when such a scholar as Dr. Parr has been most eloquent in their praise.—I should observe that the MSS. of Dr. Askew were separately sold in 1781, and produced a very considerable sum. The Appendix to Scapula, published in an 8vo volume in 1789, was compiled from one of these MSS.”

“In 1776 died John Ratcliffe, esq. of Bermondsey, a bibliomaniac of a very peculiar character. If he had contented himself with his former occupation, and frequented the butter and cheese, instead of the book, market—if he could have fancied himself in a brown peruke, and Russian apron, instead of an embroidered waistcoat, velvet breeches, and flowing periwig, he might, perhaps have enjoyed greater longevity; but, infatuated by the *Caxtons* and *Wynkyn de Wordes* of the West and Fletewode collections, he fell into the snare; and the more he struggled to disentangle himself, the more certainly did he become a victim to the disease.”

“The Catalogue was collected with great judgment and expense, during the last thirty years of his life: comprehending a large and most choice collection of the rare old English *black-letter*, in fine preservation, and in elegant bindings, printed by Caxton, Letton, Machlinia, the anonymous St. Alban's Schoolmaster, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, Berthelet, Grafton, Day, Newberie, Marshe, Jugge, Whytchurch, Wyer, Rastell, Coplande, and the rest of the *Old English Typographers*: several missals and MSS. and two Pedigrees, on vellum, finely illuminated.—The title-page then sets forth a specimen of these black-letter gems; among which our eyes are dazzled with a galaxy of Caxtons, Wynkyn de Wordes, Pynsons, &c. &c. The sale took place on March 27, 1776; although the year is unaccountably omitted by that renowned auctioneer, the late Mr. Christie, who disposed of them.—If ever there was a *unique* collection, this was one—the very essence of Old Divinity, Poetry, Romances, and Chronicles! The articles were only 1675 in number; but their intrinsic value amply compensated for their paucity.”

“I beg pardon of the *manes* of ‘John Ratcliffe, esq.’ for the very inadequate manner in which I have brought forward his collection to public notice. The memory of such a man ought to be dear to the ‘*black-letter-dogs*’ of the present day; for he had [mirabile dictu!] *upwards of Thirty Caxtons!*—If I might

hazard a comparison between Mr. James West's and Mr. John Ratcliffe's collections, I should say that the former was more extensive, the latter more curious. Mr. West's, like a magnificent *cham-pagne*, executed by the hand of Claude or Both, and enclosing mountains, meadows, and streams, presented to the eye of the beholder a scene at once luxuriant and fruitful: Mr. Ratcliffe's, like one of those confined pieces of scenery, touched by the pencil of Rysdael or Hobbima, exhibited to the beholder's eye a spot equally interesting, but less varied and extensive: the judgment displayed in both might be the same. The sweeping foliage and rich pasture of the former, could not, perhaps, afford greater gratification than the thatched cottage, abrupt declivities, and gushing streams of the latter. To change the metaphor—Mr. West's was a magnificent repository, Mr. Ratcliffe's, a cabinet of curiosities.—Of some particulars of Mr. Ratcliffe's life, I had hoped to have found gleanings in Mr. Nichols's *Anecdotes of Bowyer*; but his name does not even appear in the index; being probably reserved for the second forth-coming enlarged edition. Meanwhile, it may not be uninteresting to remark that, like Magliabechi, (vide p. 115, ante) he imbibed his love of reading and collecting, from the accidental possession of scraps and leaves of books. The fact is, Mr. Ratcliffe once kept a *chandler's shop* in the Borough; and, as is the case with all retail traders, had great quantities of old books brought to him to be purchased at so much *per pound*! Hence arose his passion for collecting the *black-letter*, as well as *Stilton cheeses*; and hence, by unwearied assiduity, and attention to business, he amassed a sufficiency to retire, and live, for the remainder of his days, upon the luxury of *old English Literature!*”

Two very illustrious Bibliomaniacs, the Hon. Topham Beauclerk and the Rev. Thomas Crofts, come next on the course.—For these we refer to the volume, observing only that

“Beauclerk's Catalogue is a fair specimen of the analytico-bibliographical powers of Paterson: yet it must be confessed that this renowned champion of catalogue-makers shines with greater, and nearly perfect, splendor, in the collection of the Rev. Thomas Crofts—a collection, which, taking it ‘for all in all,’ I know not whether it be exceeded by any which this country has recorded in the shape of a private catalogue. The owner was a modest, careful, and acutely sagacious bibliomaniac: learned, retired, yet communicative.”

We

We shall for the present dismiss the "Bibliomania" with a remark suggested by an Occasional Correspondent:

"I think the ingenious Author has fallen into a mistake respecting the number of large-paper copies which were printed of the first edition of Grey's Hudibras. In p. 600 of Mr. Dibdin's book, he says, 'there were but twelve copies of the first and best edition of Dr. Grey's labours upon Hudibras printed upon large-paper.' I have now lying by me a Subscription copy of that work, containing a list of the subscribers, and in which those whose names are marked with asterisks are stated to be subscribers for copies on 'royal paper.' They amount in number (including duplicates) to one hundred and thirty one. Possibly there may have been a distinction between the 'large paper' copies alluded to by Mr. Dibdin, and the 'royal paper' copies which I have just enumerated. If so, there must have been copies on *three* different sorts of paper. It is somewhat curious that one of these volumes was printed at Cambridge, and the other in London. I wait with impatience for the Reverend Gentleman's forth-coming publication, which is to be intitled 'The Gentleman's Library Companion.'"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

4. *The Battles of Talavera. A Poem. Sixth Edition, corrected, with some Additions.* 1810; 8vo. pp. 39. Murray.

5. *The Battles of the Danube, and Barrosa.* 1811; 8vo. pp. 87. Murray.

These are the true Tyrtéan strains which invigorate the hearts of Englishmen, and inspire even the brave with additional courage.

In the first of these elegant Poems the Poet thus describes the British Army and their gallant commander:

"Oh, for a blaze from heaven to light
The wonders of that gloomy fight

The guerdon to bestow,
Of which the sullen envious night

Bereaves the warrior's brow!
Darkling they fight, and only know
If chance has sped the fatal blow,
Or, by the trodden corse below,

Or by the dying groan:
Furious they strike without a mark,
Save now and then the sulphurous spark
Illumes some visage grim and dark,
That with the flash is gone!

Promiscuous death around they send,
Foe falls by foe, and friend by friend,
Heaped in that narrow plain.

But, with the dawn, the victors view
Ten gallant French the valley strew

For every Briton slain:

They view with not unmingled pride—
Some anxious thoughts their souls divide,

Their throbbing hopes restrain,
A fiercer field must yet be tried,
Hundreds of foes they see have died,

But thousands still remain.
From the hill summit they behold,
Tipped with the morning's orient gold,
And swarming o'er the field,
Full fifty thousand muskets bright,
Led by old warriors trained to fight,
And all in conquest skilled:

With twice their number doomed to try
The unequal war, brave souls! they cry,
'Conquer we may, perhaps must die,
But never, never yield.'

Thus ardent they: but who can tell,
In Wellesley's heart what passions swell,
What cares must agitate his mind,
What wishes, doubts, and hopes combined,

Whom with his country's chosen bands.
'Midst cold allies, in foreign lands,

Outnumb'ring foes surround;
From whom that country's jealous call,
Demands the blood, the fame of all;
To whom 'twere not enough to fall,
Unless with victory crowned.

Oh heart of honour, soul of fire,
Even at that moment fierce and dire,
Thy agony of fame!

When Britain's fortune dubious hung,
And France tremendous swept along,
In tides of blood and flame:

Even while thy genius and thy arm
Retrieved the day and turned the storm,
Even at that moment, factious spite*,
And envious fraud essayed to blight
The honours of thy name.

He thinks not of them:—from that
height

He views the scene of future fight,
And, silent and serene, surveys
Down to the plain where Teïo stays,
The woods, the streams, the mountain
ways,

Each dell and sylvan hold:
And all his gallant chiefs around
Observant watch, where o'er the ground
His eagle glance has rolled.

* "The calumniators of Sir Arthur Wellesley have been so industrious in publishing their malignity, that it is unnecessary to recal to the public observation any particular instance of it. In reading their base absurdities, one cannot but recollect the expression of Marshal Villars (I think it was) to Lewis XIV. 'Sire, je vais combattre vos ennemis, & je vous laisse au milieu des miens.'—Sir Arthur, much worse treated than M. de Villars, says nothing about it; but beats his country's enemies, and despises his own."

Few

New words he spake, or needed they,
 Where to condense the loose array,
 Or where the line unfold:
 They saw, they felt, what he would say,
 And the best order of that day,
 It was his eye that told.
 Prophetic, to each chief he shows,
 On wing or centre, where the foes
 Will pour their fury most,
 Points out what portion of the field
 To their advance 'twere good to yield,
 And what must not be lost.
 ' Away, away! the adverse power
 Marshals, and moves his host.
 'Tis come, 'tis come, the trial hour,
 Each to his destined post.
 And when you charge, be this your cry,
 Britons strike home, and win or die,—
 The grave or victory! "

We have classed these Poems together, as the second is dedicated to the Author of the first (Mr. Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty), and follows it *passibus æquis*.

"The just celebrity and extensive circulation of 'the Battles of Talavera,' induced the Author of the following Poems to try how far the sanguinary conflicts on the banks of the Danube, upon a similar plan, might prove successful. He has been as attentive as possible to the facts related in the various official papers upon those events, and sincerely hopes the present attempt may not prove altogether undeserving of public patronage."

There are many splendid passages in the "Battles of the Danube;" but we shall select one from the "Fight of Barrosa:"

"Where Graham and his little band
 Pursued the Gauls, with sword in hand,
 Beneath the morning light!
 And from their giant grapple tore,
 Already drench'd in human gore,
 And boasting of its deeds of yore,
 Their eagle-ensign gay,
 As o'er Chiclana's healthy plain,
 Down from Barrosa's heights amain,
 They held their glorious way!"

After an appropriate quotation from Mr. Croker's Poem, his Brother Bard proceeds:

"Well sung, sweet Minstrel! such a lay
 Were worthy of the present day;—
 Strains so sublime might well adorn
 The feats of that auspicious morn,
 That saw the cowards yield;
 When Britain, pressing on their rear,
 Triumphant wav'd her azure spear,
 And blew her trumpets far and near,
 Across the smoky field.

GENT. MAG. January, 1812.

Skill'd in the science of the Muse,
 What Poet's hand shall dare refuse,
 For those that on Chiclana fell,
 To sweep the deep sonorous shell,
 Pure as the one that sweetly told,
 How Wellesley fought the rebel-Gaul,
 Experienc'd, artful, wise and bold,
 When loud and dread the thunder roll'd
 Round Talavera's purple wall?
 And surely those that fell to-day,
 Deserve as sweet, as warm a lay—
 As chaste a zeal—as bright a tear
 As ever grac'd the warrior's bier;—
 A voice as pure and unconfin'd
 As ever told the sorrowing mind,
 Or for the wretched sung!
 Then, Croker, seize the vaulted lyre,
 And glowing with the warrior's fire,
 Record the tumult dark and dire
 That round Barrosa rung!
 Sing, Minstrel, sing how, fierce and bold,
 The Britons seiz'd with iron hold,
 In spite of Gaul's gigantic host,
 Each favouring height and shelving post,
 Where now she plied her fury most,
 Still resolutely fierce;
 And how they hur'd, triumphant still,
 Their sullen vengeance from the hill,
 Her column'd horse to pierce:
 And how they reach'd, with solemn
 tread,
 The red-cross blazing o'er the dead,
 The 'vantage ground;—and how,
 Down, down the steep, with rapid feet
 They hur'd their glittering blades to
 meet
 The re-ascending foe!

"And let us hear the cymbal-clang
 That down the distant valley rang,—
 The bugle's echo, shrill and deep,
 That 's answer'd from the mountain-
 steep,—
 The cannon's loud and measur'd roar,
 Resounding o'er the field of gore,—
 The squadron's swift and hollow tread,—
 The moans of those that vainly fled,—
 The clash of bayonet and steel,—
 The trumpet's bold and martial peal,—
 The mingling shouts and horrid cries
 That rent the crimson air,
 Where, thro' the smoke, the sabres rise
 A glittering forest to the skies,
 To fill the wanton sacrifice
 Of Ruin and Despair!
 And let us hear the charging tramp
 Along the blood-bewilder'd camp;—
 And faintly see, remotely flying,
 The pennons of the Gaul,
 Where, o'er the dead and o'er the dying,
 His giant horsemen fall!
 Tell how they fought and how they fled,
 And how their trodden corpses bled,
 And how the relics of the dead,
 Lay scatter'd o'er the plain;

While

While Britain, leaning on her shield,
Remain'd the mistress of the field;

For Liberty and Spain!
Awake, awake the slumbering fire
That lives along the martial lyre,
Sketch with a bold and rapid hand
The multifarious scene,
Where columns close, and lines expand,
And Slaughter waves her iron brand
Swift rushing o'er the green:
Weave in the loom each horrid form
That rides upon the battle-storm,
The sullen traits that dimly gleam
Before the sulphur's azure stream,
When rank on rank commingling fall,
And devastation shrouds them all.

Weave in the loom the tears—the woes
That many a parent feels and shows,
The sorrowing hearts of maidens fair,
That weep and hope and yet despair,
The feelings sweet that Nature owns,
The shrieks—the pray'rs—the stifled
moans,

That, far and wide, distract the ear,
Where horsemen bold their fleet career,
The dreadful thoughts that sway the
breast,

Where Love has fixt his balmy nest,
The wreck of hopes that seem'd to
bloom

Auspicious thro' the battle-gloom,
Of joys that Fancy loves to scan
In this eventful scene of man,
And all the anticipated bliss,
Felt in a gloomy sphere like this!

Oh, weave them all, for Sorrow's eye
With rapture views them all pass by,
She feels at every pulse the fire
That glows upon thy darling lyre,
And, feeling, owns that none so well
As thou, can strike the sounding shell!

Then, why forbear?—is there no theme
To lure thee to Castalia's stream?
No passions sweet that yet controul
Thy martial and exalted soul,
And prompt thee, in their gen'rous rage,
To please, once more, th' admiring age,
Whose approbation fondly proves,
How much thy warrior-song it loves,
That age which on thy brow has plac'd
The chaplet of superior taste,
And on thy offspring fixt the die
Of pleasing immortality?"

6. *The Battle of Albuera, a Poem; with an Epistle dedicated to Lord Wellington.* 8vo. Hatchard.

AGAIN the martial strain resounds;
and again we must award the meed of
praise to the Author of a Poem;
which (as an able Critic* has ob-
served), though unequal, is in some
parts exceedingly spirited, and de-
monstrates considerable talents.

* British Critic, Nov. 1811, p. 522.

"On scenes of blood thine rose the soul
Thro' vernal skies his race to run;
And twice at eve-tide in the West
On scenes of blood had sunk to rest;
When the third night the Vesper hymn,
Thro' closing twilight's shadows dim,
In gratitude to Heaven arose,
For victory o'er the ruthless foes;
Then, Wellington, thy triumph came,
Then cloudless shone thy warrior fame;
When to the Virgin mother bow,
The Lusitanian patriots bow;
To thank her that yet once again,
Tho' borne o'er many a ruined plain,
They breathed the air of liberty!
Mingled was many a prayer for thee;
Whose valiant hand was stretch'd to
save,
E'en on the brink of Freedom's grave."

7. *Pure and undefiled Religion. A Sermon, preached before the Governors of the Scottish Hospital in London, of the Foundation of King Charles II. 1665 and 1676, and re-incorporated by King George III. 1775; on the 24th of November, being the Sunday preceding their Anniversary Meeting on St. Andrew's Day, 1811. By Robert Young, D. D. M. R. I. Minister to the Scotch Church, London Wall; and Chaplain to the Scottish Corporation.* 8vo. pp. 52. J. M. Richardson.

AFTER a very animated exposition and illustration of James i. 27: Dr. Young proceeds to describe the origin and present state of the Charity for which he is an able advocate.

"The objects which it seeks to relieve are the AGED AND DESERVING POOR—those who, having never acquired any parochial settlement in England, are consequently shut out from all claims upon the *parishes* for support—those who, struggling with poverty, infirmity, and misfortune, are unwilling to tell their sorrows to the world, are *unable to work, and to beg who are ashamed*.—I have seen the misery which the bounty of the Society has relieved, and the expressive gratitude which it has awakened. It is a painful, yet a pleasing duty, to enter into the house of woe. But, to know the misery to which I now allude, it is necessary to be seen. I might conduct you to the cheerless garret, to which they who had seen brighter and better days, had retired for a little shelter, before they went hence, and were no more. The apartment was neat, as far as neatness was possible in circumstances of such distress. They were both far advanced in the vale of years. They had outlived all their friends, and all their labour; yet the father of one of them had, in his life-
time,

time, been a Governor of the very Hospital from which his daughter was now to receive support for herself and her husband. They told their wants to no one; and, except a kind Providence, they had no friend to comfort them. Two days had they already passed without nourishment, save a mouthful of water. But, oh! had you seen the pious beams which lightened their faces, and quivered through all their frame, when we told them our message with which we came charged, from the Scottish Hospital.—I might lead you to the wretched hovel of one whom we had formerly seen habited in the decent weeds of recent woe, surrounded by her five lovely fatherless children. She was a widow. With the Bible in her hand, and the remembrance of their father's example in her mind, she was instructing them in the fear of God. But who could forget her soul-thrilling, overwhelming words, when, with tears in her eyes, she said, the Society had already saved her and her little ones—that the blessing of Heaven would surely rest on the benefactors of the charity, and the preservers of her children.—There are others, also, in different circumstances, to whom the Society extends its beneficent care. Far from their kindred, and having in London none to help them, many would gladly return to their native homes, were they only possessed or provided with the necessary means. The old and declining often require to breathe a purer air—the air of their youth. They often long to return to the remote and fondly-remembered village, where they may rest their bones among the ashes of their forefathers. The poor widow, too, of the brave soldier who fell gloriously, supporting the honour of his country; or the wife of his bosom, who affectionately followed her husband till the sea separated them, perhaps for ever: these are also sharers of your bounty. Finding themselves at this distance from their relatives,—forlorn and friendless,—without protection, and without support,—they are liable to become a sacrifice either to vice or want, and, unless compassionated by the Scottish Corporation, would often become the victims of ruin and remorse. It is the province of the Institution to snatch these children of adversity from the jaws of destruction, and restore them to the society of their relations, and the sympathy of their surviving friends. You may probably be surprized, and certainly will be pleased, to hear, that, of these, two HUNDRED at least; in every year, are conveyed (at their own request, and the Society's expense) back to their native land; and that THIRTEEN HUNDRED,

resident in the metropolis, are otherwise, during the same period, assisted, supported, and relieved.”

In one of the Notes we are told, “The Sermon, which is the second only of the kind for the benefit of the Institution, was preached in the Scots Church, London Wall. ‘This congregation,’ says Mr. Lawson, ‘bath subsisted ever since there was a sufficient number of people from Scotland of the Presbyterian persuasion to form a public religious society: and, if tradition may be depended on, the place above mentioned was, originally, the place of worship, or Chapel, where the Scots Ambassadors attended divine service. But, not to lay any stress on this unauthenticated circumstance, it is certain that the Scots congregation at Founders’ Hall (now London Wall) was the only one in this part of the kingdom for a great number of years, and was in being before King Charles II. erected, by his Royal Charter, the SCOTTISH HOSPITAL, or Charitable Corporation, of which so many Scots noblemen and gentlemen have most honourably distinguished themselves as patrons and benefactors.’—*Memoir by Rev. Robert Lawson, A.M.*”

8. *Seabrook Village and its Inhabitants, or the History of Mrs. Worthy and her Family, founded on Facts. Written for the Instruction and Amusement of young People. Small 8vo. pp. 228. Colbourn.*

THIS is an amusing moral Tale, shewing how far the comforts of the poor may be improved by the residence of a benevolent Family among them, who will attend to their wants, and excite them to virtuous conduct; and who, in the words of the Author, “will endeavour to relieve distress, in whatever shape they may find it, and chiefly that which arises from the want of religious instruction: for, where that has been neglected, there will be found every other evil.”

9. *The Decision; a Novel, by the Author of Caroline Ormsby, or the real Lucilla; The Acceptance, &c. &c. 3 vols. small 8vo. Colbourn.*

TO the reader who can pass over a few improbabilities, this will be found a pleasing, interesting story, and its moral unexceptionable, tending to prove that there can be no substantial happiness without integrity of conduct, founded on the basis of pure religion. The characters are in general well portrayed; yet we find Franklin, rather a coarse copy of the Misanthrope in Cecilia.

SELECT POETRY.

EPITAPH ON BION,

Translated from Moschus.

YE woods and streams where Dorian waters flow,
Swell the sad note of sympathetic woe.

Mourn, O ye plants ; ye groves, your loss deplore ;

Weep, every flower, for Bion is no more.

Blush, every rose that paints the woody dell ;

Her fatal * name let ev'ry violet tell.

Begin, Sicilian maids, the plaintive strain, [swain.

In saddest numbers mourn your fav'rite

Bear, Philomela, bear the joyless tale,

And pour the sad note on the noontide gale.

Sicilia's waves the joyless tale shall hear,

And Arethusa drop the silent tear.

The bard is dead ; and, when her fav'rite fell,

The Doric warbler sigh'd her last farewell.

Begin, Sicilian maids, the unwelcome theme ; [stream ;

Strymonian cygnets, weep along your

In saddest plight the mournful lays renew,

Which once your Bion sung—and sung for you.

To fair Biston's lovely daughters tell,

How Doria's Orpheus, tuneful Bion, fell.

Sicilian maids, proclaim my woes again.

No more his pipe shall charm the list'ning plain. [lays,

No more his flocks shall hear their master's

Or the lone oak bear witness to his praise.

To Pluto now he sighs the note of woe ;

Lethæan musick in the shades below.

The lowing herds lament his early doom,

And stray, unpastur'd, round their poet's tomb.

Once more my woes, Sicilian virgins, tell,
For e'en Apollo wept as Bion fell.

From Satyr's eyes the drops of pity flow,

And rude Priapi wear the garb of woe :

E'en sylvan Pan's lament a loss like thine,

And shed the tear-drop o'er thy laurel'd shrine.

The fountain Nymphs forsake their silver urn, [turn.

And woodland Fauns desire the bard's re-

Young Echo weeps that, in her airy round,

No more she bears the sweetly-breathing sound.

At Bion's death the trees forget to bloom,

And fading flow'rets sigh the poet's doom.

No more the shepherd or the swain derives [hives.

Milk from the flocks, or honey from the

Renew, Sicilian maids, the mournful strain,

And tell his death, and all my woes again.

No annual birds, still flying round his tomb,

Pour'd the big tear, and wept their Mem-
mon's doom ;

As now their listless wings they drooping spread,

And chirp the plaintive note for Bion dead.

Begin the mournful strain, Sicilian Nine,

And strew the funeral honours round his shrine.

The woodland warblers, whom he taught to sing, [Spring,

When first the blossoms told the coming

Each tell their Bion's praise ; the woods obey,

And ring responsive to the grateful lay.

Sicilian maids, the tale of woe prolong ;

But who shall sing the verse that Bion sung?

Ah ! who like thee can pour the strain di-
vine,

Or cheer the woods with melody like thine ?

Thy rural pipe still bears thy lingering

breath. [in death ;

Though its lov'd master's lips are clos'd

To Pan I bear that pipe, and Pan shall pour

A strain less sweet, less lovely than before.

Renew, Sicilian maids, the mournful strain,

And tell his death, and all my woes again.

For Galatea weeps, that she no more

Can hear the soft notes murmur'ring on the shore.

No Cyclops' strains thy magic pipe pour-
tray'd [maid) ;

(From Cyclops' strains had fled the lovely

But when she heard her Bion's pipe display

Its artless sounds, and breathe the rustic lay,

She drew more near ; and since her favour-
ite dies,

The tear of pity bathes her virgin eyes.

Renew, Sicilian maids, my woes again ;

All tuneful lays have perish'd with their swain.

Each youth and nymph lament their Bion's doom, [tomb.

And mournful loves weep sadly o'er his

Nor did Cythera's tears so swiftly flow

When fair Adonis sought the shades below.

Here, murmuring stream, receive another tear,

Here, Meles, weep, for Bion buried here.

First on thy fatal banks great Homer fell,

Then matchless Bion sigh'd his last farewell.

First, for thy former son thy mournful waves [caves ;

Pour'd crystal tear-drops to old Ocean's

But now another son's sad fate deplore,

And swell the tide of woe from shore to shore.

Too lovely Helen's charms great Homer

sung, [tongue ;

When the first accents melted from his

The son of Thetis, and Atrides' fame

He told ; and cities trembled at their name.

Far other themes thy younger offspring

sung, [strung.

For milder lays his matchless lyre was

He told of rural Pan ; of shepherd swains,

And flocks disporting on the verdant plains ;

'Twas his to breathe the pipe's melodious sound ; [around.

He sung of Love, and call'd the Loves

S. R. A.

* " Al Al. in the leaves of the violet or hyacinth."

THE BIRTH OF RICHARD CUMBERLAND, ESQ.
Feb. 19, 1752.

A Tribute of grateful Respect by the Author-
ess of "Friendly Visits from the Muse,"
&c. (See *Gent. Mag.* for Dec. 1810,
p. 554.)

BRITANNIA, hail, imperial queen of
isles!

Favour'd of Heav'n with its indulgent smiles,
With what peculiar lustre rose that morn,
Apollo's son on thy domain was born!
The bright pervading god who gilds the day
Resplendent darted his unclouded ray:
Minerva clasp'd the Infant in her arms,
She gaz'd enraptur'd on his early charms!
She press'd him often fondly to her breast,
Infus'd her wisdom, and by turns caress'd:
Soon for the smiling boy the *Muses* strove,
Each gain'd a pupil, each engag'd his love;
Scarce had two lustres fled with winged
speed, [his head*;
When Shakspeare's genius hover'd o'er
The *Graces* finish'd what the *Nine* began,
And gave the world the all-accomplish'd
Man!

Virtue allures him with engaging charms;
Her precepts pure his youthful bosom
warms;

He offers incense at her sacred shrine,
The goddess crowns him with a wreath
divine!

Fair Truth immortal leads him by the hand,
Proud to be known the friend of Cumber-
land.

Islington, Feb. 1811.

S. H.

LINES,

Suggested by perusing the Account of the
untimely Fate of Ensign ALEXANDER HAY,
who died Sept. 15, 1811.

(See Vol. LXXXI. p. 392.)

WHERE howling Discord still trium-
phant reigns,
And steep in bloodshed Portalegre's plains;
Where banners proudly-floating are un-
furled

In dread affray to desolate the world;
Where marshal'd hosts in lines extended
rise, [flies;

And o'er the waste the volley'd thunder
Amidst the clashing din of warlike arms,
Amidst the piercing shrieks of War's alarms;
What means the solemn dirge, whose death-
like sound

Breathes a distressful sadness all around;
Whose measur'd strains, significantly slow,
In lengthen'd cadence mark the notes of
woe?

'Tis Britain's sons, in hopeless anguish
drown'd, [ground:
With circling march advance on hallow'd
'Tis British hearts in funeral pomp attend
To hail the hero, whilst they mourn the
friend.

* Alluding to a dramatic piece, or *Cento*,
composed from Shakspeare by this emi-
nent Genius at the early age of eleven years.

Say, can reflection on departed worth
Revive the drooping soul whilst here on
earth?

Can fond Imagination thus create
A balm for all the stern decrees of Fate?
If the fair boast of unpolluted fame;
If the pure lustre of a spotless name;
If all that Virtue grasps within her span,
To fire the Soldier, and adorn the Man;
If these, in soothing accents, can impart
A pensive comfort to the bursting heart;
Oh! may they now administer relief,
Hush the fond throbbings of parental grief;
In tones of bosom-cheering language speak,
Repress the tear that stains a Sister's
cheek;

With Hope's inspiring strains each woe
beguile, [smile
Each sorrow chase with Hope's auspicious
— A smile that e'en the broken spirit
cheers,

That smooths our journey thro' this vale
of tears,
That hovers round us when we make that
shore [more.

Where souls impassion'd meet to part no
Amicus.

NIGHT.

* *Dicetur merita Nox quoque nenia.* Hoar.

I LOVE thee, Night; thy placid gloom
Suits well the temper of my breast;
When all is silent as the tomb,
And brother mortals sink to rest,
I love to pause with chilly fear
Upon thy silence to intrude,
The startled owl's loud whoop to hear,
As, scaring her with footstep rude,
I break upon her solitude.

Hark to the distant torrent's roar,
Upon the noiseless night-air borne;
The hum of man is heard no more,
He slumbers till the garish morn.
The darkness of the midnight breeze
Is fill'd with choicest sweets for me—
The wind that whistles in the trees,
The night-frog croaking from the lea,
Are sounds of joy and jollity—

Heard you, from yonder moss-girt tower*
The pealing of the deep-ton'd bell—
It told the solemn midnight hour,
And sweet upon my ear it fell—
From yon lone copse, the prowling hound
Answer'd each stroke with echoing bay;
Rous'd at the fear-creating sound,
The owlet, startled on her way,
Ill-omen'd curs'd approaching day—

Let others court the gaudy blaze,
And sigh for morning's rosy dawn†,
Sport in the Sun's returning rays,
And wanton on the dewy lawn—

* A——y Church, in H——d-
shire.

† "*godevartenes dag*,"

Give

Give me the hour when Night has shed
The world around, her silence holy;
When Day's refulgent light is fled,
Far, far, from worldly cares and folly,
I'll live with Night and Melancholy.
PHILOMUSAIOS.

MY BOXEN BOWER.

By JOHN F. M. DOVASTON, Esq.

I LOVE my little boxen Bower
Fring'd with April's early flower;
On its leaves of glossy green
The climbing sunbeams shed their sheen;
Cool its shade, its shelter warm,
In Summer's heat, or Winter's storm:
The social and the lonely hour
Endear my little boxen Bower.

Within my little boxen Bower
With friends I fill the social hour,
Or, wanting them, the seats unfold,
That Bards of Greece and Rome have told;
Or prove no meaner magic reigns
In Britain's more endearing strains:
Contentment sheds her sunny shower
Around my little boxen Bower.

Should I leave my boxen Bower,
Panting up the paths of Power,
Puff'd with empty pomp of Pride,
Blind Ambition for my guide,
Ev'n in Splendour's gaudy glare,
Cushion'd on the couch of Care;
Might I not bewail the hour,
I left my little boxen Bower?

Nursery, West-Felton. 1811.

A Seat shaded by a beautiful purple Beech-
tree, at the NURSERY, WEST FELTON, is
thus inscribed:

Amicitia et T. Y.
Sellulam hanc,
et quâ tegeris arborem
sacras esse
voluit
J. F. M. D.

AN INTRODUCTORY SPEECH,

Recited at B—— School, June 26, 1811,
[Speaks as entering]

THEN I am forc'd to introduce you all:
How truly said, "The weakest goes to the
wall." [Enters]

I only told them 'twas a grievous task,
First to appear, and first your candour ask.
Could I be backward? No! 'twas pleasure
all; [call.

For every nerve is strain'd when Parents
I was not backward; no, my breast was
fir'd, [quir'd.

I knew you'd shew the candour we re-
I knew the Ladies virtuous, gentle, kind,
And ever prone to raise the timid mind.
I knew the Gentlemen had gracious hearts,
I knew they'd cheer us in our various parts;
My Master likewise told me you were such,
You'd smile on me, you'd favour'd him
so much.

But, O reflect! no Roscius now appears,
To melt in love, or drown the stage with
tears.

Our aim was not to bring a finish'd play,
But each his lesson in a school-boy way.
Then to our humble offering, welcome all;
Do you but smile, our spirits rais'd no fall
Shall ever know, but on, with hearts elate
We'll show in miniature old Shylock's hate;
Depict young Juba bound in Cupid's chains,
Whilst Virtue potent o'er his conduct
reigns;

With Darwin sped across the Atlantic waves,
Indignant view the trafficking of slaves;
From tow'ring Milton show the apostate
hurl'd [world.

With dreadful vengeance to the infernal
And thou, blest shade of Collins, hover
round,

Aid to depict the power of Musick's sound.
And thou, blest Dryden, when thy beau-
teous style [write.

We dare to attempt, vouchsafe a gracious
Our Parents' praise we'll count our high-
est bliss,

And hope you'll pardon what we do amiss.
For trifling faults, damp not our eager joys,
But still remember, that we are but Boys;
And tho' we may not stand the critick's test,
For our best friends we'll ever do our best.

W. G.

NATURAL BLOOM.

WHO to the drooping flowret can restore
Those early beauties which it spreads
no more?

Or should it still in native colours glow,
What fairer tinctures can the hand bestow?
What tho' the Lilies clust'ring in the vale,
And lowly Primrose, from their birth are
pale? [them drest

We deem them beauteous, nor would wish
In Tulip streaks, or gaily-chequer'd vest:
The virgin charms of Nature shrink away,
When Art obtrusive claims a mingled sway.
How vainly then she plies her rapid bloom
To teach expiring Beauty to resume
Health's roseate hue!—say, shall the pallid
cheek

'Neath borrow'd beauties for a refuge seek,
Yet mimic Love through all his wanton
ways, [raise?

And still to rapturous warmth the bosom
—In Delia's cheek, which love has taught
to glow,

Where roses in their native wildness grow,
Where modest Virtue taking oft her stand,
With secret touch will make them more
expand,

I see the blush of silent censure rise,
See mild reproaches falling from her eyes:
These lovely tokens modestly reprove,
Yet shew their own superior claim to love.

But who shall say unlovely is the fair
Whose lillied cheeks no roses too may bear,
If silent sickness pluck the blossoms gay,
Or Nature e'er has strown them in her way.
Still

Still may the soft ingenuous blush impart
Each virtuous feeling waking in the heart;
A transient fervour spreading o'er the face
May mantling rise with sweet unconscious
grace.

Who e'er the cold and unimpassion'd
mien,
The dull stability of look has seen,
Which Frailty wears, where courtly co-
lumns rise, [plies,
Where oft her hand the mimic Health ap-
But as she spread the glow of steadfast hue,
A self-impeaching mockery to view,
Hath turn'd where Nature hides her in the
vales,
Where nought of pride or artifice prevails;
But heedless where dissimulation dwells,
Nature her own unsullied story tells;
Where Lovers' eyes, unconscious of con-
trol,
Beam with the secret converse of the soul,
And Truth (like vestal o'er the sacred fire)
Lets not the first-form'd, ardent flame expire.
There freely drops the self-inclining knee,
For Love with Nature dwells; — as Nature
free! SRENIOSUS.

TO THE MOON.

LONE wanderer of the midnight sky,
I mark thee through my easement gleam;
And, stretch'd upon a sleepless couch,
I bless thy paly beam!
Say, com'st thou here with silent foot,
When all is hush'd in deep repose,
To whisper to my troubled heart
A solace for its woes?
Oh, give to me that placid mien,
That tranced look—as when on high
Thou pausest for awhile to drink
The spheres' wild harmony!
That fitting blush!—sure, modest Queen,
Thron'd on thy fleecy clouds above,
The young God hath not with thy rays
Lighted his torch of Love?
Come, if thy soul has felt his power,
To me thou art a welcome guest;
For sportive he hath kindled too
A flame within this breast.
Yes, I will sympathize with thee,
(And mutual cares will each endear);
Thy beams' discourse most eloquent,
I'll answer with a tear.
Be Love our theme — its visions warm,
Its balmy sighs, its secret joy—
Emotions trembling on the brink
Of bliss and agony.
Come, thou shalt say what rapture stole
O'er every sense at dead of night,
When first the breeze pour'd on thy ear,
Endymion and delight.
And I will tell—if words can tell—
Oh, no! this throb and deep-fetch'd sigh
Will best express the glance of love
That darts from Mary's eye,

Oh, might that blue eye's tender languish,
Beam but on me—what bliss were mine;
'Twould o'er my soul diffuse a ray
Of happiness divine.

But why that blush again, sweet maid?
Why 'thwart thy face so shining fair?
Roll clouds so dark that Fancy reads
In them the page of Care?

Alas, they say, Love's but a dream,
Fleeting and few its happiest hours—
That Life's at best a thorny wild,
Oh, never strew'd with flowers.

Sweet Moralist! I know it well—
Man onward toils in pain and sorrow,
Yet fondly hopes a glimpse of joy
Will bless him on the morrow.

Vain, vain the hope;—yet should that
glimpse

Strike on his mind, in mercy giv'n,
It but reveals the darkness round,
Like the lightning flash of Heav'n.

Still visit thou my lonely couch
To soothe my heart with woe oppress'd;
And say the sleep of Death is sweet
To those who sigh for rest.

Dec. 14.

A. M.

SONNET.

WHEN Winter spreads his gloomy scep-
tre round [bound,
On groves, and streams, with frosty fetters
Still in the sunshine-beam, how lucid-
bright [sight.
The crystal landscape glances on the
Thus, in Life's view, where o'er the trou-
blous scene
Chill Penury maintains her icy reign,
The gentle sun of mild Compassion gleams,
And the drear prospect brightens in its
beams.
Still may its rays in pure succession flow,
Each woe-fraught heart still feel the genial
glow!
Be thine, Benevolence, celestial maid,
Of suffering sorrow still to pour thine aid!
Be Britain's glory, to relieve distress,
To save by valour, and by bounty bless!
E.

HYMN FOR CHRISTMAS-DAY.

BEHOLD the Lord of Heav'n and earth,
This day at Bethl'em born!
Angels proclaim his wondrous birth,
And hail the glorious morn.

Lo! Jesus leaves his Father's throne
For man's rebellious race!
Oh! let our souls his goodness own,
And bless his saving grace.

Tidings of joy and mighty love,
Salvation's holy plan!
"Glory to God in Heav'n above,
"On earth good-will to man!"
Surfleet, Nov. 5. SAM. EGBERT.

"*Annem fundens Tamesis pater urnd.*"

AD AMICUM.

TANDEM divitias, et fuge limina
Nunquam urbis vacuas vocibus, et sono
Vulgi; et semper honestis
Indignam invidiam viris.

Hic tempus faciles ducere per dies
Fas sit, dum trepidat Vere Favonius;
Atque errare, per agros
Dulces, quâ Tamesis fluit.

Hic puris decores tempora floribus.
Hic sertum roseum, aut hic breve lilium
Carpas; fronde sub orni,
Quercus aut veteris sedens;—

Dum curat pecudes, prataque tibiâ
Respondere docet pastor amoribus;
Vel ramo canit atthis,
Lugens Ismarium nefas.

Haud atrox Tamesis sanguine, et horridus
Nigrâ morte fluit; semper amabili
Gaudet munere pacis;
Et volvit placidas aquas.

Non hic turba virum; nescia sed doli
Insons simplicitas; et pudor omnibus
Divis charus, amore
Non turpi satus; et fide.

Hic quisquis jaceat, fessus ab æstibus;
Miratur tacitè,—“splendidior vitro,”
Rivus dum fluit agris;
Spargens dona virentibus.

Miratur bibulis impositam ilicem
Ripis; et salices frondibus ut leves
Gaudent tangere fluctus;
Prisci haud immemores boni;

Ut ridet labiis undique Copia
Lætis; ut gregibus dulcia dat nemus
Glandes, pabula; et umbras
Frigentes domino gregum.

Jan. 14.

W. C. LANGTON.

*LINKS to a very young Gentleman, who
wished he might never be taller than at
present. By Mr. PRATT.*

DEAR Child! tho' sweet the cause assign'd
For wishing thou might'st be confin'd
To the small stature of a Boy,
Not for its sports, but for the joy
The Parent's knee thro' life possessing,
Now fond caress'd, and now caressing;
All thy life long a nursling blest,
The lap thy throne, thy couch the breast—
A wish thou ne'er shouldst these outgrow,
Bespeaks a love, no art can know.

But as thy budding opes so fair,
My wish shall breathe, that Heav'n would
spare

The tender leaf, and nurse the root,
Till buds shall into blossoms shoot;
Till rich and full the fruitage proves
Ev'n like some monarch of the groves.
Nature's high cultur'd, cherish'd tree,
Dear Willy, be a type of thee!
An emblem fair, yet feeble too,
For what can forgets bring to view,

On sky-tipt hill, or velvet plain,
Or flow'ry vale, or flowing main,
Or where her softer waters glide—

Ah! what are these to Nature's pride,
Where God, conducting Nature's plan,
Completes her noblest work in MAN?

Childhood, dear Will, however blest,
Is a fair negative at best.

'Tis innocence personified,
Yet it is little else beside;

'Tis pure as mountain snow, and takes
The impression that a feather makes,
Yet, lighter than that feather's fall,
It leaves no lasting trace at all;
But, like the snow, the sun's first ray
The tender mark will melt away.

But when arriv'd at riper age,
Gaining of life its second stage,
When trackless Childhood yields to Youth,
And Wisdom comes led on by Truth;
On whom the CHARITIES attend
In forms of Neighbour, Son, and Friend:
Soon will these make thy bosom glow,
Till thou shalt wish more fast to grow;
Soon will they kindle Manhood's fires,
And all that manly hope inspires!

O couldst thou guess what loftier joys
Succeed to Childhood's transient toys;
Tho' these now seem to fill thy breast,
And scarce leave wishes for the rest;
Thy wisdom drawn from fabled charms,
Thy conquests from fictitious arms,
Enraptur'd with thine own applause
At every form thy Fancy draws;
Castle, or Cot, or Town, or Ship,
And now a bound, and now a skip—
Yes—couldst thou think what varied worth
Maturing Time might bring to birth,
The power to soothe the sorrowing heart,
To blunt the point of Envy's dart,
The sick to help, the sad to cheer,
And dry the Widow's, Orphan's tear:
Fram'd as thou art with ardent mind,
Emotions quick, and feelings kind—
In spite of Manhood's stronger care,
Thy heart would form a different prayer;
Still more, the boast of tender friends
Would point thy wish to nobler ends.

Soon wouldst thou see with glad surprise
Thy fondest visions realize;
Thy inky boat, and pencil'd town,
Would like thyself, dear Boy, be grown;
This to some warlike bark well-mann'd,
And thou appointed to command!
Or haply, by the Fates decreed,
Thou shalt some Admiral succeed!
Or, some fam'd General of the field,
Shalt prove thy Country's spear and shield.

Then wish no more a Boy to be,
For ever dandled on the knee;
But as the Soldier's feats delight,
And thou art pleas'd with mimic fight,
Wish, Willy, thou wert six feet high,
Resolv'd on Death or Victory;
Or else a man of Peace, and know
All that may make thee lov'd below!

Stafford, Jan. 1.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1812.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 7.

Parliament was this day opened by commission.

The Commissioners, Earls Camden and Westmoreland, and Marquis Wellesley, took their seats; when the Speaker, with the members of the House of Commons, appearing at the bar, the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you the deep sorrow which he feels in announcing to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his Majesty's early recovery which had been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family and the loyal attachment of his people.

"The Prince Regent has directed copies of the last Reports of her Majesty the Queen's Council to be laid before you, and he is satisfied that you will adopt such measures as the present melancholy exigency may appear to require.

"In securing a suitable and ample provision for the support of his Majesty's royal dignity, and for the attendance upon his Majesty's sacred person during his illness, the Prince Regent rests assured, that you will also bear in mind the indispensable duty of continuing to preserve for his Majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of his royal authority in the happy event of his recovery, so earnestly desired by the wishes and the prayers of his family and his subjects.

"The Prince Regent directs us to signify to you the satisfaction with which his Royal Highness has observed, that the measures which have been pursued for the defence and security of the kingdom of Portugal have proved completely effectual; and that on the several occasions in which the British or Portuguese troops had been engaged with the Enemy, the reputation already acquired by them has been fully maintained.

"The successful and brilliant enterprise which terminated in the surprize in Spanish Estremadura of a French corps by a detachment of the Allied Army under Lieutenant General Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer, and to the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the Enemy in that part of the Peninsula.

"The Prince Regent is assured, that while you reflect with pride and satisfaction on the conduct of his Majesty's troops,

GENT. MAG. January, 1812.

and of the allies, in these various and important services, you will render justice to the consummate judgment and skill displayed by General Lord Viscount Wellington in the direction of the campaign. In Spain the spirit of the people remains unsubdued; and the system of warfare, so peculiarly adapted to the actual condition of the Spanish nation, has been recently extended and improved, under the advantages which result from the operations of the allied armies on the frontier, and from the countenance and assistance of his Majesty's Navy on the coast. Although the great exertions of the Enemy have in some quarters been attended with success, his Royal Highness is persuaded, that you will admire the perseverance and gallantry manifested by the Spanish Armies. Even in those provinces principally occupied by the French forces, new energy has arisen among the people; and the increase of the difficulty and danger has produced more connected efforts of general resistance.

"The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, commands us to express his confident hope, that you will enable him to continue to afford the most effectual aid and assistance in the support of the contest, which the brave nations of the Peninsula still maintain with such unabated zeal and resolution.

"His Royal Highness commands us to express his congratulations on the success of the British arms in the Island of Java.

"The Prince Regent trusts that you will concur with his Royal Highness in approving the wisdom and ability with which this enterprize, as well as the capture of the Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, has been conducted under the immediate direction of the Governor General of India; and that you will applaud the decision, gallantry, and spirit, conspicuously displayed in the late operations of the brave Army under the command of that distinguished officer Lieut.-general Sir Samuel Auchmuty, so powerfully and ably supported by his Majesty's naval forces.

"By the completion of this system of operations, great additional security will have been given to the British commerce and possessions in the East Indies, and the colonial power of France will have been entirely extinguished.

"His Royal Highness thinks it expedient to recommend to your attention the propriety of providing such measures for the future government of the British possessions in India, as shall appear from
exp-

experience, and upon mature deliberation, to be calculated to secure their internal prosperity, and to derive from those flourishing dominions the utmost degree of advantage to the commerce and revenue of the United Kingdom.

"We are commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that while his Royal Highness regrets that various important subjects of difference with the government of the United States of America still remain unadjusted, the difficulties which the affair of the Chesapeake frigate had occasioned have been finally removed; and we are directed to assure you, that in the further progress of the discussions with the United States, the Prince Regent will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the honour and dignity of his Majesty's crown, and with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Royal Highness has directed the Estimates for the service of the current year to be laid before you. He trusts that you will furnish him with such supplies as may be necessary to enable him to continue the contest in which his Majesty is engaged, with that spirit and exertion which will afford the best prospect of its successful termination.

"His Royal Highness commands us to recommend that you should resume the consideration of the state of the finances of Ireland, which you had commenced in the last Session of Parliament. He has the satisfaction to inform you, that the improved receipt of the revenue of Ireland in the last, as compared with the preceding year, confirms the belief that the depression which that revenue had experienced is to be attributed to accidental and temporary causes.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The Prince Regent is satisfied that you entertain a just sense of the arduous duties which his Royal Highness has been called upon to fulfil, in consequence of his Majesty's continued indisposition.

"Under this severe calamity, his Royal Highness derives the greatest consolation from his reliance on your experienced wisdom, loyalty, and public spirit, to which in every difficulty he will resort, with a firm confidence, that, through your assistance and support, he shall be enabled, under the blessings of Divine Providence, successfully to discharge the important functions of the high trust reposed in him, and in the name and on the behalf of his beloved Father and revered Sovereign, to maintain unimpaired the prosperity and honour of the nation."

The Commons having withdrawn, the Earl of *Shaftesbury*, in a neat speech, moved an Address of Thanks, which was seconded by Lord *Brownlow*.

Lord *Grenville* concurred in some parts of the Speech and Address, referring to the state of his Majesty's health,—to their Lordships' fixed determination to support his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in administering the great trust reposed in him, and to the conduct and valour of our troops. But he retained all his objections to the system upon which Ministers acted. He objected to the lavish profusion with which our resources had been squandered,—to the Orders in Council, which, though they had inflicted a blow on the Enemy, had recoiled with greater execution upon our own commerce and manufactures,—to the system which united the Bank and Government, and enabled the former to issue base coin and depreciated paper: a system of which the Bank alone reaped the profit; while the guilt and dishonour fell on the Government, and the loss on the publick. His Lordship reprehended the system which had been pursued in Ireland, noticed the distracted state of that country, and concluded with stating that these topics would shortly come before their Lordships, separately, for discussion.

The Earl of *Liverpool* defended the conduct of Ministers.

Earl *Grey* expressed himself to the same effect as Lord *Grenville*.

Earl *Darnley* and the Duke of *Norfolk* spoke a few words; after which the Address of Thanks was agreed to *nem. diss.*

Lord *Holland* inquired of a noble Marquis (*Wellesley*) what progress had been made in our mediation between Spain and her colonies in South America. The disunion, he asserted, had lasted a year and a half, and had cost nearly 200,000 lives.

Marquis *Wellesley* replied generally, and attributed the delay to the narrow prejudices, jealous passions, and conflicting interests, which rendered it necessary for Ministers to proceed with the utmost caution.

Lord *Holland* professed himself dissatisfied with the answer.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* appointed the 24th inst. for his motion respecting the affairs of Ireland.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* having read the Speech from the chair, Sir *F. Burdett* rose; and after an eulogium on the magnanimous character of the Prince Regent, and concurring in the praises bestowed on the valour of our troops, adverted to the calamitous events of the present Reign, springing, he said, from that detestation of the principles of liberty,

liberty, which had been equally the origin of the present unfortunate war, and of that with America. The object of the present war was not the liberty, but the independence of Spain; what pretence then was there for continuing the war, since the Sovereign, whose rights we maintained, had conceded them to Buonaparte? There was no chance of our succeeding in driving the French out of Spain: our laurels were great, but barren; and our victories were, in their effects, mere defeats, while the French were making rapid progress towards subjugating the country. We were fighting to maintain our Catholic allies in the Peninsula, and neglecting our more valuable allies at home: the Irish, a generous, brave, and long suffering people, were, for a trifling consideration, withholden from their best and dearest rights. The Hon. Baronet next glanced at the traffick in seats in that house,—the burdensome taxation which had generated a pauperism throughout the land, aggravated by the infamous exactions of surveyors and surchargers,—the erection of depots, fortifications, and barracks,—the calling in for our defence foreign mercenaries, who had not been able to defend their own country,—the restrictions under which the press laboured, by the Attorney-General being permitted to file *ex officio* informations; and concluded with moving an Address to which his speech was an echo.

Lord *Cochrane* adverted to the corruption and bigotry of the Portuguese Government, which, he said, had still the galls

of its inquisition crowded with victims, and gave his support to the Address.

Lord *Jocelyn* opposed the Hon. Baronet's Address, and substituted another, which was seconded by Mr. *Vyse*.

Messrs. *Whitbread* and *Ponsonby* declared that they could not consistently vote for either Address; they thought the Hon. Baronet's Address contained topics not proper for discussion at present: the latter gentleman lamented that such slight mention was made of the affairs of Ireland in the Speech.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said a few words; after which Sir F. Burdett's Address was negatived by 250 to 1, and Lord *Jocelyn's* Amendment was carried without a division.

Jan. 8.

Mr. Secretary *Ryder* brought up the Report of the Queen's Council, upon the state of his Majesty's health*.

On the question that the Address to the Prince Regent be brought up, Mr. *Whitbread* said that he feared that we had spared more troops for the war in the Peninsula than we could well afford; but finding, notwithstanding they were under the conduct of so able a general as Lord Wellington, that the Enemy continued in military possession of the country, he despaired of final success. He wished to be informed what was the state of our Army in Portugal. Was it flourishing? were the ranks full? He censured the delay in the departure of the mediatory commissioners to South America. He thought that con-

* QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE KING'S HEALTH.

The underwritten Members of the Queen's Council, after quoting the Act under which they met yesterday se'nnight, at the Queen's Lodge, Windsor Castle, to examine the physicians upon oath, in order to ascertain the state of his Majesty's health, declare, "That the state of his Majesty's health, at the time of that meeting, is not such as to enable his Majesty to resume the personal exercise of his Royal authority. That his Majesty's bodily health appears to us to be as good as at any of the periods of our former Reports; that his Majesty's mental health appears to us not to be worse than at the period of our last Report; that all the Physicians attending his Majesty agree in stating that they think his Majesty's complete and final recovery improbable—differing however as to the degree of such improbability: some of them expressing themselves as not despairing; others, as not entirely despairing; and one of them representing that he cannot help despairing of such recovery.

(Signed)

C. CANTUAR. E. EBOR. MONTOR, WINCHELSEA,
AYLESFORD, ELDON, ELLENBOROUGH, W. GRANT.

"Shortly after the above Report had been read in the presence of all the Physicians, and one of the members of the Council§ had left Windsor, the Physician alluded to (Dr. John Willis) in the last clause of the Report, stated, in writing, to the other members of the Council then remaining at Windsor, that he had unquestionably made use of an expression which might carry a meaning far beyond what he intended to express, and assured the Council, that, whilst he thought the final recovery of his Majesty very improbable, he by no means despaired of it. The members of the Council to whom the above statement was made (having sworn the Physician alluded to to the truth thereof) afterwards communicated the same to the whole Council assembled the 5th January, who have deemed it right to subjoin this fact to the above declaration. Signed as above.

St. James's-square, Jan. 5, 1812.

(A true copy.)

J. BULLER."

§ Archbishop of Canterbury.

conciliation

ciliation had not been manifested towards the United States,—that Government had asserted that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been revoked by France: we had denied it. He defied the Right Hon. Gentleman to state a single fact that had occurred since the 2d November 1810 to prove that those Decrees had not been revoked. He ardently wished for peace, and was of opinion the character of Buonaparte was no ground of objection to negotiating. Both countries were great, but England was a country of factitious greatness, and France of natural greatness. Would to God she had ships, colonies, and commerce; for until she has each and all, he feared, there was no chance of peace to the rest of the world!

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied with warmth, that the concluding prayer of the Hon. Gentleman afforded a clue to his reasoning: if he thought it for the interest of this country that Buonaparte should have ships, colonies, and commerce, it was but natural that he should disapprove of all those means that may have been resorted to, to deprive the French Ruler of them. The Hon. Gentleman had complained of the present state of affairs in the Peninsula. Did he recollect the state of these affairs at the commencement of the last Session? and his prophecies upon that occasion? if he did, his confidence in his own foresight ought to be a little shaken; instead of it, they find him prepared to re-prophecy.

"Destroy his web of sophistry in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again."
Before this time we were to have been swept from the face of the Peninsula,—to have been driven into the sea. Instead of which we have driven the French out of Portugal, and have kept possession of that country in defiance of their hosts. He was happy to state that the military force at present in the Peninsula was by 10,000 men more than it was at this time last year. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with saying, that he should regret a war with America, which would be injurious to us, but more so to America.

Gen. *Tarleton*, Mr. *Creevey*, and Mr. *Hutchinson*, spoke at some length; after which Mr. *Creevey's* motion, that the report be brought up that day week, was negatived, the report itself read a first and second time, and ordered to be presented to the Prince Regent.

Jan. 9.

Lord *J. Thynne* brought up the Prince Regent's Answer to the Address, thanking the Commons for offering to provide amply and suitably for the comfort and dignity of his Royal Father under the calamity with which he was afflicted.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved,

"That no private bills be read a first time after the 24th of February next; and that no report of a private bill be received after the 20th of April next." Agreed to.

In consequence of some observations from Mr. *Creevey*, relating to the offices of Clerk of the Privy Council and the Marshal of the Admiralty being conferred upon members of that House, and the Paymastership of Widows' Pensions not being abolished, a short discussion ensued, which was terminated by the rejection of a motion for appointing a Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. *Hutchinson* gave notice, that on the first Tuesday in March he would move for a Repeal of the Act of Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 10.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in a neat speech, in which he warmly panegyrised the Governor General of India, Sir S. Auchmuty, Gen. Abercrombie, and Colonels Ward and Gillespie, with Commodore Rowley, moved the Thanks of the House to "Lord Minto, for his zeal, wisdom, and ability, in attacking the Enemy's possessions in the East."

The Earl of *Moir* would not oppose the Vote, though he was adverse to the system of Island conquests, which was merely the purchase of a more extended cemetery for our soldiers.

Lord *Grenville* praised the speech of the Noble Secretary: he cordially supported the present Vote, which was for a distinguished union of political and military success.

The Earl of *Buckinghamshire* returned thanks for the tribute paid to Lord Minto. This motion being carried, was followed by separate Votes of Thanks to Generals Auchmuty and Abercromby, Admirals Bertie and Stopford, Lieut.-cols. Gillespie and Wetherall, Commodores Rowley and Broughton, and the officers, soldiers, and marines, employed in the expedition to Mauritius, Bourbon, and Java.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Ryder* gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the inadequacy of the Nightly Watch employed in the Metropolis.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in moving the Thanks of the House to Lord Minto and Sir S. Auchmuty, for their services in the East, stated that the merit of having planned all the expeditions belonged solely to the former. After noticing, in terms of high praise, the conduct of Commodore Rowley in wresting the superiority from the French in the Indian seas; the gallantry of Sir S. Auchmuty, Colonels Gillespie and M'Leod, the latter of whom died in carrying a redoubt; he moved

moved first, That Thanks be voted to Lord Minto for the wisdom and ability with which he had applied the resources intrusted to him, to the destruction of the French power in the East Indies; stating further, that the brilliant successes which had attended our arms were owing to that vigorous system of operations which he had so wisely adopted and pursued.

Mr. *Sheridan* thought the merits of Lord Minto had not been made out: no necessity had been stated for the Noble Lord accompanying the expedition, and superintending the military and naval operations in person. He disapproved of this civil controul, which was too like the system adopted by the French in the revolutionary war, when civil deputies from the Convention were sent to superintend the commanders of armies. It was confessed that Lord Minto had undertaken the expedition contrary to the advice of every person, even of Admiral Drury himself.

He then stated that greater dangers never encompassed any army than those in which Sir S. Auchmuty had been involved. That gallant General had no alternative but a disgraceful and precipitate retreat, or an assault by storm, in which the safety of the whole army was at stake. He concluded by stating, that he thought justice had not been done to Commodore Rowley, who, by rallying our broken force in the Indian seas, paved the way for the subsequent successes.

Messrs. *Yorke*, *Ryder*, *Freemantle*, *Grant*, and *Elliott*, supported the motion; which was opposed by Messrs. *Whitbread*, *P. Moore*, General *Tarleton*, and Sir *H. Montgomery*.

The motion was afterwards carried without a division, as were separate votes of Thanks to the officers, soldiers, &c. employed in the expedition to Java. Votes of thanks to Commodores Rowley and Broughton were likewise carried.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 4. Admiral Sir Roger Curtis has transmitted a letter from Capt. Symes, of the sloop *Thracian*, giving an account of his having, on the 18th ult. driven on shore, under Cape Levie, a large French lugger privateer, pierced for 18 guns, and full of men, which was totally dashed to pieces on the rocks.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 11. A letter from Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pellew, bart. Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, dated on board the *Caledonia*, at Port Mahon, 7th Nov. 1811, incloses the following account from the Hon. Capt. Duncan, of the *Imperieuse*, stating the capture of three gun-boats, at Possitano, in the Gulph of Salerno, on the 11th ult.

Sir, *Imperieuse, Gulph of Salerno,*
Oct. 11.

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command, this morning attacked three of the Enemy's gun-vessels, carrying each an 18-pounder and 32 men, moored under the walls of a strong fort, near the town of Possitano, in the Gulph of Salerno. The *Imperieuse* was anchored about 11 o'clock within range of grape, and in a few minutes the Enemy were driven from their guns, and one of the gun-boats was sunk. It, however, became absolutely necessary to get possession of the fort, the fire of which, though silenced, yet (from its being regularly walled round on all sides) the ship could not dislodge the soldiers and those of the vessel's crews who had made their escape on shore and taken shelter in it; the marines and a party of seamen were therefore landed, and, led

on by the first Lieutenant, Eaton Travers and Lieut. Pison, of the royal marines, forced their way into the battery in the most gallant style, under a very heavy fire of musketry, obliging more than treble their numbers to fly in all directions, leaving behind about 30 men and 50 stand of arms. The guns, which were 24-pounders, were then thrown over the cliff, the magazines, &c. destroyed, and the two remaining gun-vessels brought off.—The zeal and gallantry of all the officers and crew in this affair could not have been exceeded; but I cannot find words to express my admiration at the manner in which Lieut. Travers commanded and headed the boats' crews and landing party, setting the most noble example of intrepidity to the officers and men under him.—Owing to baffling winds, the ship was unavoidably exposed to a raking fire going in; but the foretop-sail-yard shot away, is the only damage of any consequence.—I have to regret the loss of one marine killed, and two are wounded. HENRY DUNCAN, Captain.
To Sir Edward Pellew, bart. &c. &c.

Killed and wounded.—T. Workman, private marine, killed; O. Jones, slightly wounded; D. Jones, ditto.

HENRY DUNCAN, Captain.

Vice-adm. Sir Edward Pellew, bart. has transmitted a letter from Capt. J. S. Tetley, of the *Guadaloupe* sloop, giving an account of his having captured, Oct. 24, off Cape Blanco, after a chase of 13 hours, the French schooner privateer *Syrene*, of six guns, pierced for 12, with a complement of 61 men; eight days from Leghorn, on her first cruise, and had made no capture.

Rest-

Rear-adm. Foley has transmitted a letter from Capt. George Downie, of the Royalist sloop, giving an account of his having captured, Jan. 6, the French lugger privateer *Le Furet*, of 14 guns and 56 men, off Folkestone, after a short chase. She had been two days out from Calais, during which time she had made no capture.

Vice-adm. Otway has transmitted a letter from Capt. Lewis Hole, giving an account of his having captured, Dec. 30, after a short chase, *St. Abb's Head* bearing West 70 miles, the Danish cutter privateer *Alvor*, of 70 tons, having 14 guns mounted, with a complement of 38 men; out of North Bergen 15 days, without having made any capture.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Jan. 20. Capt. Harris, commanding his Majesty's ship *Sir Francis Drake*, arrived last night at Lord Liverpool's office, with a dispatch, in which the following were inclosures, addressed to his Lordship by Governor Farquhar, dated Port Louis, Isle of France, Oct. 22, 1811.

Sir, *Batavia, Sept. 29.*

I had the honour to acquaint you in my dispatch of the 1st inst. that the conquest of Java was at that time substantially accomplished by the glorious and decisive victory of the 20th of August.—I am happy to announce to your Excellency the realization of those views, by the actual surrender of the island and its dependencies by a capitulation concluded between their Excellencies Lieut.-gen. Sir S. Auchmuty and Gen. Jansens, on the 18th September. I have the honour to inclose a report which the Commander in Chief has addressed to me of the proceedings of the army subsequent to the 26th August, with its inclosures. Your Excellency will observe with satisfaction, from these documents, that the final pacification of the island has been hastened by fresh examples of the same spirit, decision, and judgment, which have marked the measures of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and of the same gallantry which has characterized the troops since the hour of their disembarkation on this coast. The Commander in Chief will sail in a few days for India, and I flatter myself that I shall be able to embark on board his Majesty's ship *Modeste*, for Bengal, about the middle of October.

MINTO.

To his Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq.
&c. &c. &c. Isle of France.

Modeste, off Samarang, Sept. 21.

My Lord,

I have the honour to submit to your Lordship a continuation of the report, which it is my duty to lay before you, of

the proceedings of the army under my command.

Immediately on receiving the intelligence of General Jansens's retreat from Bugtenzorg by an Eastern route, and the occupation of that post by our troops, I placed a force consisting of the 3d battalion of Bengal volunteers, and a detachment of artillery with two guns, under the order of Colonel Wood, and directed his embarkation, in communication with Rear-Admiral Stopford, who ordered three frigates on this service, for the purpose of occupying the fort of Cheribon. Transports were at the same time put in a state of preparation for a force, consisting of the detachment of the Royal, and a company of Bengal artillery, a troop of his Majesty's 22d dragoons, his Majesty's 14th and 78th regiments of foot, the 4th battalion of Bengal volunteer Sepoys, the Madras pioneers, and a small ordnance equipment, with which it was my intention to embark, and accompanying Rear-admiral Stopford with the squadron, for the attack of Sourabaya and Fort Louis, towards which place it was supposed the enemy had retired.

A large part of his Majesty's 14th regiment, the royal artillery, and six field-pieces, were, by the kindness of Rear-admiral Stopford, received on board his Majesty's ships of war, and they, with the transports, sailed as they could be got ready for sea, with orders to rendezvous off the point of Sidayo, near the Western entrance of the harbour of Sourabaya. I embarked on the 4th of September; and early in the morning on the 5th, sailed to join the troops in his Majesty's ship *Modeste*, which the Admiral, in attention to my convenience, had allotted for my accommodation.

On the 6th of September, when on the point of Indermayo, I learned from an express-boat which had been boarded by Commodore Broughton, that Cheribon was in possession of the frigates detached on that service, having separated from the transport on board of which all their troops but the Commodore had embarked. Captain Beaver, the senior officer of the squadron, had landed the seamen and marines, and occupied the fort, which surrendered to his summons in time to make a prisoner of Brigadier Jamelle, while passing on his route from Bugtenzorg, with many other officers and troops. Letters intercepted on this occasion from General Jansens announced his intention to collect his remaining force near Samarang, and to retire on Solo. This intelligence determined me to sail for Cheribon, where I arrived on the evening of the 7th of September; and finding that no troops had yet arrived, that a detachment of sea-

men

men and marines had marched inland on the Bugtenzorg road, and been successful in securing great numbers of the fugitives from thence, and gaining possession, on terms of capitulation, of the post of Carong Sambong on that route, I sent immediate orders for the march of reinforcements from the district of Batavia. The cavalry, half of the horse artillery, and the detachment of his Majesty's 89th regiment from Bugtenzorg, were desired to join me at Samarang, by the route of Cheribon, and the light infantry volunteer battalion was ordered to embark at Batavia for the same place.

I obtained from Captain Beaver, of his Majesty's ship *Nisus*, the dispatch of vessels in every direction, to meet the straggling transports on their route to Sourabaya, and direct them all to rendezvous at Samarang; addressing a letter to the Honourable Admiral Stopford, to Commodore Broughton, and all the Captains of his Majesty's ships, requesting them to give similar orders. I sailed the same evening in the *Modeste*, and, after meeting the *Windham* transport, and ordering her with the 3d volunteer battalion to Cheribon, directed my course to Samarang. I arrived there on the 9th, and was shortly afterwards joined by Rear-admiral Stopford, the Commodore, and a few transports, having on board a part of his Majesty's 14th regiment, half the 78th, the artillery detachments, six field-pieces, and the detachment of pioneers.

To ascertain the fact of General Janssens's presence, and feel how far the capture of General Jamelle and the troops from Bugtenzorg might have changed his plan, I repeated to him on the 10th, in concert with the Admiral, an invitation to surrender the island on terms of capitulation; and Captain Elliott and Colonel Agnew were charged with the communication. They saw the General,—received his reply,—ascertained that he had still with him at least a numerous staff,—and that he professed a determination to persevere in the contest. The small force with me did not admit of my attempting to assault the place, while it was supposed to be thus occupied; but an attack was made that night by the boats of the squadron on several gun-vessels of the enemy moored across the entrance of the rivers leading to the town end: the precipitation with which they were abandoned gave a character of probability to accounts which reached us from fishermen and others, that the General was occupied in withdrawing his troops to the interior, and had fortified a position at a short distance on the road towards Solo or Soercarta, the residence of the Emperor of Java.

On the 12th of September, as no other troops had arrived, it was determined to

attack the town: a summons was first sent to the Commandant, and it appeared that the Enemy had (as at Batavia) evacuated the place, leaving it to be surrendered by the Commander of the Burghers. It was that night occupied by a detachment under Colonel Gibbs; and all the troops I could collect were landed on the following day.

It was ascertained that the Enemy had retired to a strong position, about six miles distance on the Solo road, carrying with him all the chief civil as well as military officers of the district, and that he was busied in completing batteries and intrenchments in a pass of the hills, where he had collected the residue of his regular troops, some cannon, and a force, including the auxiliary troops of the native princes, exceeding eight hundred men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, commanded by many European officers of rank.

As any check of the attempts of our troops at this important period might have been productive of the worst effects, I thought it prudent to wait the hourly expected arrival of a larger force; but after two days passed at Samarang without their appearance, I resolved to risk an attack with the slender means at my disposal, rather than to give the Enemy confidence by a longer delay, or afford them time to complete their works, which were said to be still imperfect.

For these reasons, on the evening of the 14th, I had directed preparations to be made for an attack on the following day, when intelligence arrived that the *Windham* had sailed for Cheribon with some troops, and several vessels were seen in the offing; I therefore countermanded the orders, in the expectation of succours, but the Admiral, anxious, on account of the approaching unfavourable season, to secure a safe anchorage for the ships, sailed in the morning, with two ships of the line and three frigates, to attack Fort Louis, and, if successful, to occupy the harbour of Sourabaya.

The *Windham* alone arrived in the course of the night, and even the very slender reinforcement which she brought was, situated as we were, of great importance, and it enabled me to withdraw all the European garrison from the fort of Samarang, and to add a company of Sepoys to the field force, which thus strengthened did not exceed one thousand one hundred infantry, and the necessary artillery to man four six-pounders, with some pioneers.

I did not think it proper to assume the direct command of so small a detachment; I confided it to Colonel Gibbs, of his Majesty's 59th regiment, proceeding, however, with the troops, that I might be at hand

hand to profit by any fortunate result of the attack.

Experience had warranted my reposing the fullest confidence in the valour and discipline of the troops I had the good fortune to command, and taught me to appreciate those which the Enemy could oppose to them. Many of the fugitives from Cornelius were in their ranks, and the rest of their forces were strongly impressed, by their exaggerated accounts, with the dangers to be dreaded from the impetuosity of our troops. I did not, therefore, feel apprehension of any unfortunate result from attacking the Enemy with numbers so very disproportionate; but from our total want of cavalry, I did not expect to derive from it any very decisive advantage, beyond that of driving them from the position they had chosen.

The small party of cavalry, of which I had been disappointed by the absence of the transports which conveyed them, would have been invaluable; much of the Enemy's force was mounted, and they had some horse artillery, while not even the horses of my staff were arrived, and our artillery and ammunition were to be moved by hand by the lascars and pioneers, who for this purpose were attached to the field-pieces.

Colonel Gibbs marched at two o'clock on the morning of the 16th from Samarang, and after ascending some steep hills, at the distance of near six miles, the fires of the Enemy appeared a little before the dawn of day extending along the summit of a hill, which crossed our front at Jattee Allee, and over part of which the road was cut; the doubtful light, and great height of the hill they occupied, made the position appear at first most formidable. It was resolved to attack it immediately, and as the leading division or advance of the detachments moved forward to turn the Enemy's left, a fire was opened on them from many guns placed on the summit of the hill, and various positions on its face, which completely commanded the road; these were answered by our field-pieces as they came up, with the effect, though fired from a considerable distance, and with great elevation, of confusing the Enemy's artillery in directing their fire, from which a very trifling loss was sustained. Their flank was turned with little difficulty but what arose from the extreme steepness of the ascent, and after a short but ineffectual attempt to stop, by the fire of some guns advantageously posted across a deep ravine, the advance of the body of our detachment, the Enemy abandoned the greatest part of their artillery, and were seen in great numbers, and in great confusion, in full retreat.

Our want of cavalry to follow the fugi-

tives with speed, the steepness of the road, and the necessity for removing chevaux de frise with which the passage was obstructed, gave time for the escape of the Enemy, while our troops, exhausted by their exertions, were recovering their breath.

It was evident that their army was completely disunited; several officers, some of them of rank, were taken; their native allies, panic struck, had abandoned their officers, and only a few pieces of horse artillery remained of their field ordnance. With these they attempted to cover their retreat, pursued by Colonel Gibbs, who, with the detachment, passed several incomplete and abandoned batteries; and at noon, and after twelve miles' march over a rugged country, approached the village of Oonarang, in which, and in the small fort beyond it, the Enemy appeared to have halted, and collected in irregular masses. Small cannon from the fort and village opened on the line as it advanced. Our field-pieces were brought up to a commanding station, and by their fire covered the formation of the troops, who, led by Colonel Gibbs, were advancing to assault the fort, when it was evacuated by the Enemy; alarmed by our fire, they were seen to abandon it and its vicinity in the utmost confusion, leaving some light guns with much ammunition and provisions in the village, where they had broken the bridge to impede pursuit; the road beyond it was covered with the caps, clothing, and military equipments of their troops, who seemed to have been completely routed and dispersed.

A number of officers made prisoners confirmed this belief; our troops had however marched so far, that they were unequal to a longer pursuit, and were quartered in the fort and the barracks which the Enemy had quitted.

Early in the night, Brigadier Winkelman, with some other officers, came into my quarters with a flag of truce from General Jansens, who was stated to be fifteen miles in advance of my position, Solatiga, on the road to Solo; the Brigadier was charged to request an armistice, that the Governor-General might communicate with your Lordship on terms of capitulation. He was informed by my direction, that he must treat with me, and that without delay; I, however, consented, in consideration of the distance of his position, to grant, for the express purpose of capitulation, an armistice of twenty-four hours, to commence from six o'clock on the following morning, and limited in its effects to the forces present. With this answer Brigadier Winkelman returned, accepting the armistice proposed.

I was perfectly aware of the general sentiments

timents of Rear-admiral Stopford regarding the object on which our joint services were employed, from the unreserved communication I had held with him. He had sailed for Sourabaya with the declared intention of attacking Fort Louis, and of returning to his station when the service was accomplished; and he was most anxious for its speedy termination, as he had informed me, he did not think ships would be safe on the Northern coasts of Java after the 4th of October, unless Sourabaya was in our possession.

All these considerations were strong in my mind against the delay of a reference to him; and, confident that the important object of attaining for Great Britain an immediate surrender of the island ought not to be impeded or delayed by any point merely of form, I did not hesitate to act individually, and on my sole responsibility, for the interests of the State. I had also cause to fear, if the favourable moment was allowed to pass, that the allies of the Enemy might recover from their panic, that General Jansens might learn the small amount of our force, that he might again collect his troops and retire on Solo, where, profiting by the period of the approaching rains, he might prolong the contest; and, though I could not doubt its ultimate success, a war in the interior would have embarrassed our arrangements, and have involved the affairs of the colony in inextricable confusion.

On the forenoon of the 17th of September, the Commandeur De Kock, Brigadier and Chief of the Staff of the French army in Java, arrived at Oonarang, with powers from Gen. Jansens to treat of a capitulation, which I authorized Col. Agnew, the Adjutant-general of the Forces, to discuss with him on my part: the result was, the signature by them of the articles I have the honour to inclose, No. 1, with which Gen. De Kock returned in the afternoon to obtain Gen. Jansens's approval.

At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 18th, Brig. Winkleman arrived at my quarters from Gen. Jansens, who declined to sign the articles which had been agreed upon, adverting particularly to those which concerned the debts of the Government to individuals. He requested that I would meet the General half way, or stated that he would, if preferred, come to my quarters at Oonarang, for the purpose of discussion or explanation of those articles.

As the situation in which it is evident he stood deprived him of all claim to those terms of capitulation which, had he profited by the former invitations, made while he still possessed the means of defence, he might perhaps have obtained; and as my situation, with a force unequal to prosecute operations farther in the in-

terior, would not admit of delay, I assumed a firm tone; and, desiring Gen. Winkleman to be informed that personal respect for the character of Gen. Jansens had alone induced me to grant any terms to his army, announced to him that the armistice would cease at the appointed hour, and the troops march forward at the same time.

Col. Agnew gave orders for this purpose in his presence; and informed him, that if Gen. Jansens allowed the opportunity of recapitulating now offered to escape, by not accepting the terms already prepared, no other could be offered. Brig. Winkleman returned with all speed to Gen. Jansens, and Col. Gibbs marched with his detachment at six o'clock on the road to Soligata, where, after advancing about five miles, he was met by Brig. Winkleman, bearing the capitulation, confirmed by the signature of Gen. Jansens, and accompanied by a letter, No. 2, which strongly marked the acuteness of his feelings at being compelled, by the desertion of his allies, and the destruction of his army, to adopt this measure.

The detachment counter-marched immediately, and, after sending a company (at the request of Brig. Winkleman) to secure the guns on the post of Soligata, moved back to Oonarang, whence on the evening I returned to Samarang, just before Gen. Jansens had announced his intention of joining me at the former place. The General, with great part of his officers, also reached Samarang that night. I visited him on the following day, and arranged for the equipment of a transport to convey him to Batavia, with his suite, on which they embarked this morning.

I have dispatched Col. Gibbs to assume the command of the division of Sourabaya, to which I have allotted his Majesty's 78th regiment, the 4th volunteer battalion, the light infantry battalion, and the royal artillery. I have sent a small detachment under Major Yule, of the 20th Bengal regiment, an officer on whose conduct I have much reliance, to accompany the Prince of Samanap and his force to the island of Madnra, where I have directed the Major to assume command, subject to the general controul of Col. Gibbs; he has been instructed to occupy the small forts of Joama and Rambang on his route; and I have directed that of Japara to be occupied from Samarang. Idiamayo and Pacalonga have been garrisoned by troops from Cheribon. In mentioning the Prince of Samanap, it would be unjust to him not to report, that, prior to my march from Samarang to attack the Enemy, he sent to ask my orders, being, with 2000 of his people, within a short distance at Damak. He visited me on my return to Samarang, and expressed an earnest wish for

for the protection and friendship of the British nation.

As Col. Wood requested permission to relinquish the command of Samarang, and return to Bengal, I appointed Lieut.-col. Watson, of his Majesty's 14th regiment, to relieve him in the command. The 14th regiment, a small detachment of artillery, and part of the 3d volunteer battalion, have been stationed at Samarang, and will shortly, I trust, be reinforced by the arrival of the detachments of the horse artillery, cavalry, and 89th regiment.

I have detached Capt. Robinson, your Lordship's Aide-de-camp, with a small escort, to the courts of Solo and D'Jogocarta, to deliver a letter from me to the Emperor and Sultan, and announce the change that has taken place. I have also called upon the residents at their courts, Van Braam and Englehard, to continue, agreeably to the capitulation, the exercise of their functions in behalf of the British Government, and to secure carefully the public property of the late Government, placed in the territories of the respective Princes at whose court they reside.

I have also required the other public functionaries of the late Government to continue in the temporary exercise of their functions, which hitherto I have found no instance of their declining to perform.

It will be necessary soon to arrange for the guard of honour attached to the Emperor and Sultan of the troops of the European Government of Java, and for the occupation of the forts at their capital, and on the lines of communication to and between these; but this will be easily arranged when the troops ordered to Sama-

rang shall have arrived, and the report of Capt. Robinson shall have warranted a judgment of the strength of these detachments.

I embarked this morning in his Majesty's ship *Modeste* for Batavia, and shall have the honour of receiving your Lordship's personal commands, and discussing with you the several military arrangements which it may be necessary to make for the security of the island of Java and its dependencies, previous to my return to Madras, which it is my wish to do without delay.

S. AUCHMUTY, Lieut.-Gen.
To the Right Hon. Lord Minto,
Governor General, &c.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation. They are highly favourable to this country; and at the same time reflect great honour on the British character. The European troops, under Gen. Jansens, surrendered at discretion. The Native Princes, and their troops, who fought under them, are treated with great humanity and respect. There were only 2 killed at Jattee Allee, and 10 wounded. The ordnance found in the batteries between Samarang and Oonarang, and in the latter fort, amounts to 56 pieces of cannon.]

[This Gazette likewise contains copies of letters from Rear-adm. Stopford, Capts. Beaver, Hillyard, and Harris, relative to the co-operation of the naval force in the reduction of Java and its dependencies. The attack upon Sourabaya was suggested by Adm. Stopford, who gives great praise to Capt. Harris, of the *Sir Francis Drake*, for his successful and able policy in detaching the Sultan of Madura from his alliance with Gen. Jansens.]

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following extract of a letter from Capt. Marray, of the *Medea*, dated South Uist, Dec. 27, states the melancholy particulars of the loss of that vessel:—"The *Medea* is a total wreck. We sailed from Quebec on the 12th of October; during our voyage we lost several of our masts, sails, &c. owing to the most tempestuous weather. On the morning of the 22d we saw the land of this island. As the vessel was nearly ungovernable, I endeavoured to clear the land to run through some of the many passages here; but, not having sails or masts requisite, the sea drove her to leeward, in spite of all our efforts. When I saw my fate, and the breakers in all directions, I ran to the clearest part I could see, and let go my best bower, and wore away the most of the cable in 10 fathoms water; I found the bottom rocky; and at four a. m. the rocks cut the cable nigh the anchor, and cut what remained on board, to make her wear before the wind for the clearest part of the Sound.

The seamen claimed the boat, and could not be prevailed upon to stop with me till day-light; and their importunity prevailed on me to take my chance with them. I threw my papers into the boat wrapped up, and only waited a chance to get in, when a boisterous sea broke over the vessel, and buried them all in a watery grave, I alone escaping, and an old man that was below sickly."

By the annexed article, brought by the *Anholt* Mails, the loss of the *St. George* and *Defence* ships of the line, with all their crews, except 18, is ascertained. On the morning of the 24th ult. they struck on the coast of Jutland, and soon after went to pieces. Six only of the crew of the *Defence* reached the shore, and 12 of the *St. George*. There were between 14 and 1500 men on board when the ships went down; and the sea was so boisterous, that all attempts to save them were fruitless.—*Copenhagen, Dec. 31.* Advice has been received here of the English Admiral's

miral's ship *St. George*, of 98 guns, commanded by Adm. Reynolds, and the *Defence*, of 74 guns, Capt. David Atkins, having, on the morning of the 24th Dec. been stranded on the coast of the Barony of Ryssenstaen, in the district of Ringkissberg. The crew of the first-named ship is said to have consisted of 820 men, and that of the last, 530 men, exclusive of officers. In half an hour after the *Defence* struck, she went entirely to pieces, and the whole of the crew were drowned, with the exception of five seamen and one marine, who saved themselves on pieces of the wreck. The body of Capt. Atkins was washed on shore. In the afternoon of the following day, a part of the *St. George's* cabin and stern-frame, on which a number of people were standing, was perceived from the shore. A piece of the mast being cut away, a number of people got upon it, of which it is supposed but very few can have escaped, as the waves and current, which ran strong Southerly, with the wind at N. N. W. washed the people off it before they could reach the shore. Some endeavoured to save themselves on a raft, but who, according to report, had perished. Accounts had likewise been received from Lemvig, stating that the *St. George* was entirely sunk, and only 12 men of her crew saved. The ship was above 300 fathoms off shore.—The six men saved out of the *Defence* have, on examination, declared, that the first cause of this misfortune was the *St. George* having last month lost her masts in a gale of wind when off Holland, in the Belt, and consequently, when she came into the North Sea, she could not easily be brought into stays, or keep up with the fleet which came out from Wingoe Sound."

To the above distressing intelligence we regret to add the loss of the *Hero*, of 74 guns, Capt. Newman, in the dreadful gale of Dec. 24, which is said to have struck on the Haak sand, near the Texel, where she foundered, and, it is stated, every soul perished.—The Grasshopper sloop struck also on the Haak, but got over it, and was subsequently wrecked. Capt. Fanshaw, the commander, and the officers and crew, are, it is said, saved, but are made prisoners of war in Holland.

A letter from G. Tyrrell, late Acting Lieutenant of the *Barracouta*, and then on board the *Illustrious*, in Batavia Roads, dated Aug. 30, says, "The *Barracouta* lying at anchor at Bantam, some of the natives came on board, and told us, if we would send a boat to a place they pointed out, they would give us refreshments. I was sent in the launch, with eight men armed to guard against treachery. We at night arrived at the place, but the things were not ready, so we were obliged to wait till morning. As we were

cooking our breakfast, a prow we had been watching all the morning stood towards us, so I ordered every thing to be got ready. As she approached I observed she was full of men, and therefore thought it prudent to get off; but I could not, for the prow both out-sailed and out-rowed us. When she came near they began to fire. I was now convinced they were pirates, and determined to board them, knowing that to be the only chance; for, if they took us, they would have put the whole of us to death. As soon as we came alongside, we cleared our way with our muskets, and jumped on board the prow. There were about 50 men in her, and we only nine. In about half an hour we cleared her. By this time we had drifted near the shore, and the few then remaining jumped overboard. I observed four or five reach the shore, most of them wounded. I had two men killed; the other six had no wounds of consequence. Just then the *Leda* appeared in the offing, and we took our prize on board her, and got to the *Barracouta* about noon."

A small body of our troops signaled themselves by a brilliant achievement on the coast of Naples in the latter end of October. Two hundred and fifty soldiers of the 62d regiment, under Maj. Darley, who had embarked at Melazzo in the *Imperieuse* and *Thames* frigates, with 50 marines, under Lieut. Pipon, landed in the face of upwards of 900 of the Enemy, under the orders of Gen. Pignatelli, at Palinurus, attacked and took his position, and not only maintained it, but, charging the Enemy with fixed bayonets, put them to flight; next destroyed the Enemy's batteries and cannon, and three gunboats; captured six more, and 20 merchantmen; and after staying two days ashore, re-embarked and returned to Melazzo with their prizes.

A communication from Cadiz notices a very gallant affair on the part of the armed merchant-vessel *Regent*. She was attacked on the 25th of November, off Ayamonte, by three French privateers, with which she sustained a smart action for a considerable time, till, being at length able to bring the whole of her guns to bear on one of the assailants, she gave her such a broadside as sunk her immediately; whereupon her companions with difficulty made their escape. The *Regent* carries 12 guns, and 36 men.

Accounts from Basque Roads state the loss of the boats of the *Conquestadore* and *Colossus*, with about 100 men. The following particulars are communicated in a letter from an officer on the station:—"On the 27th ult. the boats of the *Colossus* and *Conquestadore*, under the command of Lieut. Stackpole of the latter vessel, and Lieut. Soady of the former, attacked

attacked an Enemy's convoy passing along shore from the Northward, and would have accomplished its capture or destruction, had not the wind suddenly shifted, just as the boats were to the Southward of Chatillon Reef. This shifting of the wind enabled the ships escorting the convoy, viz. three gun-brigs, an armed lugger, and several pinnaces, to attack the boats, the crews of which made several gallant attempts to board their opponents (and particularly the lugger, in two instances), but the superiority in numbers on the part of the Enemy rendered every attempt ineffectual. Undaunted by this superiority, or the galling fire from several batteries

and the vessels around them, our noble tars, disdaining to surrender to the gun-brigs, pulled coolly towards the shore, where they were taken prisoners (being 104 in number), except those in the boat with Lieut. Soady, which miraculously escaped. The Conquistadore and Piercer gun-brig were under weigh near the scene of action, and witnessed every part of it, without being able to give our noble fellows the least assistance. No more than four or five were killed on this occasion, amongst whom was a Master's Mate, commanding one of the boats. Lieut. Stackpole was ascertained to be well on the 30th.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The conscripts, and the troops of the Rhenish Confederation, desert in such numbers on their way to join the French armies in Spain, that Buonaparte has found it necessary to issue special orders to the Prefects, Mayors, and other Civil Officers in the departments, to patrol with strong parties of military, all the public and bye-roads in their jurisdiction, and apprehend every person of suspicious appearance. The hours for this service are so varied, that, along a great extent of country, there will always be several military parties on duty, with civil officers at their head, day and night.

The *Moniteur* continues its fabrication of the names of foreign invalids, said to have been discharged from our service, and landed upon the Continent by our Government. The motive of this manoeuvre is obvious: Buonaparte finds that the disposition of the foreigners in his army, to desert, is extremely prevalent; and this he tries to check, by attempting to induce a belief that foreigners are ill-treated by us.

The city of Lisle has purchased of Buonaparte, for a considerable sum, a new coat of arms. This is not so reprehensible a mode of filling his coffers as has sometimes been adopted by the French Ruler.

The celebrated convent of La Trappe was, on the 30th November, suppressed by a Decree of the Swiss Council.

The Mayor of Vitrey, who is 78 years of age, in walking last month through his woods, was attacked by a wolf, which, after a severe contest, during which he was dragged on the ground, he killed. The carcase of the animal weighed 120lbs.

A duel took place last month at Bourdeaux, between two merchants. On the first fire, one of the parties fell, and the seconds immediately approached, supposing that he was mortally wounded; after a close inspection they found that he had not sustained any injury, his antagonist's

ball having glanced aside, and lodged in the trunk of a tree; but he was nevertheless dead; having, it is conjectured, anticipated by his terrors that fate which he might otherwise have escaped. His antagonist was wounded in the right arm.

An ordinance relative to the exterior and interior Police of the Parisian Theatres has been issued, expressly prohibiting all persons from re-selling tickets bought at the office, or selling such as have been obtained from any other source. None are to disturb the audience by noise, applause, or hissing, before the curtain rises, nor between the acts. In the great theatres, during the whole representation, no one is to keep his hat on after the curtain rises. Every individual is to obey, provisionally, the officer of the Police. In consequence, when he is invited by him to quit the theatre, he is to proceed immediately to the Police Office, to give such explanations as may be demanded of him.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The death of Lieut. King, of the 13th Light Dragoons, which we noticed in p. 658 of our last volume, was attended with circumstances peculiarly afflicting and extraordinary. Appointed to command the escort of a French captain in exchange for Capt. Nixon, taken at the siege of Badajoz, he met the French escort, each attended by trumpets as flags of truce, and was induced, by civility to the French officer, to accompany them further towards Badajoz; about three miles from which place they fell in with a party of mounted Spaniards, who commenced a fire upon the party, especially upon the French trumpeter, some little way in the rear, owing to his being mounted on a lame horse, which they shot. Lieut. King instantly galloped up to the Spaniards, and in their own language would have explained the nature of the service they were upon, but they would not listen. They shot him through the heart. Thus fell as brave a youth

youth as ever carried arms, in the laudable exercise of humanity, and the truly Christian endeavour to preserve those whom he had frequently met in the field as enemies.

The Spanish Cortes have acquitted Lieutenant-general Don Manuel de Lapeña, commander of the Spaniards in the battle of Barrosa, and declare that they are perfectly satisfied with his conduct on that day. As a proof of their high approbation, they have conferred on him the Great Cross of the order of Charles III.

A very daring attempt was made by the Guerilla partizan Zaldívar, on the 8th of last month, to seize and carry off Soult, as he was taking an airing in the public walk of Bella Flor, at Seville. The design had nearly succeeded; but, unluckily, Soult was apprised by a shepherd of his danger, as he was approaching the spot in his coach; upon which he immediately returned to his quarters in the heart of the city.

The *Moniteur* of the 25th ult. contained, under the head of intelligence from the French armies in Spain, a short dispatch from General Suchet, by which the rumour that General Girard had shot himself proves to be unfounded. In palliating his defeat, the French commander states, that his corps did not in the whole exceed 1300 men, 800 of whom escaped. [How came it, then, that General Hill made more than that number prisoners?]

Lisbon papers to the 6th instant state, that the head-quarters of the Allied Army remained at Freynada. General Hill, after some skirmishing with the Enemy at Los Nevas, whom he defeated with the loss of 25 killed, 20 wounded, and 15 prisoners, entered Merida on the 30th ult. where he found considerable magazines, the Enemy having previously retreated.

Letters from Oporto to the 12th instant, communicate some particulars of interest respecting the armies in the Peninsula. Lord Wellington was certainly preparing to advance; and whatever latent views his Lordship might have in contemplation, such a movement, compelling Marmont to concentrate his troops, would have an important effect on the Enemy's operations in the South and North-western provinces. The force remaining with Marmont occupied, on the 28th Dec. a line extending from Toledo to Talavera. The French head-quarters were at the latter place. Avila, Momboltan, Tietar, and other places had been fortified. General Brennier was at Placentia. The Central Army amounts to 42,000 men, but it is indifferently equipped.

ITALY.

A fresh eruption from Mount Etna took place on the 27th October. Several mouths

had opened on the Eastern side of the mountain, which emitted torrents of burning matter, discharged with the greatest force from the interior of the volcano, illuminating the horizon to a great distance. Clouds of ashes also descended in the form of rain upon the city of Catania and its environs, and upon the fields situate at a very great distance. On the 18th of November the eruption still continued, and exhibited appearances of the most terrible disasters.

The magnificent church of Montreale, near Palermo, was burnt to the ground on the 11th December. It was an antique structure, and contained many curious monuments of ancient kings. The entrails of St. Louis, who died before Tunis, and whose body was conveyed to France, were deposited in it.

GERMANY.

The Emperor Francis has met with some opposition from a party in the Hungarian Diet. He has, however, attempted to intimidate them into submission, by announcing his determination not to suffer any resistance to his measures on the part of the States of Hungary. Francis would hardly have used such language, if he did not presume upon the aid of a French force in case of a revolt.

A note transmitted by the Emperor of Austria to the Stadtholder of Lower Austria, directs that free passage be given to such troops of the French Emperor as are now passing through the Austrian territory, and that proper supplies be granted them on their journey. The marching of these troops in such a direction can scarcely have any other object than the commencement of hostilities against Russia.

Several towns in the circles of Elbogen and Saatz, experienced, on the 12th Dec. a severe shock of an earthquake, which lasted a minute, and was accompanied by a noise resembling thunder.

DENMARK and SWEDEN.

We have advices from Stockholm to the 13th, and from Gottenburgh to the 17th inst. inclusive. They bring no confirmation of the rumoured treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey; but state, that a battle had been fought between the Turkish detachment of 20,000 men on the island of Slobodse and the Russians, which had terminated in favour of the latter. The date of this action is not assigned; but, from the fact of the Turks having surrendered at discretion, we incline to think this is the engagement alluded to in a preceding mail, and which was supposed to have led to the reported pacification.

On the 7th instant, the King of Sweden resumed the reins of government, on which occasion the Prince Royal addressed a long speech to his Majesty, congratulating him

him on his recovery, and pointing out the situation, domestic and foreign, of the kingdom. His Royal Highness stated, that his Majesty, by adopting the Continental System, and declaring war against England, had ruined the produce of the Customs. That more than 2,000,000 of rix dollars had been employed in recruiting the army, repairing the fortresses, and fleet. That Swedish commerce had been reduced to a mere coasting trade. That the Danish cruisers had given great cause for complaint. That the cruisers under the French flag had committed great injuries, which his Majesty the Emperor of the French had guaranteed to redress. That fifty American ships, driven by stress of weather upon the Swedish coasts, had been released. That Sweden was on the most amicable footing with Prussia, Russia, Austria, and Turkey. That Swedish intercourse has entirely ceased with South America, owing to the civil war which rages there. His Highness, after stating the exterior relations of Sweden, proceeds by saying, that he has adopted measures to encourage the manufacture of linen, growth of hemp, &c. &c. That he has carried into execution the solemn declaration of the States, sanctioned by his Majesty, in regard to a national armament, and had ordered the embodying of 15 out of the 50,000 men placed at the disposal of his Majesty. That the disturbances in Scania had been quelled. That the regular army and army of reserve had been new clothed and armed, and the pensions granted to officers and soldiers wounded in the late war augmented. "Your Majesty will perceive by this statement, that notwithstanding the calumniators of Sweden may say, it would require sixty years to organize an army of 60,000 men, she could accomplish it before next April. The object of this augmentation is purely defensive. Sweden has no other wish than that of being able to preserve her liberty and laws."

The last advices from Sweden state, that the French ambassador, Alquier, had demanded an audience of leave, in consequence of a difference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. From this purpose Bernadotte endeavoured, but in vain, to dissuade Alquier, who left Stockholm without the formality of taking leave, or even of providing a Charge d'Affaires during his absence. From Stockholm, where Alquier made complaint of the influence of England, he has gone to Copenhagen.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg to the 21st ult. state, that peace between the Russians and Turks was signed on the 26th of November. In consequence of this intelligence, the exchange at St. Petersburg

rose to 20 $\frac{1}{4}$. We learn that the peace was accelerated by a destructive battle, in which the Turks were completely overthrown, having been first surrounded by the Russians. The Turks are said to have been so completely dismayed, that they surrendered themselves prisoners of war, to the number, according to the official report from the Russian General Kutusow, published at St. Petersburg, of 35,000 men. The Russians, being completely in possession of the field of battle, found all the magazines and baggage, and took 56 pieces of cannon. The news of this important victory was announced at St. Petersburg on the 8th of December (O. S.) On this defeat of the Turks, they offered to accept those terms which they had previously spurned at: and the signing of preliminaries immediately followed; which, we learn, have been ratified at St. Petersburg.

Advices from Sweden of a late date state as follows: "Peace between Russia and Turkey was proclaimed, with the usual formalities, at St. Petersburg, on the 26th December."

ASIA.

Lord Minto has, by a formal proclamation, annexed the island of Java to the possession of the East India Company. As the conquest was made by a King's officer, and chiefly by his Majesty's troops, it has been suggested that, like Ceylon, it should be put upon the footing of a royal acquisition, and the appointment of a Governor left with the Prince Regent.

The East India Company's ships for China will henceforward, in consequence of the reduction of the Island of Java, proceed on their voyage through the Straits of Sunda, instead of passing through those of Malacca; and which will bring them more directly into the course of the trade winds and a smoother sea, and shorten their voyage at least six or seven weeks.

AMERICA.

The Report to the House of Representatives of a Committee appointed to consider and report upon those branches of the President's Message which had reference to the foreign relations of the United States, recommends to Congress the completion of the military establishment; the raising 10,000 regulars and 50,000 volunteers; calling out part of the militia; repairing all the vessels of war for service, and advising merchant-ships to arm in their own defence. The American finances, however, seem little able to sustain the expences of these warlike preparations. It appears from Mr. Galatin's budget, that the national expenditure exceeds the receipts by 2,600,000 dollars; to cover this deficit it is proposed to make an addition of 50 per cent. to the present amount of duties, or to resort to the

the funding system, and raise an annual loan of three millions of dollars.

Hostilities have commenced between the Americans and Indians, and much blood has already been shed. A report was current at Philadelphia, the latter end of November, that the American General Harrison had been totally defeated by the Indians.

An article from Washington states, that, on the 6th December, Mr. Porter, after noticing the objects and views of the Committee in their Report, and dilating on the injustice of Great Britain, said, that it was "the unanimous opinion of the Committee, that these encroachments were such as to demand war, as the only alternative to obtain justice." A series of Resolutions, proposed by Mr. Porter, were then carried; Mr. Randolph in the minority. The House of Representatives, it is said, has determined to recognize the independence of South America.

Experiments are making in the United States, to express oil from the Palma Christi and the Great Sunflower.

Dr. Cathrall, of New York, lately performed the operation for the stone on a boy of 7 years. The operation was completed within the space of 5 minutes from the time of making the first incision, to the extraction of a stone which weighed 1 oz. 1 qr. and 17 gr. On examining a fragment of the stone, a portion of a fine sewing needle, 3 lines in length, was found in its centre.

Official Census of the United States, for 1810.—Grand Total, 7,239,903; of which the Slaves amount to 1,191,364.

IRELAND.

An aggregate Meeting of the Catholics in *Dublin* has appointed a Board of 450 persons to prepare a Petition to the Prince Regent, respecting the alleged violation committed on the rights of the subject in the dispersion of the late Meeting; with directions not to present it till the restrictions were taken off.

Dublin, Jan. 3. A communication was made to some Catholic Gentlemen at D'Arcy's, that a man of the name of Fisher was very active through the city in attempting to associate the ignorant and poor in a conspiracy "to separate the two islands, and extirpate the hereticks." They judged it expedient to communicate the circumstance to some men of consequence and character, and accordingly consulted with Mr. Grattan and the Knight of Kerry, who communicated with Government on the subject. An advertisement, attributed to the conspirators says nothing of separating the two kingdoms, or extirpating heresy; but is so ambiguously expressed, that it is not easy to say whether it is ironical, and persuasive of the evils it affects to deprecate, or sincere and dissuasive from them.

Jan. 6. The Catholic aggregate meeting of the county and city of *Cork*, was held in that city. It was fully attended by Protestants as well as Catholics. They unanimously resolved, that a Petition should be presented to both Houses of Parliament, at the time which a Committee shall think most conducive to its success. It was also agreed to address the Prince Regent.

The Catholic aggregate meeting of *Limerick* has also met and voted resolutions similar to those of their brethren in *Dublin*.

Bills of indictment have been found against upwards of 100 Orangemen for a riot and assault in the county of *Fermanagh* in July last; but the trials have been put off till next Sessions.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 25. Lieut. Dumaresque of the *Hawke* sloop, lying off Calshot Castle (where she brought up to attend on the Duke of Clarence) came to Southampton, rowed up the river from the ship by six men, to dine with Admiral Ferguson. After he had taken his dinner, he embarked in the same boat for the purpose of returning to the *Hawke*; a breeze springing up, they found it eligible to set the sail, in doing which the mast fell, and, overpowering the sailors, upset the boat; and the whole party, with Shirlock, a musician, whom Lieut. Dumaresque had taken into the boat, at the request of the men, to amuse them during the holidays on board, were plunged into the river. Lieut. Dumaresque, the musician, and five sailors out of the six, were drowned.

Dec. 30. Considerable damage was done by a thunder-storm in *Cardiganshire*. Seven head of cattle were killed by lightning, which also consumed fifteen stacks of corn, a rick of hay, and killed a farmer in bed at *Mabwys*, without injuring his children, who were sleeping with him.

Dec. 31. At *Portsmouth* Theatre, this evening, John Harrison, a young lad, aged 14, the son of a widow, a slopseller, on entering the gallery, rushed down to the front, exclaiming he would either get a front seat, or go into the pit. There being no iron railing, he was precipitated down a height of 30 feet, and died next morning.

Edinburgh, Dec. 31. This night, being the last of the year, and, on that account, devoted, by immemorial usage and the custom of the place, to innocent festivity, the streets of *Edinburgh* were disgraced by a series of riots, outrages, and robberies, hitherto, we may truly say, without any example. During almost the whole of the night, after 11 o'clock, a gang of ferocious banditti, armed with bludgeons and other weapons, infested some of the leading streets, and knocked down and robbed, and otherwise most wantonly

wantonly abused, almost every person who had the misfortune to fall in their way. After they had fairly succeeded in knocking down those of whom they were in pursuit, they proceeded immediately to rifle them of their money and watches; and the least symptom, on their part, of anxiety to save their property, was a provocation to new outrages, which were persevered in, until their lives were endangered. These outrages, it is said, were chiefly committed by a band of idle apprentice boys, regularly organized for the purpose, and lurking in stairs and closes, from whence they issued, on a signal given, in large bands, and surrounded and overwhelmed those who were passing by. By the vigilance of the magistrates, who were in the streets, or otherwise actively engaged in the duties of their office, until about five o'clock the next morning, several of these rioters were apprehended on the spot, some of them with the stolen articles in their possession; and the most vigilant inquiries are going on, with a view to root out this nefarious combination against the peace of society, by bringing to justice the perpetrators of these outrages. A reward of 100 guineas has been offered for the discovery of the offenders.

At *Perth*, in the last week, so intense was the cold, that in a few hours the ice was near two inches in thickness. A number of fine free-stones from *Kingoody-quarry* were split to pieces at the depôt, and the contractors sustained a very severe loss. The stones having imbibed sufficiently of rain water at their pores, are immediately encrusted with frost; the water is forced into the centre, and, instantly confused, breaks forth with a loud explosion. Two pints Scottish of water had been taken from their centre previous to their breaking.

Jan. 2. An elegant piece of plate, of the value of 200*l.* was presented by the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Yeomanry of the hundreds of *Lodden* and *Clavering*, co. *Norfolk*, to Sir Edmund Bacon, bart. as a token of their respect, and as testifying their sense of his upright conduct as a magistrate, and of his particular attention to the improvement of the roads in that neighbourhood.

Jan. 18. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at many places in *Oxfordshire*, and the adjoining counties. At *Tetworth*, *Ilip*, *Bletchindon*, *Ragley*, *Wolvercot*, and many other villages, the windows were much shaken, and in many houses the shock was distinctly felt. It was accompanied with a deep rumbling noise, similar to a discharge of heavy ordnance. In some places this noise was heard for upwards of ten minutes.

The disturbances in the county of *Nottingham* still continue. On the 1st inst.

a large wooden hovel, containing a quantity of straw, the property of Mrs. Daykin of *Bagthorpe*, was set fire to at *Basford*, the whole of which was consumed. Some frames having lately been broken at *Basford*, the wife of a person who held seven of them, swore to several persons as being concerned in the outrage there committed; on which account, such was the indignation excited against her among some of the stocking-makers at *Basford*, that it was judged expedient to remove the family with their furniture, escorted by the military, to *Nottingham*, as a place of refuge.—Thirty more frames were broken at *Nottingham* on the 4th inst. by the rioters; and at *Derby*, *Loughborough*, and the neighbouring places, the disturbances still continued. On the 5th, a stack, containing 20 tons of hay, was set fire to at *Mansfield*.

A private letter from *Nottingham* states, that more than 20 lace frames were destroyed on the 12th. Nine of them were broken at *Cartergate*, between seven and eight in the evening, by 50 or 60 men. On two constables coming up, one of the rioters presented a loaded blunderbuss and another a pistol, and told them if they attempted to interfere, they should receive the contents. The civil and military authorities were soon in motion; but the frame-breakers were no more heard of until the following night at *New Radford*, where they demolished three frames, which were making a kind of net contrary to their orders, and then dispersed.

His Grace the Duke of *Norfolk* has presented the Methodists of *Workshop* with 20 tons of timber towards the building of a Chapel.

A Commission of a singular kind has been sent out to *Jersey*; to examine into the records, and to reform the Constitution of that Island. It seems that for some time past, the Jurats have disagreed among themselves, and much controversy has arisen from the corruption and abuses that have crept into the ancient, free, and pure system of the Senate of Jurats. In consequence of this, a Commission has been issued by the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to Wm. Osgood, esq. late Chief Justice of *Canada*, Dr. Swabey, and H. Hobhouse, esq. to go over to the island, to inquire into and report on the abuses, in order that the genuine Constitution may be restored; and these gentlemen sailed some days ago in a frigate.

A very fine three-decked ship, called *The Apollo*, of 670 tons, mounting 20 guns, intended for the East India Company's service, was launched from Mr. Steemson's dock-yard at *Paul*, *Yorkshire*.

The Duke D'Arenberg and Gen. Bron have been conveyed to *Oswestry* and *Welshpool*.

Welshpool, where they are to reside upon their parole. The Duke professes to consider the war in Spain at an end, but for the enterprising Guerillas and the presence of the British army; of the latter, however, he says, that it is at the option of Buonaparte to annihilate the whole, by the sacrifice of 50,000 men in carrying the lines of Torres Vedras; which he acknowledges to be almost incredibly fortified. They admit the number of prisoners taken by Gen. Hill to have been greater than that stated by the French Government; and the Duke adds, that Girard's division was one of the finest for courage and discipline in the French army. Their surprise, they say, was unequalled at Gen. Hill's march, when rising from their pillows, and seeing the Highlanders in the streets of Arroyo Molina, rushing in with bayonets fixed, and carrying all before them, while the Spanish inhabitants cried, "Vive d'Angleterre."

The estate of Mr. W. Adam in *Scotland* is said to be diminished in value 1200*l.* *per annum*, by the extraordinary transversion of a fine river-salmon fishery, which formerly ran extensively through his lands, but, by a late immense flood, excavated a new course for itself of more than a mile through a neighbouring estate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, December 12.

This day Brigadier-general Dilkes attended at Guildhall, to receive the Freedom so honourably voted to him by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Court of Common Council. After which ceremony, he was conducted by the Lord Mayor to the Mansion-house, where a Sword of 100 guineas value was thus handsomely presented to him by Mr. Chamberlain Clark:

"General Dilkes, — It is with infinite pleasure that I am to convey to you the thanks of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, for the share which you had in obtaining a most glorious victory, on the heights of Barrosa, over a very superior force of the Enemy. I am likewise to express the high sense which the Court entertains of your valour and conduct on that occasion, when the national character of the British Army was most nobly maintained, and made manifest to Europe and the world at large.—Sir, in considering the circumstances of that memorable action, and the fatigue and privations of the troops previous to the engagement, we are astonished at the result. The gallant General who commanded on that auspicious day observes, "that where *all* have so distinguished themselves, it is scarcely possible

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to discriminate *any* as the most 'deserving of praise.'" Yet immediately, in a strain of rapture, he observes how gloriously the Brigade of Guards under Brigadier-general Dilkes maintained the high character of His Majesty's Household Troops. The page of History will record to a late posterity the circumstances of this memorable victory; and while the mind of the reader is engaged in contemplating the ensanguined fields of Barrosa, it will be impossible not to dwell with admiration on the heroism there displayed by General Dilkes.—Sir, you have this day been enrolled a citizen of the Metropolis of the British Empire; and, as a farther mark of the gratitude of the Court, I have the honour to present to you this Sword."

The General made the following reply:

"Mr. Chamberlain,—I am highly sensible of the honours this day conferred on me, and consider myself extremely fortunate in having been placed in a situation to be deemed worthy of such flattering notice by the first City in the world; but, much as I regard these favours personally, infinitely more do I esteem them as tributes due to the gallant Chief who led us, and to the distinguished Corps whose uniform I now wear—a Corps whose valour will always reflect honour on its Commander, and to whose achievements in the Battle of Barrosa I must entirely ascribe these flattering marks of approbation and applause.—I beg you, Sir, to accept my best thanks, for the very handsome terms in which you have done me the honour to express yourself on this occasion. Be assured, Sir, I gratefully receive this Sword, and shall ever consider it an honourable and lasting testimony of the good opinion of so respectable a body of my countrymen."

The company were afterwards splendidly entertained by the Lord Mayor, and expressed themselves much gratified by the respect and hospitality shewn to them.

Wednesday, Jan. 1.

This morning Thomas Dellow, a little boy aged three years, who had been stolen from St. Martin's-lane, Upper Thames-street, on the 18th of November last, was brought to London by his father from Gosport. Information having been received on Monday morning, from that place, that he was discovered on the Saturday, Mr. Dellow, and an uncle of the little child, set off that evening to fetch him home. A woman who had stolen him to gratify her husband, a seafaring man, who was led to believe he had a son of that age, was brought to town for examination.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

The banking-house of Lushington, Boldero, and Co. stopped payment; and has thereby

thereby involved many provincial banks, as well as individuals, in embarrassments, if not ruin.—The Leeds Commercial Bank (Fenton, Scott, Nicholson, and Smith) established at Wakefield, failed in consequence on the 8th inst. The firm had 175,000*l.* in the hands of Boldero and Co. besides 20,000*l.* which were paid in on the morning of the failure.

At a meeting of the Royal Society, the Lord Bishop of London and Lord Holland were elected Fellows; after which part of a curious Paper, by Dr. Herschell, was read. Dr. H. on observing the Comet in October last, noticed a highly luminous appearance near the centre of its head, which astronomers would call its nucleus. This luminous disk, however, he found to deviate considerably from the centre, and to be at one time brighter than another. This led him to be more particular in his observations, with longer telescopes and higher magnifying powers; these he varied from 7 to 10 and 20 feet, with magnifiers up to 600; when he distinctly discovered it to be a planetary body, which appeared so bright in the centre of the Comet, and that it was evidently surrounded by a cometic atmosphere. On the 16th of October, when the Comet was 114 millions of miles distant from the earth, by a series of observations and calculations, he ascertained the diameter of this planet to be 428 miles, with an atmosphere subjected to the vicissitudes of Comet.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales completed her 16th year, which was observed at Carlton House by a grand dinner given by her Royal Father, the Prince Regent. Her Majesty, with the Princesses Augusta and Mary, attended by Lady Aylesbury, arrived at the Queen's Lodge, from Windsor, at twelve o'clock; and were afterwards conveyed to Carlton House in the Prince Regent's carriage.

In the Court of King's Bench, an action came on at the suit of the University of Cambridge v. Bryer, for not having delivered a copy of a new work printed by him, for the use of the University, pursuant to the statute of Anne.—There was no dispute as to the facts, and the plaintiffs took a verdict for 6*l.* 6*s.* the price of the work, subject to a case for the future consideration of the Court, whether the payment of the copies of every work to the English and Irish Universities could be enforced, since, in the cases of Encyclopædias, and books of that magnitude, the expence would be enormous.

Friday, Jan. 10.

One of the darkest days remembered in the Metropolis for many years. Shops and public offices were lighted up during the whole day, in the same manner as in

the winter evenings. For the greater part of the day it was impossible to read or write at a window without artificial light. Persons in the streets could scarcely be seen in the forenoon at two yards distance. In the Corn-market, and some other open places of public resort, no business whatever could be done. There had been a great fall of snow in the morning early, and on the preceding evening.

Sunday, Jan. 12.

An attempt to rob and murder was made at Mr. Pryor's, in Southwark. The following deposition of the female servant was taken by a magistrate at Union Hall, and two men, named Hatton and Hall, are in custody on suspicion.—“I am servant to Mr. Pryor. About half past nine o'clock on Sunday evening I had occasion to go down to the cellar. On coming up the stairs, I saw a man coming from the back of the shop; I thought it was Mr. Pryor, and said, Are you going out so late? on his looking round, however, I perceived he had a black crape over his face; I was alarmed, and called out to Mr. Seight, who is a lodger upstairs; the man turned to me, and said he would murder me if I did not hold my tongue. I got near the door, and attempted to shut it, upon which he came up to me, and said he would cut my throat. I put up my hand to defend my throat, and received a deep cut on the arm from some sharp instrument. He put something against my mouth to gag me, and cut me in the throat several times; at this time the door opened, and a short elderly man came in, and said, ‘Come out.’ I was immediately knocked down, and was insensible to what followed afterwards.”—Richard Pryor, the master, said, he had sat down to supper with the husband of Wilkins and Wilkins, who is his housekeeper; when she, having occasion to go down stairs they soon after heard a cry of Thieves! Murder! and immediately went down, when they found the shop in darkness. He sent Wilkins up for a light; and on his coming down, Sarah Wilkins was found lying on the floor insensible. The door was open, and a quantity of boots and shoes were strewed about the floor, but he had not discovered that any thing was taken away.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Early this morning a fire broke out at the house of General Dowdeswell, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, which entirely consumed the same, with a great part of the furniture, and a collection of valuable antiques, pictures, books, coins, &c. The fire was occasioned by the carelessness of the servant.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

This day the trial of Mr. Walsh came on at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey; and great

great curiosity prevailed, to witness so unusual a circumstance as a Member of the Commons House of Parliament appearing at the Bar of the Old Bailey, on a charge of a capital felony. There were two counts in the indictment, which was grounded on the 42d Geo. II. chap. 25. In the first the prisoner was charged with feloniously stealing the property of Sir Thomas Plomer, his Majesty's Solicitor General, on the 5th December last, to the amount of 11,000*l.* being part of the contents of a draft for 22,000*l.* which the prosecutor had given to the prisoner, as his broker, to purchase certain Exchequer Bills pending the delay attendant on the procuring a title to an estate intended to be purchased by Sir T. Plomer, to the value of about 22,000*l.* In the second count, the prisoner was charged with feloniously diverting the possession of this property from Sir Thomas, the rightful owner, and converting it, to the extent laid in the indictment, to his (the prisoner's) own use. The evidence being closed, Mr. Walsh was called upon for his defence, but declined making any observations.—Mr. Scarlett then rose, and took several objections with respect to whether the offence could be construed as a *Felony*, or as a *Fraud* only; and stated several cases, tending to shew, that although the prisoner might have been governed by a fraudulent intention, he could not, under the circumstances that had been given in evidence, be deemed to have acted with a felonious intention.—The decision of the Jury must necessarily be wholly governed by their opinion of the *intention* of the prisoner at the time he received the cheque from the hands of Sir Thomas Plomer; for, unless he had at that time, actually meditated what he subsequently executed, it could not, as Mr. Scarlett humbly conceived, be construed into a felonious intention.—When Sir Thomas Plomer delivered the cheque to the prisoner, was it in the expectation of Sir Thomas, that he should receive from Walsh the Bank-notes for such cheque, or that such cheque was delivered in the performance of a contract for the purchase of Exchequer Bills?—Mr. Scarlett having concluded, Mr. Alley shortly addressed the Bench, and contended for a special verdict from the Jury, on the facts, whether the offence was, in their opinion, a fraud or a felony, reserving the point of law for decision in another place.—The Lord Chief Baron then addressed the Jury, and after recapitulating the facts given in evidence, observed, that it remained with the Jury to decide, whether the prisoner was guilty of the felony. It might be *Felony*, or it might be *Fraud*. If the appropriation of the Bank-notes to his own use was in the mind of the prisoner, before the cheque was received, it was

manifestly felony. His Lordship remarked particularly on that passage in the letter in which he stated an intention of robbing Mr. O. After noticing the purchase of the American Stock, the Foreign Coin, and the other circumstances in the evidence, he left the case with the Jury.—After consulting a few minutes, the Jury pronounced a verdict of *Guilty*.—The point of law, as to whether the offence be *Felony*, or only a *Fraud*, will be solemnly argued next term before the Judges—on whose decision rests the fate of Mr. Walsh.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

In the Sheriff's Court, a special jury was impannelled to assess the damages sustained by Captain Rennie, of the *Trinculo* sloop, from the editors of the *British Press* and *Globe* newspapers, in consequence of a libel inserted in these papers, stating that "a court-martial was holding at Sheerness on Captain Rennie, for charges of drunkenness and cowardice; and that Captain Rennie had pleaded insanity."—The defendants had refused to give up the author of the libel.—The Jury returned a verdict—damages 500*l.*

THE LATE MURDERS.—An important discovery has been made, which completely removes every shadow of a doubt respecting the guilt of the late suicide, Williams. It was proved before the Magistrates of Shadwell Police Office, that three weeks before the murder of Mr. Williamson and his family, Williams had been seen to have a long French knife with an ivory handle.—That knife could never be found in Williams's trunk, nor amongst any of the clothes he left behind him at the Pear-tree public house. The subsequent search to find that deadly instrument has been successful. On the 14th, Harrison, one of the lodgers at the Pear-tree, in searching amongst some old clothes, found a blue jacket, which he immediately recognized as part of Williams's apparel. He proceeded to examine it closely, and upon looking at the inside pocket, found it quite stiff with coagulated blood, as if a blood-stained hand had been thrust into it. He brought it down to Mrs. Vermilloe, who immediately sent for Hope, and another of the Shadwell Police officers, to make further search in the house. Every apartment then underwent the most rigid examination, and after a search of about an hour and a half, the officers came at last to a small closet, the one in which they discovered the object of their pursuit. In one corner of it there was a heap of dirty stockings and other clothes; which being removed, they observed a bit of wood protruding from a mouse-hole in the wall, which they immediately drew out, and at the same instant they discovered the handle of a clasp-knife, apparently dyed with

with blood, which, upon being brought forth, proved to be the identical French knife seen in Williams's possession before the murders. The handle and blade of it were smeared all over with blood. This important fact completes the chain of strong circumstantial evidence already adduced against the suicide.—There is at length some probability that the accomplices of Williams in the late murders at Ratcliffe-highway, will be discovered and brought to justice. Allblass and Hart, who usually associated with him, have undergone several examinations before Mr. Graham. Neither the facts against them, nor the examinations have transpired, the ends of justice being more likely to be accomplished by observing silence, until there is sufficient proof of their guilt to commit them for trial.

The late Mr. Williamson and his wife have, it is said, left property to the amount of about 600*l*. Among their papers has been found a will made by Mrs. Williamson, on the presumption that her husband might die first; and the lawyers are not a little embarrassed to ascertain which was murdered first, as if she became a widow before she died, it would influence the descent of the property. Mr. Marr has left property to pay 19*s*. in the pound.

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Gen. Sarrazin presented a memorial to the Prince Regent in November last, in which, after giving the history of his communications with the English Government, from the year 1808, and the hazards he thereby incurred till his arrival in June 1810, relates his interview with the members of Administration, the plans he presented to them, their promises, and his disappointments; and concludes with these demands:—1. Letters of naturalization.—2. That his wife and son be considered as prisoners of war in France.—3. That his rank of Lieutenant-general be acknowledged from the 8th of October, 1798, on which day he was exchanged in that quality for Gen. Sir H. Burrard, agreeably to the cartel which is deposited at the Foreign Office, and consequently recognized as holding that rank by the English Government.—4. A pension of 3000*l*. sterling a year for life.—5. An indemnity of 10,000*l*. sterling for his losses at Boulogne, to enable him to take a house suitable to his rank in London, as he had in France.—6. A capital of 50,000*l*. sterling, for his notes and plans.

An Address to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the General Session of the Peace and Session of Oyer and Terminer, for the County of Middlesex, on Monday, Dec. 2, 1811, by W. MAINWARING, esq. Chairman. Printed at the request of the Magistrates.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, Before you retire from the Court, and are engaged in the various matters which will necessarily be brought before you in the course of this Session, as the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex, I desire to offer a few observations for your consideration, which at this season particularly deserve your attention.

I shall not trouble you with a detail of your general duty here as a Grand Jury. I trust your own good sense, the general knowledge you have of the affairs of the County, and the frequent calls upon you to attend this and other courts of justice in this County, render it unnecessary to go over these matters.

One head of observation I wish to call your attention to, is the state of the highways. I mean more particularly the streets, squares, lanes, and other thoroughfares, in the Metropolis; that they are in many places in such a state of decay and want of repair, as to be not only highly inconvenient, but absolutely unsafe and dangerous, and that too in many of the most populous parts.

Gentlemen, there is no difficulty in the law upon this subject. The general law is, that the inhabitants of every parish are bound to keep the highways leading through their several parishes in good repair; not to suffer them to become dangerous or inconvenient to the King's subjects to pass and re-pass, on foot or on horseback, and with such carriages as they are authorised by law to make use of: that very many are not in this state, your own observation must tell you. I presume I need not inform you, Gentlemen, that every street, square, lane, and passage, which the King's subjects have a right to pass and re-pass over, are highways, and are indictable if not kept in repair. There are, besides, certain parishes and places which have local Acts of Parliament for their government and better management, which, in some particulars, take them out of the general law, and authorise those who are to carry them into execution to levy taxes for paving and other purposes; but those Acts of Parliament will not indemnify any such parish against the general law, if the highways are suffered to fall into a state of decay, unless some particular body of men or individual are specially bound to repair them. A highway, continued in a state of decay for a length of time, is a public nuisance, whatever private juris-

diction it may be under; the right of the King's subjects to have a safe and convenient passage is not suspended by such Acts of Parliament.

There are cases, too, where the Legislature sanctions a temporary violation of the law for particular purposes, which are conceived to be for the benefit of the publick; such as taking pavements up in the public streets, for various purposes; erecting temporary obstructions, such as boards and other fences, for the safety of people passing and re-passing, and various other occasions; but still it must always be remembered, that such authorised inroads upon the public rights, or upon private property, must be made as little inconvenient as possible; that the work must be done with due diligence and expedition; that, when done, the public street or place must be left in a state of complete substantial repair.

I am not aware that any indictments are to be laid before you on this subject; if there should be such, I will only observe, they are objects of great importance, and are entitled to your very serious consideration.

Gentlemen, these matters may also be brought before the Court by the presentment of a Grand Jury.

A presentment, Gentlemen, is a statement to the Court, by a Grand Jury, of facts injurious to the publick, from their own knowledge and observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them. This is one of the functions of a Grand Jury, which they have a right to exercise; and this presentment, if it is acted upon, must be shaped into an indictment, and evidence must be given of the facts at the trial, and the necessary formalities in an indictment must be observed.

Gentlemen, another matter to which I shall call your attention is, the state in which the Metropolis now is, in respect to street-robberies and house-breaking. To what cause this increased attack upon the comfort and security of the publick is to be attributed, I shall not conjecture; but certainly so the fact is, to a very alarming degree. We must hope, that it is not from a wilful neglect or relaxation of necessary vigilance; yet, surely, if the existing laws were properly enforced, some stop might be put to the daring robberies daily and nightly committed. An Act was passed in the 32d year of his present Majesty, authorising the apprehending ill-disposed and suspected persons, and reputed thieves, in their perambulations about the streets and places of public resort, in quest of their prey, before they had the opportunity of carrying their felonious designs into execution; that was a temporary Act at first, but the same law has been re-enacted, and is now in full

with blood, which, upon being brought forth, proved to be the identical French knife seen in Williams's possession before the murders. The handle and blade of it were smeared all over with blood. This important fact completes the chain of strong circumstantial evidence already adduced against the suicide.—There is at length some probability that the accomplices of Williams in the late murders at Ratcliffe-highway, will be discovered and brought to justice. Allbliss and Hart, who usually associated with him, have undergone several examinations before Mr. Graham. Neither the facts against them, nor the examinations have transpired, the ends of justice being more likely to be accomplished by observing silence, until there is sufficient proof of their guilt to commit them for trial.

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The East India Company, on a representation from the manufacturers of camblet in *Norwich*, have raised their order from 16,000 to 22,000 pieces this season.

The intended Military Park at Welling's Farm, Marylebone, is nearly laid out. Two grand barracks are to be erected, one on each wing, spacious enough for the reception of 3000 men; the whole is to be closed with a belt of forest trees, a considerable part of which is already planted, and on the outside of which will be a circular drive, open to the publick, to an extent of four miles.

Gen. Sarrazin presented a memorial to the Prince Regent in November last, in which, after giving the history of his communications with the English Government, from the year 1808, and the hazards he thereby incurred till his arrival in June 1810, relates his interview with the members of Administration, the plans he presented to them, their promises, and his disappointments; and concludes with these demands:—1. Letters of naturalization.—2. That his wife and son be considered as prisoners of war in France.—3. That his rank of Lieutenant-general be acknowledged from the 5th of October, 1798, on which day he was exchanged in that quality for Gen. Sir H. Burrard, agreeably to the cartel which is deposited at the Foreign Office, and consequently recognized as holding that rank by the English Government.—4. A pension of 3000*l*. sterling a year for life.—5. An indemnity of 10,000*l*. sterling for his losses at Boulogne, to enable him to take a house suitable to his rank in London, as he had in France.—6. A capital of 50,000*l*. sterling, for his notes and plans,

An Address to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the General Session of the Peace and Session of Oyer and Terminer, for the County of Middlesex, on Monday, Dec. 2, 1811, by W. MAINWARING, esq. Chairman. Printed at the request of the Magistrates.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, Before you retire from the Court, and are engaged in the various matters which will necessarily be brought before you in the course of this Sessions, as the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex, I desire to offer a few observations for your consideration, which at this season particularly deserve your attention.

I shall not trouble you with a detail of your general duty here as a Grand Jury. I trust your own good sense, the general knowledge you have of the affairs of the County, and the frequent calls upon you to attend this and other courts of justice in this County, render it unnecessary to go over these matters.

One head of observation I wish to call your attention to, is the state of the highways. I mean more particularly the streets, squares, lanes, and other thoroughfares, in the Metropolis; that they are in many places in such a state of decay and want of repair, as to be not only highly inconvenient, but absolutely unsafe and dangerous, and that too in many of the most populous parts.

Gentlemen, there is no difficulty in the law upon this subject. The general law is, that the inhabitants of every parish are bound to keep the highways leading through their several parishes in good repair; not to suffer them to become dangerous or inconvenient to the King's subjects to pass and re-pass, on foot or on horseback, and with such carriages as they are authorised by law to make use of: that very many are not in this state, your own observation must tell you. I presume I need not inform you, Gentlemen, that every street, square, lane, and passage, which the King's subjects have a right to pass and re-pass over, are highways, and are indictable if not kept in repair. There are, besides, certain parishes and places which have local Acts of Parliament for their government and better management, which, in some particulars, take them out of the general law, and authorise those who are to carry them into execution to levy taxes for paving and other purposes; but those Acts of Parliament will not indemnify any such parish against the general law, if the highways are suffered to fall into a state of decay, unless some particular body of men or individual are specially bound to repair them. A highway, continued in a state of decay for a length of time, is a public nuisance, whatever private juris-

diction it may be under; the right of the King's subjects to have a safe and convenient passage is not suspended by such Acts of Parliament.

There are cases, too, where the Legislature sanctions a temporary violation of the law for particular purposes, which are conceived to be for the benefit of the publick; such as taking pavements up in the public streets, for various purposes; erecting temporary obstructions, such as boards and other fences, for the safety of people passing and re-passing, and various other occasions; but still it must always be remembered, that such authorised inroads upon the public rights, or upon private property, must be made as little inconvenient as possible; that the work must be done with due diligence and expedition; that, when done, the public street or place must be left in a state of complete substantial repair.

I am not aware that any indictments are to be laid before you on this subject; if there should be such, I will only observe, they are objects of great importance, and are entitled to your very serious consideration.

Gentlemen, these matters may also be brought before the Court by the presentment of a Grand Jury.

A presentment, Gentlemen, is a statement to the Court, by a Grand Jury, of facts injurious to the publick, from their own knowledge and observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them. This is one of the functions of a Grand Jury, which they have a right to exercise; and this presentment, if it is acted upon, must be shaped into an indictment, and evidence must be given of the facts at the trial, and the necessary formalities in an indictment must be observed.

Gentlemen, another matter to which I shall call your attention is, the state in which the Metropolis now is, in respect to street-robberies and house-breaking. To what cause this increased attack upon the comfort and security of the publick is to be attributed, I shall not conjecture; but certainly so the fact is, to a very alarming degree. We must hope, that it is not from a wilful neglect or relaxation of necessary vigilance; yet, surely, if the existing laws were properly enforced, some stop might be put to the daring robberies daily and nightly committed. An Act was passed in the 32d year of his present Majesty, authorising the apprehending ill-disposed and suspected persons, and reputed thieves, in their perambulations about the streets and places of public resort, in quest of their prey, before they had the opportunity of carrying their felonious designs into execution; that was a temporary Act at first, but the same law has been re-enacted, and is now in full

full force*. It was first made at a time when bands of robbers associated in such numbers as to set the civil power at defiance; and immediately after the passing it had a very visible effect; many disappeared, and many were taken into custody; much good was done, and many robberies prevented; and I think that, if that wholesome law was now acted upon with vigour and perseverance, it would be found one of the best securities provided in the whole code of our criminal law, for the protection of our persons from felonious assaults and depredations. Many years' experience, and attentive observation, satisfy me, that no pains ought to be spared to give this law its full effect. I am at a loss to point out a more effectual means of obtaining this most desirable object.

The severity of punishments ordained for particular crimes act very feebly on the minds of hardened thieves; the chances of acquittal upon trial arising from various circumstances, render the severity of consequent punishment of little avail. Prevention is the great desideratum.

But now, when we meet a gang of thieves in the streets, as we frequently do in midday, insultingly staring us in the face as they pass, and the populace gazing at them with fear and wonder;—one is pointed out to us as the first pick-pocket in town; another as a famous house-breaker, that has been so many times tried, and always got off; and so on of others, according to their adroitness in the different lines of their profession—A stranger to these matters would suppose these were licensed thieves.

Gentlemen, as to our present system of guarding the night by a few watchmen placed here and there in watch-boxes, and coming out once or twice in an hour, and each going the little circuit allotted to him, and then returning to his watch-box, which I believe is very generally the practice, woeful experience convinces us that no security can be expected from this system. Houses are not broken open by chance—the work is always premeditated: the watchman's stand is first surveyed and considered; the time he will come out of his box is known; the ground he will go over is ascertained; the church clock strikes, and informs the housebreaker the watchman is coming his round; and if he has not effected his entrance into the house he means to rob, he retires from the watchman's beat until he returns and shuts himself up in his watch-box; then all is safe for a time, the thief returns, and effects his purpose. This mode of watching cannot prevent house-breaking. I am aware it may be said, there is nothing new, no fresh discovery in this; we knew all this before. Gentlemen, it is

very true, we do know it, and in our turns we feel it too; we know, too, it is a common topic of conversation and discussion, and that it generally ends without coming to any conclusion, except, perhaps, some one gravely asks, "Why don't Government interfere, and take it up?"

Gentlemen, should we not ask ourselves, What we have done? whether we have taken all those measures which the law authorises and points out? Can we say we have tried every means the law has enabled us to take? Have we called upon those whose more immediate duty it is to assist, and requested their assistance and interference? or do we only go on from year to year in the same unavailing mode, complaining, doing nothing, nor endeavouring to make any alteration or improvement in our system. Let it be remembered that every parish is a little independent state in this respect; that it has power to regulate and direct how the nightly watch shall be kept in its own district. In almost every parish there are some gentlemen who take an interest and active interference in their parochial concerns. Would they meet, and seriously consider this important subject, surely there can be little doubt, but that the present mode of watching the night, so evidently defective, might be improved; and wherever an effectual improvement is established, it may reasonably be expected it will be generally adopted.

Gentlemen, at this particular time, when surrounding Nations are looking up to this great powerful country with admiration, and fleeing to it from all quarters for safety and protection, is it not most disgraceful, that the peaceful inhabitants of its great Metropolis cannot lie down at night to rest, without the apprehension that his house may be ransacked, and his most valuable property taken from him before the morning! This, without any exaggeration, is our present state.

Gentlemen, I have thought it proper to say thus much to you on these subjects, hoping, that when you are dismissed from this service, you will, in your several parishes, endeavour to enforce such measures as will best tend to improve our streets and other highways; to prevent street robberies; and to establish a more effectual system for protecting our property during the night.

You will now, Gentlemen, proceed to the business you are more immediately summoned upon; many important matters, I doubt not, will be laid before you, to which I trust you will give your serious attention and consideration; you will besides (as is too frequent here) have many frivolous cases laid before you, arising from accidental quarrels, which occasion some trifling assaults or misbehaviour, and,

and, in consequence, indictments are preferred, where no personal injury has been sustained; those you will discountenance, and recommend peace and harmony, rather than suffer the parties to involve themselves in litigation and expense, and loss of that time which may be much better employed for the benefit of themselves and their families.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Jan. 3. Right and Wrong, a Comedy. By Mr. Burton. The piece was very indifferently received.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Whitehall, Nov. 27. Capt. George Chas. Hoste, Royal Engineers, permitted to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the third class of the Royal Sicilian order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, conferred on him for his courage and intrepidity in the action fought by the *Spartan* frigate against a squadron of the Enemy in the Bay of Naples, May 3, 1810.

Hon. Philip Wodehouse, and Capt. Larcom, Commissioners of the Navy.

Rev. Tho. Knox, M. A. Master of Tunbridge School, Kent, *vice* Knox, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. H. Chapman, chaplain to the Prince Regent, Cuxton R. Kent.

Rev. J. Slade, Feversham R. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. E. Ward, Haughley V. Suffolk.

Rev. Gilbert Malcolm, Toddtenham R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. William Stabback, Sancreed V. Cornwall.

Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy (son of the Earl of Beverley; and son-in-law of the Archbishop of Canterbury) Chancellor of the Cathedral of Sarum.

Rev. Wm. Taylor, jun. D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty in Scotland, *vice* Gordon, deceased.

Rev. B. Jones, Gwernesney R. Monmouthshire.

Rev. Capel Whitmore Blashfield, B. D. Goytre R. Monmouthshire.

Rev. J. Mower, Tinsley V. Yorkshire, *vice* Chapman, resigned.

Rev. E. A. Bray, Brent Torr Perpetual Curacy, and Tavistock V. Devon, *vice* Sleeman, deceased.

Rev. R. N. Raikes, B. A. Hellesdon with Drayton R. Norfolk.

Rev. L. Treadway, Gayton V. Norfolk.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 19. Mrs. Southall, wife of a working shoemaker, Mansion-house-row, Kennington-lane, three fine boys, all of whom are likely to do well.

Jan. 24. The wife of Mr. Charles Phi-

lip Galabin, of the Union Fire Office, Cornhill, a daughter.

Lately, At Whitehall, the wife of J. Phillimore, L.L.D. a daughter.

At Cheltenham, Lady Mary Ross, a son and heir.

At Gredlington, Flintshire, Lady Kenyon, a son.

In Welbeck-street, the wife of Col. Dillon, a son.

The wife of E. Morris, esq. M. P. a son: the infant lived but a few minutes.

At Walthamstow-house, Essex, Lady Wigram, a daughter.

In Upper Guildford-street, the wife of Sir R. Graham, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. C. T. Wood, esq. of Thoresby, co. Lincoln, to Jane, only daughter of Sir John Thorold, bart. of Syston Park.

Jan. 2. E. Peel, esq. third son of Sir R. P. bart. M. P. to Emily, second daughter of J. Swinfen, esq. of Swinfen-house, co. Stafford.

Jan. 6. Henry Fynes, esq. M. P. for Alborough, to Katharine, third daughter of the Bishop of Bangor.

Capt. Cochrane, R. N. eldest son of Vice-adm. Sir Alex. C. to Miss Ross Wishart, eldest daughter of Lieut.-gen. Sir Cha. Ross, bart.

W. Wellesley Pole, esq. to the eldest dau. of the late Sir James Tylney Long, bart.

Mr. Hudson, to Miss Hawker, daughter of Dr. Robert Hawker, vicar of Plymouth.

Jan. 13. At Bridgnorth, Mr. Joseph Wylde to Miss Elizabeth Thompson.

Jan. 15. Rev. T. H. Elwin, to Eliza Eleonora, eldest daughter of Wm. Monk, esq. of Enfield.

Jan. 20. Charles Whitaker, esq. of Rose-field, Lancashire, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Samuel Horrocks, esq. M. P.

Re-married at St. George's Hanover-square, the former marriage having taken place in Scotland, James Webber, esq. of Bellmour-house, Hants, to Marianne, 3d dau. of John Maclean, esq. of Galway.

Capt. S. Strover, of the East India Company's Artillery, Bombay Establishment, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of T. Strover, esq. of Plymouth Dock-yl.

G. Woods, esq. only son of John W. esq. Winter-lodge, co. Dublin, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Hans Hamilton, esq. M. P.

At Baron's-court, Tyrone, Sir C. T. Morgan, of London, to Sydney, eldest daughter of the veteran Irish comedian Owenson, and author of "The Wild Irish Girl," and "Woman, or Ida of Athens."

T. D. Blonder, esq. of Kippax-park, Yorkshire, to Apollonea, daughter of Lord Stourton.

J. Adams, esq. of Stone-house, Devon, to the youngest daughter of the late F. Wheatley, esq. B. A.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE LORD NEWTON.

The late Lord *Newton* (whose death we noticed in our last vol. p. 489) was descended of the Hays of Rannes, one of the most antient branches of the family of Hay. He was born in the year 1747, and was called to the bar in 1769. He had so thoroughly studied the principles of the profession on which he now entered, that he used often to say, "that he was as good a Lawyer at that time as he ever was at any future period." His strong natural abilities, assisted with such preparation for business, could not fail to attract notice, and he became soon distinguished for his acuteness, his learning, and his profound knowledge of law. It was remarkable of him, that he always appeared as much versed in the common and daily practice of the Court, and even in those minute forms that are little known, except to the inferior practitioners, as in the higher branches of legal knowledge, that are only understood by the greatest Lawyers. The great simplicity of character which he carried with him through the whole of life was no where more conspicuous than in his appearances at the bar. His pleadings exhibited a plain and fair statement of the facts, a profound and accurate exposition of the law, and very acute and solid reasonings on both; but there was an entire absence of every thing merely ornamental, and especially of those little arts by which a speaker often tries to turn the attention of his auditors on himself. He seemed full of the cause in which he was engaged, and not a word escaped which could lead any one to imagine that the thoughts of the orator were ever turned to his own performance. Though his reputation continued always to increase, he practised at the bar without obtaining any preferment till the beginning of the year 1806, when, on the death of the late Lord Methven, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, by the Ministry of which Mr. Fox was a member, and was the only judge in the Court of Session appointed while that great statesman was in power; a distinction on which he always professed to set a high value. Lord Newton's talents never appeared to greater advantage than after he took his seat on the bench. As a lawyer, the opinions he gave were probably never surpassed for their acuteness, discrimination, and solidity; and, as a judge, he now shewed, that all this was the result of such a rapid and easy application of the principles of law, as appeared more like the effect of intuition than of study and laborious exertion. The clearest and most comprehensive view of every question seemed naturally to present itself; and his opinions, at the same time

that they were readily and decisively formed, were considered, by professional men, as being perhaps less liable to error than those of any other judge who has appeared in our time. He was unremitting in his exertions; and it is certain that, for his dispatch of business, and the correctness of his judgment, Lord Newton has been rarely excelled. As to political principles, Lord Newton was an ardent and steady Whig. Owing to the great openness and sincerity of his character, and the entire absence of the least approach to art or duplicity, he passed through a period remarkable for the hostility which political opinions engendered, with fewer personal enemies than any other man equally unreserved in condemning the measures which he thought wrong, and equally inflexible in supporting those which he thought right. In private life he was extremely amiable, and his social qualities, as well as his great worth, endeared him to his friends. He possessed an extraordinary fund of good humour, a disposition extremely playful, great simplicity of character, with the entire absence of all vanity and affectation. A few peculiarities or little eccentricities which he possessed appeared with so good a grace, and in the company of so many estimable qualities, that they only tended to render him more interesting to his friends.—Lord Newton appeared to possess two characters that are but rarely united together. Those who saw him only on the bench were naturally led to think that his whole time and thoughts had, for his whole life, been devoted to the laborious study of the law. Those, on the other hand, who saw him in the circle of his friends, when form and austerity were laid aside, could not easily conceive that he had not passed his life in the intercourse of society. With great gentleness and kindness of heart, he had a manly and firm mind. He had hardly any feelings of personal danger, and he seemed to despise pain, to which he was a good deal exposed in the last years of his life. He was a man of great bodily strength, and, till the latter years of his life, when he became very corpulent, of great activity.

DEATHS.

1811. **A**T Bombay, in the East Indies, Aug. the Hon. Jonathan Duncan, many years Governor of that Presidency; an appointment which he held with great credit to himself and advantage to the Company. In his public character and private capacity he was highly respected; administering justice with the most attentive care: a judicious and munificent patron;

given; liberal almost to profusion of his own property, but a strict economist in the public expenditure.

Mr. ... in Quesborough-street, Tottenham Court Road, Mr. Wm. Green.

Nov. 8. Shot by a Custom-house officer, while running a shuff, loaded with British merchandise, from Lower Canada into the district of Vermont, Mr. H. Brooks, a respectable trader, of St. Albans.

Dec. 22. At Northampton, elegantly respected by all who knew her, Mary, widow of the late Colonel George Lewis, who so highly distinguished himself as Commandant of the Royal Artillery at the memorable siege of Gibraltar. Her conduct through life as a daughter, a wife, and a mother, was truly exemplary; and the patience, fortitude, and even cheerfulness, with which she laboured during the last three years, under a most painful, and (as she was well aware) incurable disorder, were such as the feeble pen which traces these lines is unable to do justice to, and none but a true Christian could have exhibited. She survived her four sons, two of whom followed the profession of their father, and died in his Majesty's service; and has left behind her two daughters, to lament the loss of the best and most affectionate of parents.

Dec. 24. Among the unfortunate sufferers who perished in the Hero off the coast of Holland, John, the second son of John Jacob, esq. of Somerton, who met with his premature death in his 13th year, whilst serving as a midshipman: a youth of promising abilities, with mild and amiable manners.

Lost in the Texel, Rev. Wm. Hoblyn Lake, M. A. chaplain to his Majesty's ship St. George, and fellow of Wadham college, Oxford.

Dec. 27. Aged 96, D. Fraser, late farmer of Barnyards, near Beanty. He retained his faculties entire, and was never heard to complain of indisposition: it was only for a few days before his death he was obliged, owing to debility, to keep his bed. He served as piper to Simon Lord Lovat, and fought at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden. The Hon. A. Fraser of Lovat, desirous to show every mark of respect to an old and faithful servant, ordered both his pipers to accompany the funeral, on the 30th, playing a mournful dirge, to the place of interment at Kirkhill; he also sent to the burying-ground a supply of good Highland whisky, for the refreshment of those who attended the funeral, according to the old custom of the clan.

1812, Jan. 1. Aged 71, Frances, wife of Rev. Thos. Martyn.

The wife of S. Moulton, esq. Charter-house-square.

GENT. MAG. January, 1812.

At Walsworth, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashforth.

Mr. Philip Lodiard, son of Mr. L. dyer, salter, Bristol.

At Bristol, Mrs. Gould, widow of the late Major-gen. Paston G.

Mrs. Anne Wilson, of Hull. She had the preceding evening completed her 73th year.

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Mr. W.

R. of Pall Mall.

Henry Shelley, esq. M. P. for Lewes, and formerly aide-de-camp to Gen. Hulse.

In Northumberland-street, Mary-de-Bonne, Miss Jane Adair, daughter of the late Patrick A. esq. and sister to Lady Bernard.

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Garrick: in acting, he always copied Nature, and always reached the heart. Possessing a sound judgment, an unstudied gracefulness of action, and a voice modulated with the finest harmony, Mr. Dimond certainly approached as near to the transcendent abilities of his great preceptor as any performer who ever adorned the stage; but, naturally desirous of obtaining opportunities of appearing before the public more frequently than at that period could be allotted to a young performer at Drury Lane, he, in 1774, accepted a short and valuable engagement at Bath; but the marked and gratifying reception which he there met with, both in public and in private, soon induced him to prefer to the metropolis a city in which he afterwards centered all his happiness, and where posthumous regret will long record his living worth. About twelve years since, while yet in the zenith of popularity, he bade adieu to the stage, and quitted the management of the Theatre for the uninterrupted enjoyment of domestic life.—Mr. Dimond's manners were the most gentlemanly and unassuming; his disposition the most amiable and cheerful: affection for his family, and benevolence to all mankind, constituted the greatest happiness of his life. Whenever imperious regard to public example compelled him to an act of apparent harshness, his hand was sure in secret to obey the dictates of his heart, and administer a balm to the wound he had before unwillingly inflicted. Through the whole of his fatal illness, his sole uneasiness appeared to be lest his family should think he suffered: his dying moments were but the epitome of his life; the tenderest charities of the man, and the firmest resignation of the Christian, adorned him to the last, when, with a gentle sigh, he resigned to Heaven that breath which had never been known to give utterance to one unkind expression. Dimond, like Garrick, was attacked on Christmas eve, and both died in the same month at the age of 62! —The life and death of Mr. Dimond exhibit a memorable confirmation of the truth of Dr. Blair's assertions, that the basis of a lasting reputation is laid in moral worth; that unaffected piety, conjoined with inviolable uprightness and integrity in conduct, command a degree of respect which approaches to veneration; that candour and fairness never fail to attract esteem and trust; and that kindness and benevolence conciliate love, and create warm friendships.—On the Sunday following his demise, an enlightened and truly worthy Divine (the Rev. Dr. Tomkyns), in an eloquent and impressive sermon, most feelingly alluded to the melancholy event, and pointed out the character of Mr. Dimond as an example to society of public

worth and domestic virtue.—On Thursday the 9th, the remains of this lamented gentleman were deposited close to the tomb of Quin in the Abbey Church, where but two Sundays before he had in the most perfect health attended divine service, and received the sacrament with the Corporation. The Theatre was closed, and all the performers and servants attached to the establishment went into deep mourning, as a sincere testimony of respect to one who had ever blended the kindness of a friend with the duties of a master. The deep and unaffected sorrow expressed by the numerous crowds of spectators as their "dead favourite" was borne in silence to his last sad home spoke at once the worth of the deceased, and the feelings of the survivors.—Peace to his shade! and may

"Goodness and he fill up one monument!"

Jan. 3. In Weymouth-street, Mrs. Caroline Armstrong, widow of the late Gen. Bigoe A.

In Somerset-place, suddenly, John Robinson Pearson, esq. secretary of the Lottery office. He was much esteemed; and was well known in the streets of London by an enormous wen on his neck.

In Keppel-street, Russell-square, John Munro, esq.

In his 20th year, James, youngest son of Mr. John Northcote, of the Customs.

At Kempston-house, Bedfordshire, Mrs. Jane Adams, niece of the late Rev. Edw. Ellis, formerly rector of Leke, Notts.

At Broxbourne, Herts, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Taverner.

In her 70th year, the wife of Mr. W. Bowen, of the Hill, near Westbury, Salop.

Miss D. Oliver, daughter of Mrs. O. Oswestry.

In his 76th year, at his mansion-house at Chesterton, near Bridgnorth, Thomas Bache, gent.

Jan. 4. John Hilton, esq. Ironmonger lane.

At Sir W. Curtis's, Southgate, aged 62, Mrs. Sarah Roberts.

In Bruce-grove, Tottenham, John Smith, esq. late of Newgate-street, formerly one of the Common-council of Farringdon Ward Within.

At Enfield, Middlesex, Bicknell Coney, esq. a director of the Bank of England, and for more than 50 years an eminent merchant in Leadenhall-street.

At Tittleshall, Norfolk, shot by his brother's gun accidentally going off, and instantly expired, Charles, younger son of Rev. Dixon Hoste.

At Somerton, Oxon, aged 95, Mr. F. Gibbs, late of Blisworth, co. Northampton.

Of a decline, in her 26th year, Jane, wife of Mr. Quartley, printer, Shepton Mallet.

At Portsea, aged 80, Mrs. Baldy, widow of the late Mr. B., master rope-maker at Plymouth Dock-yard. Mr. B. was formerly foreman of the rope-makers in the Dock-yard, Portsmouth; and was the means of *Jack the Painter* being taken, who at that time had set fire to the hemp and rope-house. The incendiary had asked Mr. B. some trifling questions, who on that account was induced to notice him; and from Mr. B.'s description of the man he was taken. Mr. B. received his promotion in consequence.

Aged 86, Rev. Wm. Brereton, rector of Cottesmore, co. Rutland, and of Pickwell, co. Leicester, and canon residentiary of Lichfield cathedral. He was formerly of King's college, Cambridge; A. B. 1749; A. M. 1753.

The wife of Mr. Zachariah Parker, of Holly-hall, near Dudley.

Jan. 5. Mr. David Taylor, of the firm of Sangster, Atkinson, and Taylor, Milk-street.

At Pentonville, in her 88th year, Sarah, relict of John Joshua Pim, esq.

At Peckham, aged 39, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Delafons.

At Kensington, aged 32, Mr. J. Hellins Hearing, of the Globe Insurance office; Pall-Mall; a young man of great talents and integrity.

At Stanmore, Thomas Comerford, esq.

At Sydenham, aged 36, the wife of H. Cobb, esq.

At East Bergholt Lodge, Suffolk, Adm. Sir Rich. Hughes, bart.

In his 55th year, Mr. Thomas Parrott, an opulent farmer of Wotton, Bucks.

In Bath, in his 82d year, Stephen Welch, esq. father-in-law of Dr. Fletcher, of Ebworth.

At Bath, in his 68th year, W. Shute, esq.

At Longnor-hall, Salop, the wife of Rev. Archdeacon Corbett.

Jan. 6. Henry Rosser, esq. solicitor, Bartlett's-buildings; eminently distinguished for his professional abilities and integrity, in the exercise of which he had been actively engaged for nearly half a century.

At Walworth, in his 67th year, Mr. Chas. Dallas.—In his 70th year, Mr. Thos. Knight.

At Margate, Mr. Eyles, late of Bamsbury, Wilts.

Aged 79, Mr. Thos. Jessop, of Heckington; and on the 12th, aged 71, his widow.

At Edinburgh, in his 39th year, Wm. Jackson, esq. solicitor of Excise for Scotland.

Jan. 7. At Datchet, aged 58, Miss Scott, aunt of Lord Montague, Ditton Park.

At Downham Market, Norf. Mr. Thos. Wright, draper, who by honest industry had accumulated very handsome property.

Aged 88, Mr. Wm. Bopstoft, of Alford;

and on the 11th, aged 88, his widow, Mrs. B. They had been married 66 years, and were the parents of Messrs. B. of Boston.

Geo. Hughes, esq. late collector of Customs, at Wisbeach.

Jan. 8. Fanny Lascelles Jenner, daughter of H. Jenner, LL. D.

At his brother's, Stepney, T. King, esq. of the Ordnance Office.

At Rotherhithe, aged 75, Richard Addams, esq.

At Kensington, in her 77th year, Mrs. Eliz. Wicks, late of Herton, Middlesex.

At Ashurst-place, Northfleet, Kent, Isaac Lefevre, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. W. Calcott, bookseller, Oxford; deservedly esteemed for his uniform punctuality and integrity.

At Havant, Hants, aged 77, Rev. J. Scott, rector of Hamble, and uncle to the Countess of Oxford.

In his 78th year, J. Allanson, esq. of Holgate, York.

Jan. 9. At her brother's (Mr. Musgrave, Ely-place), aged 26, Miss Eliz. Thompson, of Newark, Notts.

After a long illness, in his 22d year, Frederic, fourth son of John S. Harford, esq. Bristol.

Jan. 10. At Wolverhampton, aged 35, after an illness of 18 months, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Simpson, bookseller.

Suddenly, aged 67, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Marmaduke Bannister, perpetual curate of Tring, Herts.

At Midhurst, in Sussex, aged 79, Hon. Mrs. Clementina Radclyffe, aunt to the present Earl of Newburgh.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Thomas Sollis, stone-mason, formerly of Charlton Kings. His life was amiable; his death such as true Christians only attain, possessing the tranquillity emanating from a pure conscience. He has left his property to his only surviving niece, the wife of Robert Finch, esq. merchant, Great Tower-street.

At Bath, Mary, wife of W. Wood Watson, esq. of Dulwich-hill.

Samuel Maltby, esq. of Shelton, near Newark, Notts.

Mr. Jonas Howard, many years master and ship-owner, Hull, but latterly a pilot in the Royal Navy.

Jan. 11. In Grosvenor-place, Mrs. Robt. Ogilby, of Dungivee, co. Londonderry.

At J. Dale's, esq. Hatton-garden, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late F. Smythies, esq. of Colchester.

At Pimlico, Mr. G. Elsworth, 18 years one of the King's messengers.

At Knightsbridge-green, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Hansard.

Thomas, youngest son of Rev. Rich. Jones, rector of Charfield, co. Gloucester.

Aged 80, Mr. Stephen Batt, of Warwick.

Aged 104, Anne Morris, the oldest inhabitant of St. James's parish, Bath.

At Nottingham, aged 68, Mr. Richard Wood, formerly an officer in the Excise at Tickhill, father of Mr. W. coach-proprietor, Doncaster.

At the palace of Dalkeith, his grace Henry Scott, Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry; Marquis of Dumfrieshire, Earl of Dalkeith, Sandebar, and Drumlanrig; Viscount Nith, Torthowald, and Middlebie, and Dornock; also Earl of Doncaster and Lord Tynedale in England, Knight of the Garter; Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Edinburgh and Roxburghshire, Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, &c. He was born in 1746; the only son of Francis Earl of Dalkeith, by Lady Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of John, the great Duke of Argyle; and succeeded his grandfather in 1752. In 1767, his Grace married Elizabeth Montagu, only daughter of the late Duke of Montagu, by whom he has issue, Charles William, now Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, and Henry James, Lord Montagu, and four daughters, viz. the Countess of Courtown, Countess of Antrim, Countess of Home, and Lady Douglas; all of whom have families. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Charles William, Earl of Dalkeith, who married Harriet, daughter of the late Viscount Sidney, and has several children. His Grace succeeded at an early age to a princely fortune, which gave him the means of indulging his natural disposition to public spirit and private liberality, to which purposes, accordingly, a considerable part of his immense funds were known to be applied. He was exceedingly affable in his manners; and what deserves to be recorded of a person so greatly exalted both in rank and fortune, was generally accessible to the poor. As a landlord, his liberality was well known; he was easy of access, and always ready to take an active part in any scheme of benevolence and humanity. He possessed great political influence.

Found drowned under the ice, in Duddingstone Loch, Edinburgh, aged about 80, Mr. Alexander Steel, many years proprietor of the steel-yard, Causeway-side. He had been for some years in a superannuated state, under the care of his relations, from whom he had wandered on the 9th inst. and it is supposed he had fallen in the Loch in the dark. He was discovered in an erect posture, and had some scratches on the hands and face, apparently received in struggling to extricate himself.

Jan. 12. In Charlotte-street, of a lingering and painful disease, borne like a man and a soldier, Gen. Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. late governor-in-chief of British North America; governor of Blackness Castle; and colonel of the 78th foot.

R. Hollingworth, esq. Queen-square, Westminster.

In the New-road, aged 69, Mr. John Schweitzer, a native of Germany, and for many years a considerable tailor in Cork-street, Burlington-gardens. His life was distinguished by exemplary piety and uniform benevolence.

In his 73d year, Mr. Thos. Watson, of Islington, nurseryman.

At Paddington-green, in his 67th year, John Chamberlayne, esq.

At Epping, aged 77, Sir Thomas Coxhead, formerly M. P. for Bramber.

At Canterbury, Capt. Lamotte, 1st royal dragoons.

At Fawler, Oxon, Mr. Wilsdon, a respectable farmer.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Alderson, relict of the late Thomas Alderson, esq. of Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr. Earns, schoolmaster, Billingborough, co. Lincoln.

At Elston, near Newark, Mr. Matlock, many years master of the free school.

Found literally burnt to a cinder, the wife of Mr. Colclough, chandler, Dublin. She was a handsome woman, between 30 and 40 years of age; and possessed a more than ordinary share of intellectual endowment. It is conjectured that the back of her clothes caught fire first, and that she fainted either through fright or suffocation.

Mr. Peter Moulton, driver for the last 15 years to the Sudbury coach; respected by the public for his civility and attention, and by his employers for his fidelity.

Jan. 13. In West-square, Jas. Hedger, jun. esq.

In his 15th year, Charles Wentworth Watson, cadet, son of Thomas W. esq. M. D. and third son in the Hon. East India Company's service.

Mrs. Gilbert, of Evington Lodge, co. Leicester.

At Whaplode Drove, co. Lincoln, aged 87, Anne Phenix, who was blind the last ten years.

Jan. 14. Suddenly, in a hackney coach, which was conveying him to the White Horse cellar, Piccadilly, in order to his returning home by the Bath mail, Mr. Mitchell, who kept an inn near Bath. On the coachman arriving at the hotel, medical assistance was sent for; but the spark of life was gone. Mr. M. came to town a few days ago to article one of his sons to an attorney.

Aged 80, Mrs. Jones, relict of Morris J. esq. of Lower Belgrave-place.

At Winchester, in his 70th year, Mr. George Feachem, one of the oldest freemen of that city. Mr. Feachem succeeded the late James Randall, esq. of St. Cross, as father of the charitable society of Gentlemen Aliens, and for many years distin-

distinguished himself as the strenuous supporter of that noble institution.

At Ashton, near Bristol, of a scarlet fever, John Philip, youngest son of Sam. Gardiner, esq. of Coombe Lodge, Oxon.

At Clifton, of a dysentery, aged 22, Charlotte, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of Adm. Geo. Montagu.

At Rugby, Rev. John Ives, rector of Great Holland, Essex, vicar of St. Margaret, Suffolk, and chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk.

At Wallington, Hants, a fortnight after the death of his wife, Colonel R. Patton, late governor of St. Helena.

At Exmouth, in his 38th year, R. Fearon Burke, esq.

At Glasgow, burnt to death, supposed to have fallen asleep by the fire-side, M. Wright, a sheriff's officer.

Jan. 15. At her father's (Henry Pigeon, esq.) in her 28th year, Susan, wife of John Allen Singer, esq. of Gainsford-street.

In Wimpole-street, aged 75, Henry Peston, esq. a native of Winchester, which he represented in several successive Parliaments, till his increasing years rendered him incapable of discharging his senatorial duties.

At Milford-hall, Suffolk, Sir Harry Parker, bart.

At Wells, Geo. Lax, esq. sen. an eminent solicitor, and member of the corporation.

At Horncastle, aged 80, Mrs. Frishney.

At Husbok Grange, co. Leicester, Mr. George Thirby, farmer and grazier.

Aged 42, Thos. Grace Smith, esq. of Dittswell.

Thrown from his carriage in Belkerpark, Lancashire, returning from a shooting-excursion in company with a younger brother, and his late tutor, aged 28, Col. Wm. Cavendish, M. P. for Derby, eldest son of Lord Geo. Henry C. and cousin to the Duke of Devonshire. He pitched on his head, and never spoke afterwards. A few years ago he married the eldest daughter of Lord Lisnoro, by whom he has left three or four children.

At Kilmore, co. Kerry, Mrs. Usher, relict of the late E. U. esq. and sister of Lord Ventnor.

lost his life with peculiar regret. The worthy peer, who frequently partook of his unostentatious bounty, will shed the tear of sympathy at the death of a man whose heart was susceptible of the finest feelings of benevolence.

At Islington, in his 59th year, Mr. Stevenson Pepys, who was for a considerable time a Clerk in the Bank; and for the last three years has been Churchwarden of Islington, where he was much esteemed for his probity and philanthropy.

At Dulwich, aged 73, Mrs. Willes. Her remains were interred on the 23d inst. in Westminster-abbey, in the private vault of her deceased venerable uncle, Dr. Jos. Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, (whose good son also, the author of "Sacred Exercises," and other pious and learned works, was buried in the same grave.) Mrs. W. was the only surviving branch of this most truly benevolent and worthy family; like them, distinguished by every social and Christian virtue that can adorn the human heart.

At Lynn, Mr. Lym, taylor. His death was occasioned by some person, for joke, putting gunpowder in his tobacco; the pipe in consequence exploded, and the fragments entering the roof of his mouth, caused instant death! He has left 13 children.

Aged 88, Mrs. Seaman, of Middlewich, Cheshire.

The wife of John Caldecott, esq. of Holbrook Grange, near Rugby, only dau. of the late Mr. Alderman Sutton, of Leicester.

Jan. 17. At Islington, aged 74, Mr. Poole, father of Mrs. Dickson, of the Lyceum Theatre.

Aged 51, Mr. James Laspriere, of Kennington-lane.

Jan. Radale, esq. of Upminster, Essex.

Aged 67, Mr. John Coppock, worker of the stone pits at Headington Quarry, Oxon.

Jan. 18. Miss Milnes, eldest daughter of the late R. P. M. esq. M. P. for York, and sister to the present member for Pente-fract.

At Essex-house, Essex-street, aged 78, Mrs. Lindsey, relict of the late Rev. Theophilus L.

In his 69th year, Mr. John Purkis, of Chancery-lane, oilman.

In Grimsthorpe-park, in consequence of his horse rearing and falling backwards on him on the 16th inst. Mr. Storr, of Scottlethorpe, co. Lincoln.

Jan. 19. At her father's, Dr. John Sims, Upper Guildford-street, Anne Maria, wife of Edward Trant Bostain, esq.

In consequence of her clothes catching fire on the 17th inst. aged 72, the wife of Josiah Holford, esq. of Hampstead.

At Hackney, aged 74, the wife of Mr. Wm. Keesy.

Jan. 20. In Half Moon-street, in her 77th year, Mrs. Jebb, widow of John Jebb, M. D. F. R. S. (who died March 2, 1786.) Mrs. Jebb was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Torkington, rector of King's Rippon and Little Stukely in Huntingdonshire, and of Lady Dorothy Sherard, daughter of Philip second Earl of Harborough. She was married to Dr. Jebb in 1764, when he was in the height of his literary reputation at Cambridge. The Doctor, it is well known, engaged in some very serious controversies with the University, particularly on abolishing Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, at the time of taking degrees, and on public annual examinations of Under-graduates. These disputes found exercise for the first talents at that time in the University; and Mrs. Jebb was not content with being a silent observer: she became the active opponent of Dr. Powell, the Master of Saint John's College, who conducted the other side of the controversy, and who felt as sensibly the point of Mrs. Jebb's pen in the public prints as he did of the learned Doctor's. It was in reference to the force of argument contained in a smart pamphlet written by Mrs. Jebb on the same subject, under the signature of Priscilla, that the late Dr. Paley said at the time, "The Lord had sold Sisera into the hands of a Woman." When Dr. Jebb, having embraced some speculative opinions which he thought made it necessary for him to resign his preferment, and to leave the Church, settled in London; he became a physician and a strenuous political reformer. No name is better known among the advocates of Parliamentary Reform, than that of Dr. J.; and the active energy of Mrs. J. is also well known. Being an invalid, she lived a retired life: but her zeal rose to the full level of her husband's: she saw with the same quickness, glowed with the same ardour, and wrote occasionally with the same spirit. But Mrs. Jebb was not more distinguished for the vigour of her mind,

than the qualities of her heart. She was a Christian, without bigotry; a moralist, without severity; a politician, without self-interest or ambition; a sincere friend, without disguise, and without reserve.—With considerable powers of mind, she possessed all the amiable softness of the female character. With as few failings as could well fall to the lot of humanity, she exercised an unlimited candour in judging those of others. Candour and benignity were the prominent features of her character. Her friends, therefore, were numerous, and she could not have a single enemy. These superior qualities of mind and heart were lodged in a body of the most delicate texture. The frame of Mrs. Jebb was extremely feeble; her countenance always languid and wan. She used to recline on a sofa, and had not been out of her room above once or twice these twenty years—she seemed the shadow of a shade, or rather all soul and intellect, like one dropped from another sphere. For her ardour and patriotic firmness, mixed with urbanity and gentleness, and occasionally brightening with innocent playfulness, gave that to her countenance, which the mere bloom of health cannot bestow, nor the pen describe; it gave a singular interest to her character; it can only be felt, and will be lastingly remembered by her surviving friends.

Jan. 24. In Portman-square, Isabella Susanna, Countess of Beverley, second daughter of Peter Burrell, esq. of Beckenham in Kent, sister to the Duchess of Northumberland, and the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton, now Marchioness of Exeter, and Peter Lord Gwydir. Her Ladyship was married June 8, 1775, to Lord Algernon Percy, second son of the late Duke of Northumberland, afterwards Lord Lovaine in 1786, and in 1790 Earl of Beverley; and has left a numerous issue.

Jan. 27. At Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Ambrose Hall, esq. of that place, and of Albion-street, Blackfriars.

AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in January 1812 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Birmingham Canal, 615*l.* dividing 26*l.* 5*s.* clear per annum.—Neath Canal, 290*l.* ex. Dividend 20*l.* per Share clear.—Leeds and Liverpool, 194*l.* dividing 8*l.* clear.—Warwick and Birmingham, 288*l.* 290*l.* dividing 12*l.* clear.—Grand Junction, 205*l.* 210*l.* ex. Half Yearly Dividend 3*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 34*l.* New Ditto, 4*l.* Discount.—Kennet and Avon, 31*l.* to 30*l.* 10*s.* 50*l.*—Monmouth, 103*l.*—Dudley, 50*l.* ex. Dividend.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 21*l.*—Ellesmere, 69*l.*—Union, 87*l.*—Lancaster, 22*l.* 10*s.*—Wilts and Berks Old Shares, 25*l.* New Ditto, 7*l.* Premium.—East India Dock, 121*l.* per cent.—London Dock Stock, 116*l.* ex. Dividend, Half Yearly, 5*l.* clear.—Commercial Dock Old Shares, 163*l.* per Share, with 3*l.* 10*s.* Half Year's Dividend.—Rock, 10*s.* Premium.—East London Water-Works, 81*l.* to 85*l.*—London Flour Company, 8*l.*—Strand Bridge, 27*l.* per Cent. Discount, without Interest due.—London Institution, 60*l.*—Russell Ditto, 16*l.* 10*s.* 18*l.* 18*s.*—Surrey Ditto, 14*l.*—West Middlesex Water-Works, 85*l.*—Provident Institution, 24 10*s.* Premium.—English Copper Company, 7*l.* 15*s.* 7*l.* 10*s.* dividing 8*s.* per Share.

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 24, 1811, to January 28, 1812.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males - 1157	} 2195	Males - 905	} 1786	2 and 5	153
Females 1038		Females 881		5 and 10	31
Of whom have died under 2 years old				10 and 20	55
Peck Loaf 5s. 8d. 5s. 9d. 5s. 8d. 5s. 8d. 5s. 5d.				20 and 30	134
Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.				30 and 40	170
				40 and 50	187
				50 and 60	165
				60 and 70	167
				70 and 80	145
				80 and 90	67
				90 and 100	12

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 18, 1812.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	112	3	51	7	46	11	35	5	56	9
Surrey	112	4	52	6	46	8	35	8	57	6
Hertford	104	4	58	0	44	4	35	2	55	8
Bedford	102	11	56	0	45	2	33	6	55	0
Huntingd.	103	1	00	0	48	11	31	4	52	11
Northam.	104	9	58	0	44	0	32	4	51	0
Rutland	101	3	00	0	49	0	29	9	57	0
Leicester	99	0	60	3	51	1	51	4	45	8
Nottingh.	103	9	52	3	51	8	31	6	54	0
Derby	94	8	00	0	48	0	33	2	56	0
Stafford	102	9	00	0	54	8	32	9	62	2
Salop	106	11	69	0	58	5	35	5	83	6
Hereford	111	11	64	0	57	0	35	0	65	6
Worcester	113	6	59	4	56	10	37	7	56	5
Warwick	115	6	00	0	61	5	39	6	64	8
Wilts	112	0	58	0	56	8	35	8	60	4
Berks	113	4	00	0	49	11	33	2	60	0
Oxford	110	0	00	0	48	7	30	8	56	3
Bucks	112	6	00	0	46	9	34	9	55	1
Brecon	122	1	00	0	62	4	28	10	00	0
Montgom.	103	2	00	0	51	2	33	7	00	0
Radnor	116	6	00	0	57	4	31	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

105 11 55 5 51 2 31 9 56 9

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

83 11 44 0 42 9 28 6 49 2

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	105	4	54	0	47	8	32	4	54	0
Kent	108	6	54	0	45	4	33	0	51	4
Sussex	112	0	00	0	49	8	35	0	00	0
Suffolk	103	5	52	0	44	4	31	2	48	9
Camb.	99	7	54	0	36	10	27	8	45	2
Norfolk	101	5	54	6	43	7	31	3	47	0
Lincoln	96	1	00	0	47	11	28	5	51	5
York	90	0	49	8	44	0	29	2	55	5
Durham	95	8	00	0	44	3	30	2	00	0
Northum.	84	7	51	4	43	1	29	2	00	0
Cumberl.	90	6	50	4	40	9	29	2	00	0
Westmor.	92	8	50	0	40	0	28	3	00	0
Lancaster	93	11	00	0	47	4	32	8	00	0
Chester	92	0	00	0	57	6	35	11	00	0
Flint	105	7	00	0	57	7	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	100	11	00	0	55	5	30	4	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	46	0	28	0	00	0
Carnarv.	96	4	00	0	49	8	27	0	00	0
Merionet.	102	0	00	0	53	10	32	0	00	0
Cardigan	116	8	00	0	57	9	23	11	00	0
Pembroke	96	5	00	0	50	10	26	8	00	0
Carmarth	114	0	00	0	62	2	29	0	00	0
Glamorg.	113	3	00	0	62	0	28	10	00	0
Gloucst.	116	6	00	0	57	10	36	4	56	5
Somerset	123	5	00	0	55	9	31	0	61	2
Monmo.	124	0	00	0	60	10	00	0	00	0
Devon	114	1	00	0	53	1	00	0	00	0
Cornwall	107	2	00	0	54	4	26	0	00	0
Dorset	116	4	00	0	55	6	34	6	70	0
Hants	114	10	00	0	52	8	32	5	59	3
	102	11	53	9	49	6	30	6	55	2

PRICES OF FLOUR, January 27 :

Fine per Sack 90s. Seconds 75s. to 85s. Bran per Q. 14s. to 17s. Pollard 26s. to 30s.

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Jan. 13 to Jan. 18 :

Total 4807 Quarters. Average 108s. 7d.—4s. 3d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, January 18, 50s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, January 22, 45s. 6d. per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 27 :

Kent Bags.....4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....5l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.
Sussex Ditto.....3l. 15s. to 5l. 12s.	Sussex Ditto.....4l. 15s. to 6l. 0s.
Essex Ditto.....4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto10l. 10s. to 11l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 27 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 2l. 8s. — Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 8s. Clover 6l. 16s.

Straw 2l. 11s.—Smithfield, Clover 6l. 5s. Old Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 2l. 12s.

SMITHFIELD, January 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Mutton.....5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts about 2469.
Veal.....6s. 0d. to 8s. 4d.	Calves 100.
Pork.....5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs 12,300.
	Pigs 230.

COALS, January 27 : Newcastle 44s. to 53s. Sunderland 00s.

SOAP, Yellow 92s. Mottled 102s. Curd 106s. CANDLES, 13s. per Doz. Moulds 14s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 11d. Clare 4s. 11d. Whitechapel 4s. 8d.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE LORD NEWTON.

The late Lord Newton (whose death we noticed in our last vol. p. 489) was descended of the Hays of Rannes, one of the most antient branches of the family of Hay. He was born in the year 1747, and was called to the bar in 1769. He had so thoroughly studied the principles of the profession on which he now entered, that he used often to say, "that he was as good a Lawyer at that time as he ever was at any future period." His strong natural abilities, assisted with such preparation for business, could not fail to attract notice, and he became soon distinguished for his acuteness, his learning, and his profound knowledge of law. It was remarkable of him, that he always appeared as much versed in the common and daily practice of the Court, and even in those minute forms that are little known, except to the inferior practitioners, as in the higher branches of legal knowledge, that are only understood by the greatest Lawyers. The great simplicity of character which he carried with him through the whole of life was nowhere more conspicuous than in his appearances at the bar. His pleadings exhibited a plain and fair statement of the facts, a profound and accurate exposition of the law, and very acute and solid reasonings on both; but there was an entire absence of every thing merely ornamental, and especially of those little arts by which a speaker often tries to turn the attention of his auditors on himself. He seemed full of the cause in which he was engaged, and not a word escaped which could lead any one to imagine that the thoughts of the orator were ever turned to his own performance. Though his reputation continued always to increase, he practised at the bar without obtaining any preferment till the beginning of the year 1806, when, on the death of the late Lord Methven, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, by the Ministry of which Mr. Fox was a member, and was the only judge in the Court of Session appointed while that great statesman was in power; a distinction on which he always professed to set a high value. Lord Newton's talents never appeared to greater advantage than after he took his seat on the bench. As a lawyer, the opinions he gave were probably never surpassed for their acuteness, discrimination, and solidity; and, as a judge, he now shewed, that all this was the result of such a rapid and easy application of the principles of law, as appeared more like the effect of intuition than of study and laborious exertion. The clearest and most comprehensive view of every question seemed naturally to present itself; and his opinions, at the same time

that they were readily and decisively formed, were considered, by professional men, as being perhaps less liable to error than those of any other judge who has appeared in our time. He was unremitting in his exertions; and it is certain that, for his dispatch of business, and the correctness of his judgment, Lord Newton has been rarely excelled. As to political principles, Lord Newton was an ardent and steady Whig. Owing to the great openness and sincerity of his character, and the entire absence of the least approach to art or duplicity, he passed through a period remarkable for the hostility which political opinions engendered, with fewer personal enemies than any other man equally unreserved in condemning the measures which he thought wrong, and equally inflexible in supporting those which he thought right. In private life he was extremely amiable, and his social qualities, as well as his great worth, endeared him to his friends. He possessed an extraordinary fund of good humour, a disposition extremely playful, great simplicity of character, with the entire absence of all vanity and affectation. A few peculiarities or little eccentricities which he possessed appeared with so good a grace, and in the company of so many estimable qualities, that they only tended to render him more interesting to his friends.—Lord Newton appeared to possess two characters that are but rarely united together. Those who saw him only on the bench were naturally led to think that his whole time and thoughts had, for his whole life, been devoted to the laborious study of the law. Those, on the other hand, who saw him in the circle of his friends, when form and austerity were laid aside, could not easily conceive that he had not passed his life in the intercourse of society. With great gentleness and kindness of heart, he had a manly and firm mind. He had hardly any feelings of personal danger, and he seemed to despise pain, to which he was a good deal exposed in the last years of his life. He was a man of great bodily strength, and, till the latter years of his life, when he became very corpulent, of great activity.

DEATHS.

1811. **A**T Bombay, in the East Indies, Aug. the Hon. Jonathan Duncan, many years Governor of that Presidency; an appointment which he held with great credit to himself and advantage to the Company. In his public character and private capacity he was highly respected; administering justice with the most attentive care: a judicious and munificent patron;

patron; liberal subject to profusion of his own property, but a strict economist in the public expenditure.

Mr. —, 19 Cannon-street, Tottenham Court Road, Mr. Wm. Coen.

Nov. 8. Shot by a Custom-house officer, while running a skiff, loaded with British merchandise, from Lower Canada into the district of Vermont, Mr. H. Brooks, a respectable trader, of St. Albans.

Dec. 22. At Southampton, sincerely regretted by all who knew her, Mary, widow of the late Colonel George Lewis, who so highly distinguished himself as Commandant of the Royal Artillery at the memorable siege of Gibraltar. Her conduct through life as a daughter, a wife, and a mother, was truly exemplary; and the patience, fortitude, and even cheerfulness, with which she laboured during the last three years, under a most painful, and (as she was well aware) incurable disorder, were such as the feeble pen which traces these lines is unable to do justice to, and none but a true Christian could have exhibited. She survived her four sons, two of whom followed the profession of their father, and died in his Majesty's service; and has left behind her two daughters, to lament the loss of the best and most affectionate of parents.

Dec. 24. Among the unfortunate sufferers who perished in the *Hero* off the coast of Holland, John, the second son of John Jacob, esq. of Somerton, who met with his premature death in his 13th year, whilst serving as a midshipman: a youth of promising abilities, with mild and amiable manners.

Lost in the *Texel*, Rev. Wm. Moblyn Lake, M. A. chaplain to his Majesty's ship *St. George*, and fellow of Wadham college, Oxford.

Dec. 27. Aged 96, D. Fraser, late farmer of Barnyards, near Beaulieu. He retained his faculties entire, and was never heard to complain of indisposition: it was only for a few days before his death he was obliged, owing to debility, to keep his bed. He served as piper to Simon Lord Lovat, and fought at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden. The Hon. A. Fraser of Lovat, desirous to show every mark of respect to an old and faithful servant, ordered both his pipers to accompany the funeral, on the 30th, playing a mournful dirge, to the place of interment at Kirkhill; he also sent to the burying-ground a supply of good Highland whisky, for the refreshment of those who attended the funeral, according to the old custom of the clan.

1812, Jan. 1. Aged 71, Frances, wife of Rev. Thos. Martyn.

The wife of S. Hougham, esq. Charterhouse-square.

Genl. Mac. January, 1812.

At Walworth, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashforth.

Mr. Philip Lodiard, son of Mr. L. dry-salter, Bristol.

At Bristol, Mrs. Gould, widow of the late Major-gen. Pascoe G.

Mrs. Anne Wilson, of Hull. She had the preceding evening completed her 75th year.

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Henry Shelley, esq. M. P. for Lewes, and formerly aide-de-camp to Gen. Hulse.

In Northumberland-street, Mary-de-Bonne, Miss Jane Adair, daughter of the late Patrick A. esq. and sister to Lady Bernard.

In Gray's

Mr. Charles

The wife of

At Hanwell

Mrs. Anne G

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Andrew Soap

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Garrick: in acting, he always copied Nature, and always reached the heart. Possessing a sound judgment, an unstudied gracefulness of action, and a voice modulated with the finest harmony, Mr. Dimond certainly approached as near to the transcendent abilities of his great preceptor as any performer who ever adorned the stage; but, naturally desirous of obtaining opportunities of appearing before the publick more frequently than at that period could be allotted to a young performer at Drury Lane, he, in 1774, accepted a short and valuable engagement at Bath; but the marked and gratifying reception which he there met with, both in public and in private, soon induced him to prefer to the metropolis a city in which he afterwards centered all his happiness, and where posthumous regret will long record his living worth. About twelve years since, while yet in the zenith of popularity, he bade adieu to the stage, and quitted the management of the Theatre for the uninterrupted enjoyment of domestic life.—Mr. Dimond's manners were the most gentlemanly and unassuming; his disposition the most amiable and cheerful: affection for his family, and benevolence to all mankind, constituted the greatest happiness of his life. Whenever imperious regard to public example compelled him to an act of apparent harshness, his hand was sure in secret to obey the dictates of his heart, and administer a balm to the wound he had before unwillingly inflicted. Through the whole of his fatal illness, his sole uneasiness appeared to be lest his family should think he suffered: his dying moments were but the epitome of his life; the tenderest charities of the man, and the firmest resignation of the Christian, adorned him to the last, when, with a gentle sigh, he resigned to Heaven that breath which had never been known to give utterance to one unkind expression. Dimond, like Garrick, was attacked on Christmas eve, and both died in the same month at the age of 62! —The life and death of Mr. Dimond exhibit a memorable confirmation of the truth of Dr. Blair's assertions, that the basis of a lasting reputation is laid in moral worth; that unaffected piety, conjoined with inviolable uprightness and integrity in conduct, command a degree of respect which approaches to veneration; that candour and fairness never fail to attract esteem and trust; and that kindness and benevolence conciliate love, and create warm friendships.—On the Sunday following his demise, an enlightened and truly worthy Divine (the Rev. Dr. Tomkyns), in an eloquent and impressive sermon, most feelingly alluded to the melancholy event, and pointed out the character of Mr. Dimond as an example to society of public

worth and domestic virtue.—On Thursday the 9th, the remains of this lamented gentleman were deposited close to the tomb of Quin in the Abbey Church, where but two Sundays before he had in the most perfect health attended divine service, and received the sacrament with the Corporation. The Theatre was closed, and all the performers and servants attached to the establishment went into deep mourning, as a sincere testimony of respect to one who had ever blended the kindness of a friend with the duties of a master. The deep and unaffected sorrow expressed by the numerous crowds of spectators as their "dead favourite" was borne in silence to his last sad home spoke at once the worth of the deceased, and the feelings of the survivors.—Peace to his shade! and may

"Goodness and he fill up one monument!"

Jan. 3. In Weymouth-street, Mrs. Caroline Armstrong, widow of the late Gen. Bigoe A.

In Somerset-place, suddenly, John Robinson Pearson, esq. secretary of the Lottery office. He was much esteemed; and was well known in the streets of London by an enormous wen on his neck.

In Keppel-street, Russell-square, John Munro, esq.

In his 20th year, James, youngest son of Mr. John Northcote, of the Customs.

At Kempston-house, Bedfordshire, Mrs. Jane Adams, niece of the late Rev. Edw. Ellis, formerly rector of Leke, Notts.

At Broxbourne, Herts, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Taverner.

In her 70th year, the wife of Mr. W. Bowen, of the Hill, near Westbury, Salop.

Miss D. Oliver, daughter of Mrs. O. Oswestry.

In his 76th year, at his mansion-house at Chesterton, near Bridgnorth, Thomas Bache, gent.

Jan. 4. John Hilton, esq. Ironmonger lane.

At Sir W. Curtis's, Southgate, aged 62, Mrs. Sarah Roberts.

In Bruce-grove, Tottenham, John Smith, esq. late of Newgate-street, formerly one of the Common-council of Farringdon Ward Within.

At Enfield, Middlesex, Bicknell Coney, esq, a director of the Bank of England, and for more than 50 years an eminent merchant in Leadenhall-street.

At Tittleshall, Norfolk, shot by his brother's gun accidentally going off, and instantly expired, Charles, younger son of Rev. Dixon Hoste.

At Somerton, Oxon, aged 95, Mr. F. Gibbs, late of Blisworth, co. Northampton.

Of a decline, in her 26th year, Jane, wife of Mr. Quartley, printer, Shepton Mallet.

At Portsea, aged 80, Mrs. Baldy, widow of the late Mr. B., master rope-maker at Plymouth Dock-yard. Mr. B. was formerly foreman of the rope-makers in the Dock-yard, Portsmouth; and was the means of *Jack the Painter* being taken, who at that time had set fire to the hemp and rope-house. The incendiary had asked Mr. B. some trifling questions, who on that account was induced to notice him; and from Mr. B.'s description of the man he was taken. Mr. B. received his promotion in consequence.

Aged 86, Rev. Wm. Brereton, rector of Cottesmore, co. Rutland, and of Pickwell, co. Leicester, and canon residentiary of Lichfield cathedral. He was formerly of King's college, Cambridge; A. B. 1749; A. M. 1753.

The wife of Mr. Zachariah Parker, of Holly-hall, near Dudley.

Jan. 5. Mr. David Taylor, of the firm of Sangster, Atkinson, and Taylor, Milk-street.

At Pentonville, in her 88th year, Sarah, relict of John Joshua Pim, esq.

At Peckham, aged 39, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Delafons.

At Kensington, aged 32, Mr. J. Hellins Hearing, of the Globe Insurance office; Pall-Mall; a young man of great talents and integrity.

At Stanmore, Thomas Comerford, esq.

At Sydenham, aged 36, the wife of H. Cobb, esq.

At East Bergholt Lodge, Suffolk, Adm. Sir Rich. Hughes, bart.

In his 55th year, Mr. Thomas Parrott, an opulent farmer of Wotton, Bucks.

In Bath, in his 82d year, Stephen Welch, esq. father-in-law of Dr. Fletcher, of Ebworth.

At Bath, in his 68th year, W. Shute, esq.

At Longnor-hall, Salop, the wife of Rev. Archdeacon Corbett.

Jan. 6. Henry Rosser, esq. solicitor, Bartlett's-buildings; eminently distinguished for his professional abilities and integrity, in the exercise of which he had been actively engaged for nearly half a century.

At Walworth, in his 67th year, Mr. Chas. Dallas.—In his 70th year, Mr. Thos. Knight.

At Margate, Mr. Eyles, late of Bamsbury, Wilts.

Aged 79, Mr. Thos. Jessop, of Heckington; and on the 12th, aged 71, his widow.

At Edinburgh, in his 39th year, Wm. Jackson, esq. solicitor of Excise for Scotland.

Jan. 7. At Datchet, aged 58, Miss Scott, aunt of Lord Montague, Ditton Park.

At Downham Market, Norf. Mr. Thos. Wright, draper, who by honest industry had accumulated very handsome property.

Aged 88, Mr. Wm. Boptoft, of Alford;

and on the 11th, aged 88, his widow, Mrs.

B. They had been married 66 years, and were the parents of Messrs. B. of Boston.

Geo. Hughes, esq. late collector of Customs, at Wisbeach.

Jan. 8. Fanny Lascelles Jenner, daughter of H. Jenner, LL. D.

At his brother's, Stepney, T. King, esq. of the Ordnance Office.

At Rotherhithe, aged 75, Richard Addams, esq.

At Kensington, in her 77th year, Mrs. Eliz. Wicks, late of Herton, Middlesex.

At Ashurst-place, Northfleet, Kent, Isaac Lefevre, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. W. Calcott, bookseller, Oxford; deservedly esteemed for his uniform punctuality and integrity.

At Havant, Hants, aged 77, Rev. J. Scott, rector of Hamble, and uncle to the Countess of Oxford.

In his 78th year, J. Allanson, esq. of Holgate, York.

Jan. 9. At her brother's (Mr. Musgrave, Ely-place), aged 26, Miss Eliz. Thompson, of Newark, Notts.

After a long illness, in his 22d year, Frederic, fourth son of John S. Harford, esq. Bristol.

Jan. 10. At Wolverhampton, aged 35, after an illness of 18 months, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Simpson, bookseller.

Suddenly, aged 67, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Marmaduke Bannister, perpetual curate of Tring, Herts.

At Midhurst, in Sussex, aged 79, Hon. Mrs. Clementina Radclyffe, aunt to the present Earl of Newburgh.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Thomas Sollis, stone-mason, formerly of Charlton Kings. His life was amiable; his death such as true Christians only attain, possessing the tranquillity emanating from a pure conscience. He has left his property to his only surviving niece, the wife of Robert Finch, esq. merchant, Great Tower-street.

At Bath, Mary, wife of W. Wood Watson, esq. of Dulwich-hill.

Samuel Maltby, esq. of Shelton, near Newark, Notts.

Mr. Jonas Howard, many years master and ship-owner, Hull, but latterly a pilot in the Royal Navy.

Jan. 11. In Grosvenor-place, Mrs. Robt. Ogilby, of Dungivee, co. Londonderry.

At J. Dale's, esq. Hatton-garden, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late F. Smythies, esq. of Colchester.

At Pimlico, Mr. G. Elsworth, 18 years one of the King's messengers.

At Knightsbridge-green, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Hausard.

Thomas, youngest son of Rev. Rich. Jones, rector of Charfield, co. Gloucester.

Aged 80, Mr. Stephen Batt, of Warwick.

Aged 104, Anne Morris, the oldest inhabitant of St. James's parish, Bath.

At Nottingham, aged 68, Mr. Richard Wood, formerly an officer in the Excise at Tickhill, father of Mr. W. coach-proprietor, Doncaster.

At the palace of Dalkeith, his grace Henry Scott, Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry; Marquis of Dumfrieshire, Earl of Dalkeith, Sanquhar, and Drumlanrig; Viscount Nith, Torthowald, and Middlebie, and Dornock; also Earl of Doncaster and Lord Tynedale in England, Knight of the Garter; Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Edinburgh and Roxburghshire, Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, &c. He was born in 1746; the only son of Francis Earl of Dalkeith, by Lady Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of John, the great Duke of Argyle; and succeeded his grandfather in 1752. In 1767, his Grace married Elizabeth Montagu, only daughter of the late Duke of Montagu, by whom he has issue, Charles William, now Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, and Henry James, Lord Montagu, and four daughters, viz. the Countess of Courtown, Countess of Antrim, Countess of Home, and Lady Douglas; all of whom have families. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Charles William, Earl of Dalkeith, who married Harriet, daughter of the late Visc. Sidney, and has several children. His Grace succeeded at an early age to a princely fortune, which gave him the means of indulging his natural disposition to public spirit and private liberality, to which purposes, accordingly, a considerable part of his immense funds were known to be applied. He was exceedingly affable in his manners; and what deserves to be recorded of a person so greatly exalted both in rank and fortune, was generally accessible to the poor. As a landlord, his liberality was well known; he was easy of access, and always ready to take an active part in any scheme of benevolence and humanity. He possessed great political influence.

Found drowned under the ice, in Duddingstone Loch, Edinburgh, aged about 80, Mr. Alexander Steel, many years proprietor of the steel-yard, Causeway-side. He had been for some years in a superannuated state, under the care of his relations, from whom he had wandered on the 9th inst. and it is supposed he had fallen in the Loch in the dark. He was discovered in an erect posture, and had some scratches on the hands and face, apparently received in struggling to extricate himself.

Jan. 12. In Charlotte-street, of a lingering and painful disease, borne like a man and a soldier, Gen. Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. late governor-in-chief of British North America; governor of Blackness Castle; and colonel of the 78th foot.

R. Hollingworth, esq. Queen-square, Westminster.

In the New-road, aged 69, Mr. John Schweitzer, a native of Germany, and for many years a considerable tailor in Cork-street, Burlington-gardens. His life was distinguished by exemplary piety and uniform benevolence.

In his 73d year, Mr. Thos. Watson, of Islington, nurseryman.

At Paddington-green, in his 67th year, John Chamberlayne, esq.

At Epping, aged 77, Sir Thomas Corhead, formerly M. P. for Bramber.

At Canterbury, Capt. Lamotte, 1st royal dragoons.

At Fawler, Oxon, Mr. Wilsdon, a respectable farmer.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Alderson, relict of the late Thomas Alderson, esq. of Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr. Earns, schoolmaster, Rillingborough, co. Lincoln.

At Elston, near Newark, Mr. Matlock, many years master of the free school.

Found literally burnt to a cinder, the wife of Mr. Colclough, chandler, Dublin. She was a handsome woman, between 30 and 40 years of age; and possessed a more than ordinary share of intellectual endowment. It is conjectured that the back of her clothes caught fire first, and that she fainted either through fright or suffocation.

Mr. Peter Moulton, driver for the last 15 years to the Sudbury coach; respected by the public for his civility and attention, and by his employers for his fidelity.

Jan. 13. In West-square, Jas. Hedger, jun. esq.

In his 15th year, Charles Wentworth Watson, cadet, son of Thomas W. esq. M. D. and third son in the Hon. East India Company's service.

Mrs. Gilbert, of Evington Lodge, co. Leicester.

At Whaplede Drove, co. Lincoln, aged 87, Anne Phenix, who was blind the last ten years.

Jan. 14. Suddenly, in a hackney coach, which was conveying him to the White Horse cellar, Piccadilly, in order to his returning home by the Bath mail, Mr. Mitchell, who kept an inn near Bath. On the coachman arriving at the hotel, medical assistance was sent for; but the spark of life was gone. Mr. M. came to town a few days ago to article one of his sons to an attorney.

Aged 80, Mrs. Jones, relict of Morris J. esq. of Lower Belgrave-place.

At Winchester, in his 70th year, Mr. George Feachem, one of the oldest freemen of that city. Mr. Feachem succeeded the late James Randall, esq. of St. Cross, as father of the charitable society of Gentlemen Aliens, and for many years distin-

distinguished himself as the strenuous supporter of that noble institution.

At Ashton, near Bristol, of a scarlet fever, John Philip, youngest son of Sam. Gardiner, esq. of Coombe Lodge, Oxon.

At Clifton, of a doelink, aged 22, Charlotte, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of Adm. Geo. Montagu.

At Bungay, Rev. John Ives, rector of Great Holland, Essex, vicar of St. Margaret's, Suffolk, and chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk.

At Wallington, Hants, a fortnight after the death of his wife, Colonel R. Patton, late governor of St. Helena.

At Exmouth, in his 58th year, E. Fearon Bontke, esq.

At Glasgow, burnt to death, supposed to have fallen asleep by the fire-side, M. Wright, a sheriff's officer.

Jan. 15. At her father's (Henry Pigeon, esq.) in her 28th year, Susan, wife of John Allen Slater, esq. of Gainsford-street.

In Wimpole-street, aged 75, Henry Penton, esq. a native of Winchester, which he represented in several successive Parliaments, till his increasing years rendered him incapable of discharging his senatorial duties.

At Milford-hall, Suffolk, Sir Harry Parker, bart.

At Wells, Geo. Lax, esq. sen. an eminent solicitor, and member of the corporation.

At Horncastle, aged 80, Mrs. Frishney.

At Ibstock Grange, co. Leicester, Mr. George Thirby, farmer and grazier.

Aged 42, Thos. Grace Smith, esq. of Bitteswell.

Thrown from his curriole in Holker-park, Lancashire, returning from a shooting-excursion in company with a younger brother, and his late tutor, aged 28, Col. Wm. Cavendish, M. P. for Derby, eldest son of Lord Geo. Henry C. and cousin to the Duke of Devonshire. He pitched on his head, and never spoke afterwards. A few years ago he married the eldest daughter of Lord Lismore, by whom he has left three or four children.

At Kilmore, co. Kerry, Mrs. Usher, relict of the late E. U. esq. and sister of Lord Ventry.

Jan. 16. In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, of a paralytic stroke, in his 60th year, Thos. Owen, esq. This gentleman appropriated a tenth part of his considerable property to public and private charity. It was his peculiar delight to soothe and alleviate the distresses of his fellow creatures. He evinced his firm friendship to the established religion of his country by an uniform attention to its ordinances. From a natural diffidence of temper he led a retired life; but his hospitable table was ever open to a few clerical friends, who esteemed him when living, and will

feel his loss with peculiar regret. The worthy peer, who frequently partook of his unostentatious bounty, will shed the tear of sympathy at the death of a man whose heart was susceptible of the finest feelings of benevolence.

At Islington, in his 59th year, Mr. Steventon Pepys, who was for a considerable time a Clerk in the Bank; and for the last three years has been Churchwarden of Islington, where he was much esteemed for his probity and philanthropy.

At Dulwich, aged 73, Mrs. Willes. Her remains were interred on the 23d inst. in Westminster-abbey, in the private vault of her deceased venerable uncle, Dr. Jos. Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, (whose good son also, the author of "Sacred Exercises," and other pious and learned works, was buried in the same grave.) Mrs. W. was the only surviving branch of this most truly benevolent and worthy family; like them, distinguished by every social and Christian virtue that can adorn the human heart.

At Lynn, Mr. Lym, taylor. His death was occasioned by some person, for joke, putting gunpowder in his tobacco; the pipe in consequence exploded, and the fragments entering the roof of his mouth, caused instant death! He has left 13 children.

Aged 88, Mrs. Seaman, of Middlewich, Cheshire.

The wife of John Caldecott, esq. of Holbrook Grange, near Rugby, only dau. of the late Mr. Alderman Sutton, of Leicester.

Jan. 17. At Islington, aged 74, Mr. Poole, father of Mrs. Dickons, of the Lyceum Theatre.

Aged 51, Mr. James Lempriere, of Kennington-lane.

Jan. Esdaile, esq. of Upminster, Essex.

Aged 67, Mr. John Coppock, worker of the stone pits at Headington Quarry, Oxon.

Jan. 18. Miss Milnes, eldest daughter of the late R. P. M. esq. M. P. for York, and sister to the present member for Pentefract.

At Essex-house, Essex-street, aged 72, Mrs. Lindsey, relict of the late Rev. Theophilus L.

In his 69th year, Mr. John Purkis, of Chancery-lane, oilman.

In Grimsthorpe-park, in consequence of his horse rearing and falling backwards on him on the 16th inst. Mr. Steel, of Scottlethorpe, co. Lincoln.

Jan. 19. At her father's, Dr. John Sims, Upper Guildford-street, Anne Maria, wife of Edward Trant Bontein, esq.

In consequence of her clothes catching fire on the 17th inst. aged 72, the wife of Josiah Holford, esq. of Hampstead.

At Hackney, aged 74, the wife of Mr. Wm. Keeys.

Jan.

cannot but consider the above omission as a matter of the highest importance and of the deepest regret. Let Divinity in all its branches be peculiarly patronized and rewarded

by our two Universities, and the beneficial effects will quickly be felt at the remotest bounds of the British dominions.

Yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at CLAPTON, in Hackney.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Evap. 100ths of inch.	Wind.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
Jan. 21	36	30	29.86	29.83	—	N.
22	38	30	29.82	29.80	—	N. N. W.
23	38	29	30.05	29.95	—	N. E.
24	34	27	30.13	30.10	—	N. W.
25					—	W.
26	45	31	30.10	30.08	—	W.
27	47	44	30.04	29.89	—	S. W.
28	43	36	29.85	29.69	—	S. S. W.
29	45	41	29.39	29.15	—	S. W.
30	49	33	29.48	29.35	.45	S. W.
31			29.78		—	S. S. W.
Feb. 1					—	S. W.
2					—	S. W.
3					—	S.
4	46	42	29.52	29.36	—	S. W.
5	49	40	29.55	29.45	.15	S.
6	47	35	29.74	29.45	—	N. E.
7	46	35	29.92	29.70	—	W.—S. W.
8	42	36	29.80	29.63	—	N. E.
9	44	37	30.00	29.98	—	W.—N. W.
10	42	28	29.94	29.86	—	S.—S. E.
11	44	40	29.85	29.72	—	E.—S. W.
12	49	38	29.55	29.32	—	S. W.
13	48	34	29.80	29.36	.20	W.
14	48	36	29.52	29.45	—	S. W.—N. W.
15	40	39	29.63		—	W.
16	50	44	29.70	29.60	—	S. W.
17	51	40	29.60	29.55	—	S. W.
18	47	36	30.08	29.90	—	N. W.
19	51	32	30.10	30.09	—	S. W.—S.
20	51	40	29.99	29.90	—	S. E.—S.

Jan. 21. Some Cirri, fair day. 22. Cloudy. 23. Fair. 24. Cloudy, then fair; a fine coloured Halo Discoides observed at Walthamstow. 25. Foggy and calm. 26. Foggy, then clear sky, and misty horizon. 27. Hazy morning, windy night, Corona Lunar is followed by Halo Lunar is. 28. Wind and various clouds. 29. Fair, then wind and rain; Cirri much coloured before sunrise. 30. Sun and mist, then showers. 31. Cloudy, calm, and hazy.

Feb. 1. Fair with much cloud. 2 Fair, various Cirrocumuli and Cumuli, wind highest by night with some rain. 3. Fair morning, dark rainy night. 4 to 16. Weather extremely changeable, scarcely any day was fine throughout, the different modifications continually presented themselves, and the wind frequently was high. 17. Various clouds and showers, wind very high at night. 18. Fair. 19. Clouded and windy, clear night. 20 Clear day, with various modifications; at night a coloured double lunar Corona appeared, at other times a simple one.

Several small meteors, or falling stars, have been seen of late, which I have omitted to mention above, as they are very frequent occurrences, and were only of the common kind. To me it appears, that of small igneous metcors, there are three principal varieties; the peculiarities in each of which are connected with certain unperceived varieties in the state of the atmosphere: they may be divided into the common little stellar meteors, the brilliant meteors, and the caudate mcteurs; of these I shall endeavour to treat more largely in my next communication.

Clapton, February 21, 1812.

THOMAS FORSTER.

Mr.

*** RICHMONDIENSIS is received.

RIEVAULX ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 4.

I HAD an opportunity, during the last summer, of visiting the fine monastic ruins of Rievaulx in Yorkshire, and can bear testimony to the accuracy of the description given in the Supplement to the First Part of your Vol. LXXX. I beg leave to send you a Drawing, representing the North-east View of the Abbey.

Yours, &c. J. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 1.

I TAKE the earliest opportunity of correcting a preliminary error in my last communication; which does not, however, render it less intrinsically valuable.

The Letter of Bp. Atterbury had been printed in the (now very scarce) Fifth Volume of that learned Prelate's "Epistolary Correspondence, 1798," p. 175. Mr. Taylor, to whom it is addressed, was Clerk to Bridewell Hospital; and was the Bishop's Solicitor at his Trial. The request was in itself so reasonable, that the Government would scarcely have refused it; but the death of the Bishop, in the February following, put an end to the negotiation. The estate was at Great Houghton in Northamptonshire; and worth 400*l.* a year. It was afterwards claimed and obtained by the Bishop's son; by whom it was disposed of previous to his entering into orders, and obtaining the rectory of Oxhill in Warwickshire.

At Stourhead is a fine picture of the Prophet Elijah raising the dead Child to life, by Rembrandt, which was given to Mr. Hoare by Bishop Atterbury. It has been engraved by Earlom.

M. GREEN.

A Series of Letters on ACOUSTICS, addressed to Mr. ALEXANDER, Durham Place, West Hackney.

SIR, LETTER II.

THE following Letter will contain Observations on the Nature and Causes of Sound; the best I have been able to collect from a variety of authors.

"Sound is the cause of sensation we experience, when certain bodies called *sonorous* bodies vibrate, and communicate their tremulous motions to the atmosphere around us, or to

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any other body in contact with our ear. The ear, being affected by this motion, transmits the impression to the brain. In this manner we exercise the sense of hearing."

"Upon examining the organs of hearing," says Mr. Cuvier, "in all animals in which that sense has been discovered, the only part constantly existing is a gelatinous pulp, which is covered by a fine elastic membrane, and in which the ramifications of the auditory are lost: this pulp fills the labyrinth in all species from man to the cuttle-fish."

"We may form a very natural idea of the connexion of this substance with the external movements which are the cause of sound: this quivering jelly will receive, with facility, the concussion transmitted to it by the vibrations of sonorous bodies, and communicate them to the brain. Thus far the motion can be traced: but the process which is afterwards necessary to produce perception escapes the anatomist as well as the metaphysician."

Of Sound in general.

"All sound, then, is made by motion, by some body being struck, and communicating its tremulous motions to the air. That sound may be propagated and carried on to a distance, it requires a *medium* to pass; and this medium is, in general, the air."

"Sound, when it meets with no obstacle, passes in a sphere; of which the sonorous body is at the centre."

This may be made plainer by the following illustration. Let us suppose a sonorous body in a state of vibration, and causing particles of air to vibrate; the body itself no bigger than a pea, and aloft in the air: and the particles of air adjacent to the sonorous body communicating their motion to the adjacent particles, till the whole particles in motion were equal to a globe of a mile diameter; then would the sound be heard, in every direction, at the distance of half the diameter, that is, half a mile from the centre of the sonorous body, represented by the pea.

"Sound is driven, in all directions," says Mr. Adams, "backwards and forwards, upwards and downwards, and on every side: the pulses go on succeeding each other, but one without—outside the other in concentric shells,

shells, shell within shell, as we see in the coats of an onion."

Of the Velocity of Sound.

"Corrected by the experiments of various observers, the velocity of any impression transmitted by the common air may, upon an average, be reckoned 11,300 feet in a second."

"M. Biott, whose attention is ever alert, has seized an occasion of considerable improvements now going forward in the capital of France, to repeat, with great precision, experiments similar to those proposed by the ingenious Chladni, to determine the swiftness of sound through a solid body."

"The pipes intended to convey water to Paris consist of cylinders of cast iron, each eight feet-three inches in length; the joints are secured by a collar of lead, nearly half an inch thick, covered with pitched cotton rag, and strongly compressed by screws. Into one end of the compound pipe was introduced an iron hoop, holding a bell with a clapper; and at the other end, the observer was stationed. On striking the clapper at once against the bell and the inside of the tube, two distinct sounds were heard at the remote extremity, the one sent through the iron, and the other conducted along the air. The interval between these two sounds was measured by a chronometer that marked half-seconds. In one experiment, the assemblage of pipes, including the leaden joints, extended to 2550 feet, or nearly half a mile: and on a medium of 200 trials the two sounds were heard at the interval of 2.79 seconds. The time the sound would take, according to the calculation, to travel the same distance through the air, is 2.5 seconds: whence the difference .29" marks the time of conveyance along combined tubes. From numerous combined trials, M. Biott concludes, that the true quantity was .26"; and therefore that sound is transmitted ten or twelve times faster through cast iron than through the atmosphere."

Wunck, on the velocity of sound in wood, informs us, "that a sound was conveyed instantaneously through 36 connected laths of 24 feet each, or 864 feet, if not through 72, which was the whole number employed: 72 laths of 24 feet would equal 1728 feet."

Count Giordano Riccati, in his work on strings and elastic fibres, has proved, that sound passes through a space filled with air, of a given length, in the same time that a column of air of the same length, contained in an organ-pipe open at both ends, makes one vibration.

An open organ-pipe of 10 feet makes 100 vibrations in a second.

Air inadequate to the Phenomena of Sounds.

"It seems a question," says Mr. Jones, "more arduous than is commonly supposed, by what means sound is propagated. Natural Philosophy has commonly taught that air is the vehicle of sound; but, if sound goes where no air can convey it, through the most solid bodies, and that with the greatest ease, some other cause besides the air must concur. The slightest scratching at one end of the largest piece of timber is heard very distinctly when the ear is applied to the other end, though it cannot be heard at half the distance when we use the air as the vehicle. This must be owing to the intervention of some cause more moveable and more powerful than the air itself. If it be supposed that the particles of wood, which are in contact with the pin's point, give motion to those that lie next them, and so on, till the vibration reaches to the other extremity; the cause is not adequate. It is therefore much easier to conceive that the effect arises from the vibrations of a medium within the pores, easily agitated, and communicating its pulses to any distance, rather than from the action of the solid parts upon one another. Then will this occult communication of sound be similar, in some degree, to the passage of the electric ether; which goes with difficulty through the air, but flies instantly through the pores of solid bodies*."

Through fir-wood sound passes 17,400 feet, or more than three miles, in a second. Mr. Chladni tells us that the kinds of wood he examined would conduct sound about 11,000 to nearly 18,000, and burnt pipe and clay from 10,000 to 12,000 feet in a second.

* La Marck, on the medium of sound, thinks it a medium more subtle than air. I have had no opportunity of consulting his observations. Jour. Phy. XLIX. 397.

Derham argues, that as sound moves near 1200 feet in a second, and the most violent wind not more than 60 miles in an hour, which is at the rate of 88 feet in a second; the particles of air which communicate the sound must be more subtle than those which constitute wind. If wind acts by the grosser parts of air, and sound by the finer, this may be a reason why they do not interfere, nor disturb one another's motions.

The velocity of sound to a brisk wind is as fifty to one.

Sound describes equal spaces in equal times. Derham has proved, by experiment, that all sounds whatever travel at the same rate. The sound of a gun, and the stroke of a hammer, are equally swift in their motions. The softest whisper flies as swiftly, as far as it goes, as the loudest thunder.

Of Hearing under Water.

I shall enliven this article with a merry story from Lord Bacon. "Let a man go into a bath, with a tub over his head; let him speak, and any that shall stand without shall hear his voice plainly, but yet extremely sharp and exile (thin), like the voice of puppets; but yet the articulate sounds of the words would not be confounded. A man might think that the Sicilian poet had knowledge of this experiment: for he saith, that Hercules' page, Hylas, went with a water-pot to fill at a pleasant fountain that was near, and that the nymphs fell in love with the boy; and that Hercules, missing his page, called him by his name aloud that all the shore rang of it; and that Hylas, from within, answered his master but with so small and exile a voice, as Hercules thought he had been three miles off, when the fountain, indeed, was fast by."

Sound is propagated through water with the velocity of 4900 feet in a second. N. B. An English mile is 5280 feet.

Two stones being struck together under water, may be heard at a much greater distance by an ear under water in the river, than it can be heard through the air; Dr. Franklin thinks he has heard it a mile.

Professor Robison informs us that he heard the sound of a bell, transmitted by water, at the distance of 1200 feet. Mr. Canton has ascertained that the elasticity of water is about 22,000 times as great as that of air;

which will give velocity of 49,000 feet in a second.

"The sound of a bell," says Derham, "under water, is much duller and not so loud; and it is also a 4th deeper."

Of the Divergence of Sound.

"It has generally been asserted," says Dr. Young, "chiefly on the authority of Newton, that if any sound be admitted through an aperture into a chamber, it will diverge from that aperture, equally, in all directions. This, however, appears not to be the fact. It is well known, that if a person calls to another with a speaking trumpet, he points it towards the place where the hearer stands. I am assured by a very respectable member of the Royal Society, and indeed it was long ago observed by Grimaldi, that the report of a cannon appears many times louder to a person towards whom it is fired, than to one placed in a contrary direction. It must have occurred to every one's observation, that a sound, such as that of a mill, or fall of water, has appeared much louder after turning a corner, when the house or other obstacle no longer intervened."

Of Loudness of Sound.

This depends on the force with which the particles of air strike the ear. Why this loudness does not increase in arithmetical proportion we know not. But of this we are certain: that four equal voices, or four violins of equal power, are *not* four times as loud; as one voice, or one violin. Had the fact been otherwise, the performances at Westminster Abbey, at Mr. Handel's commemoration, in one of which more than 600 were employed, would have stunned the audience.

The following passage relative to the accuracy of the organ of hearing, in distinguishing the difference of sounds nearly equal in force, is extremely curious and interesting.

"The want of a sure method of measuring the momentum of the air when agitated by a vibrating body, with the same certainty with which the angles between rays of light are measured, appears to be the reason why the accuracy in question is so generally overlooked. But, though it seems very difficult to give a general rule for measuring magnitudes of this description, the following experiment

periment proves, in a very satisfactory manner, what a delicate faculty the sense of hearing is.—A bolt, driven by a spring against a fixed piece of metal, may be made to produce a succession of strokes of equal force; consequently, the concussion given to the air will also be equal; and will therefore occasion like effects on the same ear, placed at equal distances from the spring, the state of the wind and weather being the same in both cases. I caused an instrument of the preceding description to be struck repeatedly at the distance of 40 feet from my ear, care being taken to place it in the axis of hearing produced: after which, it was moved again in the same right line sometimes *two feet farther* from me, and at other times *two feet nearer* my person; and I could always distinguish the distances varied. The range of the sound, at the distance at which it ceased to be audible, was 240 feet, or six times the interval made use of in the experiment. The sound which I employed was, therefore, of a moderate force; and perhaps the interval was a suitable one, being neither too great nor too small a part of the whole range. It appears then, that a good ear will discover a perceptible difference in the force of two equal sounds, the one of which moves through one sixth part of its whole range, and the other through a space which differs from the distance of the former only the 120th part of the range common to both.

“The foregoing instance affords a remarkable proof of the ear’s accuracy in comparing slight variations of sound: and I have reason to believe that the delicacy of my organs, in this respect, surpasses the medium of sensibility; for some ears, which were tried in the same manner, did not perceive the effects in question, until the instrument had been removed four feet, or the 6th part of my range. But either instance furnishes a proof sufficient for the present purpose, and shews the human ear to be a very delicate judge of comparative loudness.” *Manchester Memoirs*, Vol. V. Part II. p. 627.

I should inform you, Sir, that Mr. Gough is blind; but need not make a common-place observation on that subject.

“The late blind Justice Fielding,”

says Dr. Darwin, “walked for the first time into my room, when he once visited me, and after speaking a few words, said, this room is about 22 feet long, 18 wide, and 12 high; all which he guessed by the ear with great accuracy.”

Of the Intensity of Sound in different Fluids, from M. PEROLLE.

“Exp. VI. I closed all the joints of my watch with soft wax, and then suspended it by a silk thread. In this state I hung it by an iron branch placed in the wall, so that the watch remained suspended in the middle of a glass vessel, five inches in diameter, and seven inches high, taking care that neither the watch nor the thread touched the vessel in any part. I remarked the kind of sound afforded by the watch, and the distance at which I ceased to hear it: after having marked this point, I then filled the vessel with water, into which I again suffered the watch to descend with the same precaution, of not suffering it or the thread to touch the vessel.

“The tone (*timbre*, quality of tone) was changed in the watch in a striking manner. The sound was propagated in so lively a manner that the glass, and a small table of wood, on which it stood, at a distance from the wall, seemed to undergo direct percussions from a solid body. But that which appeared the most astonishing was, that in the midst of all these agitations, the fluid, in which the watch was plunged, was perfectly tranquil, and its surface not in the slightest degree agitated.

“By substituting different liquids in the place of water, I had results in general analogous to those I had obtained with that fluid; but each of them gave a different modification to the sound, of which the *intensity* was noted as follows:

“Intensity of Sound observed in different fluids.

1. In air, serving as the term of comparison, it ceased to be heard at the distance of 8 feet.
2. In water, as that of 20
3. Oil-olive 16
4. Oil of Turpentine 14
5. Spirit of Wine 21

“It is proper to observe, that in repeating these trials I observed some variations in the intensity, which appeared

peared to depend on the organ of sense, or accidental noises.

“From the experiments made upon liquids it follows:—

1. That these, as well as solids, do transmit sounds much better than the air, and that even the fat oils are not to be excepted.

2. That each fluid, upon trial, is found to modify the sound in a peculiar manner.

3. Philosophers maintain the opinion that sound is propagated in the air by means of certain motions or undulations, which the transparency of that fluid prevents our seeing. My experiments with fluids which do not elude the sight, and in which no motion was perceived, notwithstanding the very effectual transmission of sound, may render this in some respect doubtful.”

The strength of sounds is greatest in cold and *dense air*, and least in that which is warm and *rarified*. “Divers, at the bottom of the sea,” says Derham, “can hear noises made above only confusedly: but, on the contrary, those above cannot hear the divers below. Of which an experiment was made that had like to have been mortal; one of the divers blew an horn in his diving bell, at the bottom of the sea, the sound whereof, in that *compressed air*, was so very loud and irksome, that it stunned the diver, and made him so giddy that he had liked to have dropped out of his bell and been drowned.” The sound of a bell under water is much duller and not so loud; and it is a 4th deeper.

Of the Decay of Sound.

“The principal cause of the *decay of sound* is the want of perfect elasticity in the air; whence it arises that the entire motion of every subsequent particle has not the entire motion of the preceding particle communicated to it, as in the case of equal and perfectly elastic bodies; consequently the farther the motion is propagated, the more will the velocity, with which the particles move, be diminished: the condensation of air will be diminished also; and the farther the pulse is propagated the more is the density, and consequently the impulse on the drum of the ear diminished.”

Of sonorous Cavities, from Dr.

YOUNG.

Mr. de la Grange has demonstrated, that all impressions are reflected by

an obstacle terminating an elastic fluid, with the same velocity with which they arrived at that obstacle. When the walls of a passage, or of an unfurnished room, are smooth, and perfectly parallel, any explosion, or stamping with the foot, communicates an impression on the air, which is reflected from one wall to the other, and from the second again towards the ear, nearly in the same direction with the primitive impulse: this takes place as frequently in a second, as twice the breadth of the passage is contained in 11,300 feet; and the ear receives a perception of sound, thus determined in its pitch by the breadth of the passage. On making the experiment the result will be found accurately to agree with this explanation. The appropriate notes of a room may readily be discovered by singing the scale in it; and they will be found to depend on the proportion of its length or breadth to 11,300 feet. The sound of the stopped diaphan is produced in a manner somewhat similar to the note from an explosion in a passage; and that of its reed pipes to the resonance of the voice in a room: the length of the reed in one case determining the sound, in the other, increasing its strength. The frequency of the vibrations does not at all immediately depend on the diameter of the pipe.

Of reverberated Sounds, from Dr.

YOUNG.

“Sound, like light, after it has been reflected from several places, may be collected in one point, as into a focus; and it will be there more audible than in any other part, even than at the place from whence it proceeded. On this principle it is that a whispering gallery is constructed.

“The form of the gallery must be that of a concave hemisphere, as ABC; and if a low sound or whisper be uttered at A, the vibrations expanding themselves every way, will impinge on the points D D D, and from thence be reflected to E E E, and from thence to the points F and G, till at last they meet in C; where, as we have said before, the sound will be most distinctly heard.

“An echo is a reflection of sound striking against some object, as an image is reflected in a glass.—We have heard of a very extraordinary echo, at a ruined fortress near Lovain, in

in Flanders. If a person sung, he only heard his voice, without any repetition: on the contrary, those who stood at some distance, heard the echo, but not the voice; but then they heard sometimes louder, sometimes softer, now more near, now more distant. There is an account in the *Memoirs of the French Academy* of a similar echo near Rouen."

Our friend Mr. Vaughan, that beautiful singer, told me, that the first time he sung in the chapel at Eton, he was much astonished and terrified. He was bred up in a cathedral not remarkable for resonance. When he was singing in Eton Chapel, he fancied some one was singing after him at the other end of the chapel. If he had had time for reflection, and his modesty had not prevented the observation, he might have well been aware of the improbability of so beautiful a voice being prepared to form an echo. The echo was faithful; and the echo had not often been put to such a test.

I must not finish the subject of reverberated sounds, without quoting a curious and very interesting experiment of M. Guy Lussac.

Trumpet sounded in an Air Balloon.

Mr. Guy Lussac, in 1803, ascended in an air-balloon, and found that the voice, through a speaking-trumpet, was re-echoed most perfectly from the earth, even at the greatest elevation; and the time of the return of the echo so well coincided with their height, increasing in quickness as the latter diminished, that it is proposed as a means by which aeronauts may be enabled to judge of the elevation in future. Each time they spoke through the trumpet a slight undulation of the balloon was perceptible; and they found the return of the echo to take up ten seconds, when the barometer was at the elevation of 27 inches: from this the narrator calculates, that they were 5195 French feet from the earth; but that, as it is probable, the progress of sound, perpendicularly, has not the same law as to its velocity in an horizontal direction, he thinks this calculation may not be very exact; and proposes to ascertain the movement of sound by firing cannon every thirty seconds during the ascent of a balloon, and observing the instant of hearing each

discharge with a stop watch, in the balloon, which, when compared with the same time noted below, would, in their difference, furnish means to ascertain this fact.

But I must not detain you any longer, at present, from attending your pupils, and that assiduous practice on the Piano Forte, without which no one can become a really fine player. C. J. S.

*Description of ELTHAM, continued
from page 14.*

THE North side is much the same as the corresponding one, excepting the Oriel. In this, the windows of the front are not in the centre, owing to a staircase introduced into the Western pier; being the widest, a small square-headed window admitted light to it, and is to be seen on the outside. This staircase was undoubtedly for a room, as it has no communication whatever with the Hall, and is not to be seen in the inside. The interior of this oriel is entirely perfect, excepting the bosses and groins, which are very much defaced; unlike those in the South, where the leaves and figures of the bosses, and the mouldings of the groins, are as perfect as if just carved. It is boarded up for the convenience of a barn. The cornice on this side above the windows is entirely perfect (not a stone wanting), with the grotesque heads left. The principal entrance to the palace being on the North side, the cornice was ornamented with grotesque heads, as it was more seen than the South, which has none. The buttresses are very perfect, and, with the exception of the battlements, as whole as when first built (those on the South side are very much defaced). The walls are brick, and cased with very fine stone; but the buildings that attached themselves to it appear to have been solid stone, by the fragments that are left.

In its original grandeur the interior of the hall must have had a very fine effect. Its elaborate roof is as perfect, and the mouldings as sharp, as if they had been but lately carved: it consists of seven large arches, the ends of which die into the wall, below the projecting cornice: they are between every two windows, as are the buttresses on the exterior, which not
only

only support the wall but these arches. Out of the cornice projects a beam, about seven feet, with the same mouldings, from which hang very elegant pendentives; and out of those spring small arches, resting on ornamented stone brackets, as high as the springing of the arches of the windows. The spandrels, formed by these arches against the wall, are occupied by the curious intersection of the mouldings of the large arches. Out of these pendentives rise small slender perpendicular shafts, up to the large rafters over the arches; their height is divided about midway by a band moulding, and they have a base: they were originally ornamented with small pinnacles. At the top of these shafts a beam goes across, which is cut into mouldings, and under them are the principal arches of the roof. The space formed by the shafts and the slope of the roof is an acute angle; in this is another portion of the large arches, the mouldings of which intersect with the principal arches of the roof, at the inside of the shafts, and rise together in the cross beam. Between this and the ridge of the roof, is another smaller beam, cut into mouldings; the spaces are filled in with open compartments; the lower into nine, and the upper into five, the heads of which are richly ornamented with perforated tracery work. The space left between each of the arches in the slope of the roof is occupied by three divisions, separated by clusters of mouldings; the middle division, being larger than either of the others, is filled with ogee arches, and the smaller ones with half arches. The spandrels are raftered. In the centre of this roof was originally (as in most other Halls in the kingdom) a lantern, to give light in the centre of the room. It was in the form of a hexagon; the framework of it is left, but the roof covered in. At the East end of the Hall is the music-gallery, which has been very much defaced; it was entirely perfect when the battlements adorned the exterior parapet, and appears to have been a very magnificent gallery by the clusters of delicate columns that are left which support it. On the North side, under the gallery, is a very perfect square-headed doorway, under which is a flat-pointed arch; the spandrels of it are ornamented with roses, and as perfect as if just carved.

The Hall is now let to a farmer, and used for the housing and threshing of corn; one of the gorgeous oriels cut away (as before observed), to admit of waggons, carts, and such like abuses; and the windows patched up with brickwork, with loopholes left to admit air and light; the floor has been raised above a foot for convenience. Under the splay of the windows have been made holes in the walls, and corresponding ones also in the West wall, by which a floor was probably intended to have been carried across, but the want of light in the lower story may have prevented it. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Jun. 3.

YOUR Correspondent who signs B. in page 4, is right in supposing that Ravenfield was the seat of the Westbys at a very early period; and he may also be correct in his statement, that the inscription of which he has sent a copy, is *now* the only memorial remaining of the family. But, when I was at Ravenfield in July 1803, there was lying in the churchyard a large and thick flag-stone, which had formerly covered the remains of one of this family. The clerk said that it lay within the church, meaning the old church which was taken down some years ago, when the present neat and handsome structure was erected on the site. The person commemorated upon this stone was Anne, wife of Thomas Westby, of Firsby, esq. She was a daughter of Gabriel Bonner, of Allmondbury, co. Hunt. and was married to Mr. Westby in 1630.

On the monument are the arms of Westby impaling Drake; the lady, who erected it to the memory of her husband, being a daughter of Mr. Joseph Drake, of Hull, merchant. Of the children mentioned in the inscription, Ann, the elder daughter, married William Cotton, of the Haigh in the West-Riding of the county of York, a liberal friend and patron of the Nonconformists in the reign of Charles II.; as was also Mr. Thomas Westby the son, who resided many years at his paternal mansion. This gentleman had three wives; one of them was sister to Thomas White, of Tuxford and Wallingwells, esq. clerk of the Ordnance; by her he had no issue: but by another wife, who was a Wardel of Holderness, and not im-

probably

probably a daughter of the Matthew Wardel, minister of Patrington, who is mentioned in that singular little work, "*Mrs. Shawe's Tomb-stone*," as the husband of one of that pious lady's daughters, he had the son, Wardel-George Westby, mentioned by your Correspondent as having sold his family estate to Mrs. Elizabeth Parkin.

The lady Mr. W. G. Westby married was a sister of Robert, the third Earl of Holderness; it is the tradition of the village that her extravagance brought ruin upon her husband. He was indebted to the friendly interference of the Duke of Norfolk for a small place in the Customs, on the emoluments of which he barely subsisted till his death. He is said to have retained the attachment to the principles of Nonconformity which distinguished his father; and to have been a regular attendant for many years upon the ministry of the late learned Dr. Chandler.

His only daughter married an adventurer, who deserted her soon after the marriage. Let the remainder of her unhappy story be left in oblivion!

But though it be true as your Correspondent has observed, that the Westbys resided many years at Ravenfield, yet were not the Westbys, of whom we have now been speaking, lineally descended from the old family of that name; who, according to some pedigrees, possessed Ravenfield as early as the 18th century. Whoever wishes for information on this family, may consult No. 4630 of the Harl. MSS. p. 698, where they will find a regular connected pedigree of eleven descents, but in many parts of very doubtful authority. Thomas Westby, the last of this family, was buried in the church of Ravenfield in 1633. Whether it passed to him by will, or was acquired by purchase, I am uncertain; but the next possessor of this fine estate was Mr. George Westby, who had also considerable property in the parish of Rotherham. This gentleman was son to George Westby of Whalley, son to Christopher Westby of Elmlton-hall in the county of Derby, whose descent, if he really were descended of them, from the antient family of Westbys, possessors of Ravenfield, has never been regularly registered. As one proof that they have not pretended to any such

descent, it may be mentioned that the quarterings, accumulated by the first race of the Westbys, were never used by the second. This George Westby, by Frances Borough his wife who was related to the Snells, one of which family was a Protestant martyr in the days of Queen Mary, had two sons: the elder, Thomas, settled at Ravenfield; he has been already mentioned; the younger, George, at Gilthwaite in the parish of Rotherham. Mrs. Elizabeth Westby, of Howarth-hall, is great-grand daughter to this gentleman, and the last survivor of this most respectable family.

Their arms are, *Argent on a chevron Azure 3 cinquefoils of the field.*

I hope these particulars of a family of some note in the West Riding of Yorkshire will not be unacceptable, to accompany the inscription which appeared in your last number; and may, as they have not found their way into any printed genealogical work, gratify some of your numerous Readers.

JOSEPH HUNTER.

. Mr. H's former letter was received.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 29.

THE observations on the unanimous verdict of a Jury, Vol. LXXXI. Part ii. p. 319, are so just, that I think they never can be answered. The jury are sworn to give a true verdict according to the evidence; some of them may very conscientiously think that, according to the evidence, they ought to find a verdict one way, the others may as conscientiously think differently. Let the majority decide, and every man keeps his conscience. If an unanimous verdict must be brought in, which of the different opinions is to govern? Every one who has been in a Court of Justice knows, that the minority give up to the majority; the majority do in fact bring in the verdict. A very recent instance has shewn the consequence of unanimity being required, where a man's conscience (or, if you say obstinacy, it will rather strengthen my position) prevented unanimity, and no verdict at all was given. I understand that in such cases in Scotland as come before a jury, the majority find the verdict—what ill consequences have followed? Your Correspondent, Sir Richard Phillips, means well, but argues ill—very ill.

X.

Mr.

THE UPAS TREE



Mr.

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collecting and preparing this poison: they bordered on the marvellous account related by Forster the Dane,

yellowish latex; and flows abundantly on incision. I observed that the effluvia was not prejudicial to vegeta-

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Malaccensis, and *Costus Arabicus* §.

It was necessary to prove the effect of this poison after it was prepared; and having put some on a sharp instrument, I slightly pricked the thigh muscle of a full-grown Fowl, which expired in the course of two minutes. It is well known that the inhabitants of the Molucca Islands make use of small arrows of split Bamboo dipped in this poison for the killing small birds, which they blow through a tube. The flesh is no ways injured for eating, cutting out only the wounded part.

There is another poison equally efficacious prepared from a species of *Strychnos*, Linn. It is a nondescript Species called STR. TICUTE; the Javanese name; a figure is given in the work; but, as it is of a barren branch, it is not so interesting.

Yours, &c.

J. S.

Explanation of the Plate.

- A. A fertile Branch, natural size.
- B Male Flower, Ditto.
- C. Fruit and Calyx.
- D. An Anthera magn.
- E. A squama or Scale Ditto.
- F. Female Flower Ditto.

Mr. URBAN, *Llywell, Breconshire.*

IF the inclosed piece of antiquity has not already appeared in your *Miscellany*, the insertion of it, as well as the poetry, will oblige W. E.

A PIECE OF ANTIQUITY,

Printed on the wall adjoining to the Kitchen of WINCHESTER COLLEGE, which has long been preserved, and, as often as occasion requires, is repaired, with the following Latin verses.

"Effigiem Servi si vis spectare probati,
Quisquis es, hæc oculos pascat imago
tuos.

Porcinum os quocunque cibo jejunia
sedat, [mit.

Hæc sera consilium ne fluat arcta pre-
Dat patientem *Asinus* Dominis jurgan-
tibus aurem,

Cervus habet celeres ire, redire, pedes.
Leva docet multum tot rebus onusta
laborem, [fidem.

Vestis munditiem, dextera aperta

§ From these stimulating ingredients we may infer, that the poison is a *slow one* in its proper nature.

*Accinctus gladio, clypeo munitus, et inde
Vel se vel Dominum quo tueatur, ha-
bet."*

Translation.

A trusty Servant's portrait would you see,
This emblematic figure well survey.

The Porker's snout, not nice in diet
shews.

The Padlock shut no secret he'll disclose.
Patient the Ass his Master's wrath will
hear, [clare.

Swiftmess in errands the Stag's feet de-
Loaden his Left-hand, apt to labour,
saith.

The Vest is neatness, open Hand his faith.
Girt with his sword, his shield upon his
arm, [harm.

Himself and Master he'll protect from

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

MR. John Ratcliffe, who is noticed as a collector of scarce books in page 55, was neither a man of science or learning. He lived in East lane, Bermondsey; was a very corpulent man, and his legs were remarkably thick, probably from an anasarous complaint. The writer of this remembers him perfectly well; he was a very stately man, and, when he walked, literally went a snail's pace. He was a Dissenter, and every Sunday attended the meeting of Dr. Flaxman in the lower road to Deptford. He generally wore a fine coat, either red or brown, with gold lace buttons, and a fine silk embroidered waistcoat, of scarlet with gold lace, and a large and well-powdered wig. With his hat in one hand and a gold-headed cane in the other, he marched royally along, and not unfrequently followed by a parcel of children, wondering who the stately man could be.—A few years before his death, a fire happened in the neighbourhood where he lived; and it became necessary to remove part of his household furniture and books. He was incapable of assisting himself; but he stood in the street lamenting and deploring the loss of his *Carltons*, when a sailor, who lived within a door or two of him attempted to console him: "Bless you, Sir, I have got them perfectly safe!" While Ratcliffe was expressing his thanks, the sailor produced two of his fine curled periwigs, which he had saved from the devouring element; and who had no idea that Ratcliffe could make such a fuss for a few books.

G.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, N. C. Jan. 6.

AN Annual Prophecy in a country so justly famed for civil and religious Liberty as England is, where much sound learning prevails, and the press is under no restraint, must be considered no small curiosity, when we seriously think thereupon: yet it is a fact, which no one can deny, that every year, on the 19th day of November, or thenabout, a publication issues from the press at London, predicting the public events of the ensuing year; and which is well known to young and old, to high and low, by the name of **MOORE'S ALMANACK**.

This book is read with avidity, not merely by the vulgar and superstitious, but by some of liberal education and enlightened understanding, and by many of religious principles. The predictions also therein contained are regarded by many with a degree of veneration and belief, equal to what, in days of yore, was entertained for the Oracles of the Delphian Apollo! Whether the principles of Astrology are worthy of regard, or ought to be considered ridiculous and absurd, I pretend not to say. I know nothing at all about them; they may be true, and they may be false. However, whosoever is in the habit of reading Moore's Almanack, must give him credit for the dissemination of loyal and religious sentiments; he is also an avowed Protestant. If, therefore, the Cabalistical art be originally nothing more than the child of fancy, the offspring of superstition, or political and priestly craft, Moore must be regarded as an honest man with good intentions, but the slave of delusions, which subject him and his votarists to nothing more than the imputation of believing an harmless error, though liable to ridicule. I call it an harmless error; because the great objection to Astrology is, that the acknowledgement of Planetary influence makes man a necessary agent; and destroys all freedom of action. This Moore denies; as appears from the following extract:

"This position of the Sun shews also, if men be willing and obedient, they shall enjoy the good of the land; but if they will be obstinate and disobedient, the evil effects mentioned both in this and the next quarter will fall to their share. *Starry influences, like God's*

gracious promises, are conditional, and it is an allowed Motto, Agunt, non cogunt." (p. 47 for 1811.)

Some may say that his predictions are nothing more than conjectures from political observations. Moore does not deny, but positively affirms, that "political observations" are one resource from whence he derives materials for part of his Almanack. (p. 47 for 1811.)

The coincidence of some of his conjectures in time past with subsequent events was so remarkable, that it arrested the attention of many who before held Moore in contempt; amongst whom was one of Mr. Urban's Correspondents, if I mistake not, by the name of *Mol*, who publicly acknowledged himself to have become a convert to Astrology by the fulfilment of Moore's prediction of the death, or murder, of the Sultan Selim, about four or five years ago. Even Mr. Urban was among the number of those who cast an eye on Moore's pages, and thought it not beneath him to insert and copy into his own pages "the Astrological Observations and Predictions" of one year: and I myself have been a purchaser of Moore's Almanack, though this year I have preferred *White's Ephemeris*: nevertheless, I do not mean to turn my back entirely on Moore, till I have put him to the test: which, if you please, you may make a public test, if you think others will be influenced thereby. Some of his conjectures (for at present I will call them nothing else) have been remarkable for subsequent events bearing a resemblance thereto, sometimes in the selfsame month, at other times in different quarters of the year; and lastly, his conjecture in one year has agreed with an event in a succeeding year; so that he is manifestly inaccurate in point of time. This he states to be agreeable to art, in the following words:

"I would have my readers always to bear in mind, that, when I treat of the different Quarters of the Year, as well as the different Months, I by no means mean to confine what I say solely to that Quarter or that Month; for Planetary influences may act, and often do act, at a distance from that time, and the events signified thereby may fall out sooner or later." (p. 43 for 1810.)

In proof of these remarks I will adduce a few of his conjectures, and compare them with public events.

Conjecture—"Italy and Spain look to it." (p. 48 for 1808.)

Remark—Had Moore used these words, "Portugal and Spain look to it," it would have been a more lucky caution; nevertheless it is remarkable that Spain was then the ally of France; and very near the time when Moore's Almanack was published, the Prince Regent and Royal family of Portugal emigrated to the Brazils, leaving their country subject to the French arms. At such a time, and under such circumstances, political observations would not have justified an inference that Spain was about receiving the scourge of war. And few would have hazarded an opinion, that the French arms were about to receive a check, when Buonaparte was at peace with Austria, in alliance with Russia, and had most of the other European powers subject to him. Yet at that time, and in the same page where the above warning was given, Moore wrote the following affirmation, or

Conjecture—"The time is at hand, when the towering pride and airy madness of a neighbouring nation will have a check, and be brought to better reason, and there are but few of my countrymen but what will be glad of it!"

Let us further attend to the following Conjectures for the same year, (1808).

Conjecture—

"When with British Chiefs a Foreign Nation's blest,
She hopes to lift her head above the rest.
When Englishmen brave Englishmen command, [withstand?
They terror strike; what force can them
No foe so proud, but they can soon subdue;
No task too hard for Englishmen to do."
(June.)

"There are some good aspects of the Planets of late or near this time, that denote some wise and deliberate councils; and if the preliminaries of peace are not yet agreed upon, there now are great hopes thereof, as there is some sort of negotiations carryi g on tending to that effect, either for ourselves or on the Continent of Europe; in order to settle peace and tranquillity for the public good."
(July.)

"While we descend at pleasure to invade The bad with vengeance, or the good to aid," &c.
(Aug.)

Again,

"Affairs seem now to take a better turn."

Remark—Let it be remembered that the above extracts were published in November 1807; and therefore most probably were written in September, if not before; and the following events are recorded in the Chronology of Moore improved for 1811.

"Peace between England and Spain, June 6, 1808."

"The French fleet in Cadiz harbour surrendered to the Patriots, June 14."

"General Lefevre defeated at Saragossa, July 1, 2."

"General Dupont and his whole army forced to surrender to the Patriots under Castanos, July 19."

"General Lefevre again defeated with immense loss by the Arragonese under Palafox, Aug."

"Ten thousand Spaniards revolt from the French in the North, and are restored to their country."

"The French force in Portugal defeated by Sir A. Wellesley, K. B. at Roleia, Aug. 17 and 20."

Thus "the towering pride and airy madness of (the French) a neighbouring nation received a check;" and Spain, "a Foreign nation," did at that time "hope to lift her head above the rest." And when Sir Arthur Wellesley "descended to invade the bad with vengeance, or the good to aid," he proved, and most satisfactorily, to his countrymen, not only in the month of August, but in his subsequent engagements; and his eminent coadjutors Marshal Beresford and General Graham also proved, that "when Englishmen brave Englishmen command, they terror strike."

Conjecture—"The schemes and designs of a Northern Prince miscarry." (p. 15 for 1808).

"The schemes and designs of a Northern Prince now miscarry." (p. 9 for 1809).

Remark—From the repetition, his conjecture in the first year is acknowledged not to have been successful: but he affirms it would be so in the following. In 1809, and I think in the beginning of the year, there was a revo-

a revolution in Sweden; Gustavus abdicated his throne, and the Duke of Sudermania was proclaimed King in his stead.

Conjecture — "From Court to Court expresses briskly fly," &c.

Again,

"Many revolutions and great alterations in the councils of Princes, and military preparations are vigorously carried on." (pp. 8 to 9 for 1809, *April*.)

Remark — Austria declares war against France, *April 8th*.

Conjecture — "This month (*May*) is ushered in with an opposition of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, and soon after there is an opposition of the *Sun* and *Saturn*; these shew the motions of armies, and the usual misfortunes and miseries attending the same." (p. 11 for 1809, *May*.)

Remark — Buonaparte was defeated by the Archduke Charles, *May 22, 1809*.

Conjecture —

"Now troops appointed, from all parts
prepare [war;
To try their strength *once more* in bloody
For so the Stars, by thwarting motions,
shew [too;
A storm at hand, with blood and ruin
All must obey when these for arms pre-
pare; [well as air."
There's storms in states and towns, as
(p. 14 for 1809, *July*.)

Remark — The words *once more* imply that the strength of armies had been before tried; which was the case in May, when the Archduke Charles, to use Buonaparte's expression, "covered himself with glory," and caused his Enemy to make a pause of six weeks before he again took the field; which interval, no doubt, was actively employed by both in "preparing troops from all parts to try their strength *once more*;" and we all know that the battle of Wagram, on July 5, 6, 7, ended with "blood and ruin" to the Austrians!!!

Conjecture — "The *French* government is still very active with their sword, and also in their councils; so also is the *British* government, to the no small mortification of the *French* Emperor." (p. 46 for 1809.)

Remark — The activity of the French with their sword was seen in the last-mentioned engagements: and that of the English, in the exertions

of Sir A. Wellesley with Marshal Soult May 12th in Portugal, and again at Talavera July 23d; not to omit the destruction of the French squadron in Basque Roads in April, and the surrender of Flushing to the British in August: an activity which, no doubt, gave "no small mortification to the French Emperor."

Conjecture — "Naval employments numberless near the Sound, in the Northern Parts of the World." (p. 17, for 1809, *Aug*.)

Remark — In the month of *August* the naval employments were not a few in the expedition to Flushing, which is nearer the Sound than either Spain or Portugal.

Conjecture — "Ambassadors or agents are at work to procure new alliances by marriages, as well as other political methods." (p. 46 for 1809.)

Remark — The Marriage of Buonaparte with his wife Josephine was dissolved, by mutual consent, Dec. 15, 1809.

Buonaparte was married by proxy to the Archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria, at Vienna, March 11th, 1810.

Conjecture — "Some very considerable matters will now be warmly decided. The public affairs appear with a heavy and sour disposition; and the minds and actions of most persons are tinged with malice and revenge, which will occasion *very high disputes*." (p. 9, 1810, *April*.)

"Much strife and debates, with perverse and mischievous proceedings, amongst..... Senators about *Rights, Privileges, &c.*" (p. 44 for 1810.)

Remark — These last conjectures are very descriptive of the public proceedings about the Walcheren Expedition, and Sir Francis Burdett's committal to the Tower in *April*. I could enumerate several more, where the coincidence is remarkable respecting individuals, &c.; but shall confine myself to one or two more of a somewhat different description from the above.

Conjecture — "SOME LUCID APPEARANCES IN THE AIR." (p. 12 for Sept. 1809.)

Remark — About two years afterwards, in the same month of September, or very near that time, a Comet became visible; whose "*lucid appearance in the air*" for several months attracted the notice of thousands in this kingdom, and, no doubt, in others also.

also.—In that year, 1809, in which Moore conjectured, that there would be “some lucid appearances in the air,” his Almanack contained some curious remarks about *STOPS*.

Thus in May he writes,

“I stand amaz’d; alas! my tim’rous
quill [its skill]
Is stopped by grief (and loth to shew
To see what aspects in this month are
rang’d. [mighty change!
What can they mean? Sure ’tis some
When God intends great punishments to
send, [lives to mend.”
He warns mankind by *STOPS* their

This intimation of Signs is again repeated in the following year, 1810, thus,

“When first the all-wise Being did dis-
perse [verse,
His mighty works quite round the uni-
The Sun, the Moon, and Stars, created he,
For Signs, for Seasons, Times, and
Years to be.” (Feb.)

And if the Stars for *STOPS* created
were,
Something significant must needs ap-
pear.” (March.)

In the same year, 1809, that Moore conjectured some “lucid appearances in the air,” he thought also that some miracles would be wrought; for at the top of December he writes,

“A Year of Wonders we have passed
o’er,
Yet still a Sea of Troubles are at door:
The Heavens frown; I see a clouded air,
I see the Stars for some great Work pre-
pare.”

And again, in the same Almanack (p. 47) he conjectured, that “many eminent and extraordinary events and alterations will shortly come to pass, and shew themselves upon the stage of Europe.” This conjecture he again repeated in April of the following year in these words: “Such matters are now approaching, and will be brought to light, as the most knowing and intelligent persons but little dreamed of.”

What Moore means by Signs and eminent and extraordinary events Time has yet to disclose, unless the appearance of the Comet must be considered as *The Sign*. Respecting COMETS, he thus writes.

“When fiery Comets o’er these Nations
rise, [skies;
And splendid lightning gilds the upper

When round their vortex they in fury
roll, [soul,
They fright with dire alarm each guilty
As Omens certain of a labouring state,
Of bloody Battles and a hostile fate;
They shake with dreadful awe the pon-
derous Mass, [order was.”
And desolation make where once blest
Whatever be the Signs to which he has
alluded, whether they have already
been manifested, or are still in reserve,
the eminent and extraordinary events
that have so much engaged his atten-
tion, he has positively affirmed, will
in 1812 take place. Whoever takes
up Moore’s Almanack with faith in
Astrology must make some secret in-
terpretation and application of his
Conjectures. This, I know, some in
time past have done; and I also
know, that they have failed both in
the interpretation and application. I
of course shall be liable to the same
errors in my attempt of having MOORE
PUT TO THE TEST.

1. “Spain, it is to be feared, will have
her glory buried in oblivion, as well as that
of Portugal.” (May.)

2. “A Gownman suffers.” (Nov.)

Interpretation. — This must mean
either a Lawyer or a Clergyman; but
if I mistake not, in time past, he has
termed the former a Gentleman of the
Long Robe. I will therefore say
some Clergyman will suffer in his
reputation, and be deposed or suspen-
ded from the ministry. This interpre-
tation I adopt, because a little before
he conjectures that

3. “Law Suits and RELIGIOUS CON-
TROVERSIES” will be “too much in vogue!”
(Nov.)

And likewise that

4. “A noted Clerk, Scrivener, or Ac-
countant, meets disgrace.” (Nov.)

5. “A Lady of no mean birth meets sor-
row and affliction, perhaps a Divorce
near this Time.” (Nov.)

This seems to be a prominent
feature in the events of 1812, as it is
repeated in his Hieroglyphic. And
Moore observes, “I make no doubt
but most of my readers can easily con-
strue what it means in a political sense.”

6. “Some Great Man will be very active
in the impeachment of another.” (June.)

7. “It will be a very busy time with
scribblers and seditious news-writers, who
labour to seduce people with fears and
jealousies against their superiors.”

(July.)

And

And he affirms, in the following month, that "many are the fears and jealousies of most people," which we may naturally suppose will arise, if *unconstitutional and traitorous proceedings* should come to light, which Moore has pointed at in 1811 and 1812 thus:

8. "People have now their eyes opened; they see and know who are theirs and the kingdom's enemies." (March 1811.)

"Popery now appears with so deformed an aspect, that it will never be able to force itself any more upon these Protestant nations." (April 1811.)

"Some anxious spirit would disturb the state,
By factious fury make it unfortunate;
But stay awhile, the *Viper* shews his head, [misled.
And how by's ill-hatch'd brood, he was
They use all tricks to make a better tale,
But Justice will not let the knaves prevail." (Oct. 1811.)

THE DISCOVERY AND PUNISHMENT OF A HOLY PLOT AND TRAITORS' PLOTS, is again repeated in his Almanack for this year 1812, thus:

"The paths of greatness do but slippery prove,
Full oft, to those that do ambition love.
Their cursed dark designs TO LIGHT are brought; [thought.
For there's a key unlocks each secret
A holy plot, or no pretended cause
Can e'er ensnare us, or o'erturn our Laws." (July.)

..... "Gaffer Pope
With all his trangams, now is out of hope,
His *Imps in masquerade* do meet disgrace;
Turn up the mask, and so behold the face." (Sept.)

"Let *Traitors' plots* like wandering atoms fly,
And on their heads pay tenfold usury." (Dec.)

"A Design of considerable importance soon discovers itself to the world, to the disappointment of its contrivers." (Aug.)

These extracts are sufficient to put Moore to the test: which I have thought it worth my while to do for the following reasons. If "*Vox Cœlorum*" be, as Moore affirms, "*Vox Dei*," we ought to attend thereto. In objection to Astrology it may with justice be stated, that many important events have been conjectured by

Moore, which have never been fulfilled; nor has any thing approximating thereto. What will the advocates of Astrology say to that? Will they say, that the free agency of Man prevented them? Indeed, if Planetary influence be said or thought to destroy free agency, it is beneath the notice of every Christian. The friends of art maintain, that it is not contrary to the Christian religion, but sanctioned thereby: and, in proof thereof, quote several passages of Scripture, viz. Gen. i. 14.

"God said, let there be lights in the firmament of the Heaven, to divide the day from the night; and let them be for SIGNS, and for Seasons, and for days and years."

Again in Jeremiah, x. 2.

"Be not dismayed at the *Signs of Heaven*; for the Heathen are dismayed at them."

They say, that in this last passage the Prophet does not deny the existence or constitution of such *Signs*; but exhorts the good and pious not to be afraid of them, and to raise their minds *above* these natural or *secondary causes*, and look up to that God for help and assistance who is the *first cause*, who is the Ruler, and was the Creator of those divine oracles or warnings. "*Astra inclinant, sed non necessitant.*" Item, "*Astra regunt homines, sed regit astra Deus.*" An additional sanction to their doctrine is adduced from the Gospel of St. Luke, ch. xxi. wherein Jesus Christ is said to have declared that "*Great Signs* shall be from heaven," (v. 11.) at a time when "nation shall rise up against nation, and kingdom against kingdom." (v. 10.) And again, "there shall be *Signs in the Sun*, and in the Moon, and in the Stars; and upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring." (v. 25.) Our Saviour told his followers, that "when these (*signs*) come to pass," they must "then look up, and lift up" their heads; for their "*redemption draweth nigh.*" He also enjoined them to watch and pray always, that they may be accounted worthy to escape all those things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of Man.

Another, and perhaps the principal reason, which has induced me to put Moore

Moore to the test, is that explanation which he has given, whether in whole or in part I will not pretend to say, of the *eminent extraordinary and great events* to which he has, for these last three or four years, successively alluded: which explanation is to be found in the Hieroglyphic for 1811; where he writes thus:

"I wish to remind my readers of what I believe to be a great truth, that *God will* in due time *reform and purge his Church*. It is also my opinion, drawn from *political and other* observations, that *we are near the dawning of some important change*, or at least of something very important, which the sacred hand of Providence at present withholds from us; for *there will be a time of great alterations in all nations*, as is mentioned in the 12th chap. of the Prophet Daniel."

Moore's Hieroglyphic for 1811 put me in mind of the letter of your Correspondent "*Scriptor*," which appeared in your Numbers for April and May 1808, containing some curious remarks on the Signs in the Sun and Moon. Notwithstanding *Scriptor's* interpretation thereof was novel and extraordinary, yet there have been other writers, who have thought, that, previous to Christ's second advent, there will appear one or more divine messengers to prepare the way for the establishment of the glorious kingdom of their blessed Master and Redeemer: as may be seen in the following extracts from an old edition of Fox's Book of Martyrs, p. 744, (b) 746 (a. and b.)

"From the Prophecies of Methodius, Bishop of Olympus, &c.

"When great tribulation shall increase and multiply in the days of Antichrist, and all lordship and dominion shall be destroyed, *the Lord shall send his two faithful and dear servants ENOCH and HELY* to reprove and detect the false, seducing, and lying forgeries of this Antichrist, openly before all men; so that the people, seeing themselves falsely beguiled and seduced by this son of perdition, coming out of the temple dissemblingly to the destruction of many, shall leave and flee from him, and join themselves to the said two holy prophets; which son of perdition, and Antichrist, seeing his proceedings so to be reprov'd and brought into contempt, in his fury and anger shall kill the two prophets of God; and then shall appear the Sign of the coming of the Son of Man; and he

shall come in the clouds of heavenly glory, and shall destroy the enemy with the spirit of his mouth."

Again,

"From the book of Prophecies of Erythrea Sybilla, found in St. George's Church at Venyce.

"And toward the latter days *two bright stars shall arise* raising up men lying dead in their sins, being like to the first star having the face of the four beasts, which shall resist the beast and the waters of the dragon, testifying or preaching the name and the law of the Lamb, the destruction of abomination, and judgement, and shall diminish his waters, but *they shall be weakened in the bread of affliction*, and they shall rise again in stronger force. After the abomination then shall truth be revealed, and THE LAMB SHALL BE KNOWN, to whom regions and countries shall submit their necks, and *all earthly men shall agree together in one*, to come into one fold, and to be ruled under one discipline: and after that shall be but *a small time*!"

Dr. Milner, B. C. V. A. in his "Pastoral Instructions, addressed to the Catholics of the Midland Counties of England, on the state and danger of their Religion *," encourages the expectation of the speedy appearance of one or more of God's Prophets in the following words: (p. 8 and 9.)

"We are now in the sixth age, the age of increased warfare and desolation, the age of the extinction of the Roman Empire (the present Emperor's title being now confined to Austria), the age of infidelity and apostacy, of *Elias and Henoc's appearance*, of the Conversion of the Jews, of Antichrist's coming and persecution. In the seventh age, the mystery of God shall be finished in the second coming of Jesus Christ."

Again,

"We see that *the Jews*, after having lain under the curse of God and man for eighteen centuries, *are now rising to notice and favour*, and collecting themselves together, in order, as we may well suppose, to acknowledge, in the first place, a false Messiah †, and then, upon the preaching of their still surviving prophet ELIAS, the true one ‡."

We here see and read the opinion and instruction of *A Roman Catholic*,

* This pamphlet was published at Wolverhampton in Staffordshire in the beginning of 1811.

† John v. 43. ‡ Malach. iv. 5, 6. and

and a noted Prelate amongst the Catholics. Let us now refer to the opinion of a truly respectable Dissenter, the late Dr. Doddridge, as expressed in his Divinity Lectures, vol. II. p. 499.

"How far the form of government and religion among the *Jews*, may, upon their restoration to their own land, be changed from what it originally was, we cannot certainly say; but it is *exceedingly probable*, that so much of their antient law will continue in force, as can be reconciled with the genius of the Christian religion; and that God will raise up some *divinely inspired Prophets* among them, with a full declaration of his mind and will in relation to a variety of questions, which we have not light enough to decide: and some have thought, that *Elias*, i. e. John the Baptist, (of whom the Old Testament prophesied by that name) will then be raised from the dead, and bear a considerable part in the glorious work of converting and settling them." *Jerem.* iii. 15; *Malachi* iv. 5. 6; *Jeffries's Review*, p. 142; *Mede en Mark* 1. 14. *Op.* p. 98, 99.

The Rev. G. S. Faber, a learned Divine, a Protestant, and no mean ornament of our established Church, wrote thus in 1806 on "the vials."

"And the fifth angel poured out his vial upon the seat of the beast: and his kingdom was full of darkness, and they gnawed their tongues for pain, and blasphemed the God of heaven, because of their pains and their sores, and repented not of their deeds."

What is precisely meant by this judgment it is impossible at present to determine with any certainty, inasmuch as it is yet future. A few months afterwards Mr. F. wrote thus (*Dissertation*, vol. II. p. 344.)

"I dare not even now positively say, that the effusion of the *fifth vial* has commenced, though I scruple not to say that there are strong reasons for believing that the fifth vial has begun to be poured out. I repeat that I am unwilling at present *positively* to make such assertion. If no events answering to those described under the *fifth vial*, shall take place between the present time (1806) and the *downfall of the Turkish Monarchy* (the sixth vial), I hesitate not to say, that that vial, which immediately succeeds the commencement of the scorching military tyranny predicted under the *fourth*, must have begun to be poured out in the late disastrous campaign (in 1805, when "the fatally decisive battle of Austerlitz" took place.)

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Might not the judgments on Spain and Portugal be the pouring out of the fifth vial? This question I put without professing to adopt any writer's plan upon such intricate subjects. But these, and such like subjects, are certainly, to use Moore's expression, "Great and lofty things;" and if, as Mr. Faber thinks, part of the business of the intermediate (4, 5, and 6th) vials be to collect the Kings of the earth to the great battle of the Lord, and to prepare a *popish and infidel confederacy*, which will be finally broken in the days of the vintage, some will think themselves warranted in the expectation of *speedily beholding* "some eminent and extraordinary events;" and Moore says, that this year will disclose such: if, however, this year 1812 should merely open the door to such, so that "great expectations" are excited "amongst the people of something of very eminent concern," and if a few of his other principal conjectures should bear a resemblance to some of the leading events of this year, then I will again become a purchaser of Moore's Almanack; for I have made the above extracts from a borrowed book; but till the present year has expired, I will remain neuter, both as to Moore, and the schemes of the above quoted writers; and therefore subscribe myself,

Yours, &c. NEC PRO, NEC CON.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

YOUR Correspondent Yks will, in Todd's edition of Milton's Poetical works, vol. VI. p. 92, find some elucidation to his query in p. 38.

The note I refer to is as follows:

"The first instance I remember in our poetry of the circumstance of a peal of Bells, introduced as descriptive of festivity, is in *Morley's Madrigals*:

'Harke, jolly shepheards,
Harke yon lustie ringing!
How cheerfullie the bells do daunce,
The whilst the lads are springing,
Go then, why sit we here delaying,
And all yond merrie wanton lasses
playing.'

"Here too, as in our Author [meaning in Milton's *L'Allegro*, line 93,] they are introduced as an accompaniment of the mirth of a village holiday. *England's Helicon*, 1614. But see Shakespeare, *Henry IV.* Part II. A. IV. Sc. IV.;

'And bid the merry bells go round'."

Yours, &c.

R. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 17.

THE want of a more general English Dictionary than what we at present possess, has long been a desideratum in the literary world.—That of Dr. Johnson is certainly a stupendous work for a single individual; but his omissions are exceedingly numerous, as the Supplement to that work, and the various English Dictionaries published since his time, clearly evince. Besides, Dr. Johnson's total ignorance of the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon languages, as well as his very slight acquaintance with the old French, render the etymological part of his Dictionary more than ordinarily defective.

The plan of the late Mr. Bouchier, vicar of Epsom, was calculated to supply this deficiency. He proposed to publish a Dictionary of all those words omitted by Dr. Johnson, as well old words as those belonging to different provincial dialects, which are pretty nearly the same thing, for there are few Provincialisms which are not Archaisms also; although there may indeed be, and there certainly are, Provincialisms originating in erroneous spelling or in vicious pronunciation, but by far the greatest number of country words is of another description, and to be found in the oldest English writers; which affords a certain proof that they were formerly in more general use, though they have now retired to different remote parts of this Island. A slight acquaintance with Gower, Lydgate, Chaucer, and even Shakspeare, is sufficient to prove this beyond a doubt. A catalogue of those words, with the sense in which each word is used in the district to which it belongs, would consequently be of great use to elucidate and explain many of our antient Poets, which are at present, owing to that deficiency, unintelligible to the generality of Readers. Mr. Bouchier's plan, had he lived to accomplish it, as far as we can judge from his perfect competence to such an undertaking, manifested by the publication of the first letter of the alphabet of his work since his death, would have in a great measure, though perhaps not altogether, remedied this defect: for although that very learned and industrious gentleman had collected all the provincial dialects in print and in

manuscript, which he could procure, yet he had not been able to find all of the former, and many of the latter exist only in few hands, and are perhaps very imperfect. Other provincial dialects there may be also, that have not yet excited the curiosity of any collector, and consequently remain at this time *littera non scripta*.

Gradually to collect every provincial dialect in England, whether it may be already printed or in MS. or not yet committed to paper, and even to amplify and extend those already printed or in MS. would be to lay the foundation of that General English Dictionary so much wanted.

Now, Sir, there is no periodical paper which appears to me so peculiarly adapted to this purpose as the *Gentleman's Magazine*: the general diffusion of the work, and the known celebrity of the Editor for Archæological attainments, could not fail to ensure its success. To dedicate a few pages to this object must be highly honourable, as containing the ground-work of a General English Dictionary, which would infallibly sooner or later be the result.

Yours, &c. AN ETYMOLOGIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, Jan. 22.*

IN p. 554 of your last volume, your Reviewer notices Sir John Carr's remark on the impropriety of Foreigners holding the situation of British Consuls. If my recollection does not fail me, Willyams' *Voyage in the Swiftsure*, including the ever-memorable battle of the Nile, contains similar remarks; and that a Consul gave information to the French Admiral of Lord Nelson's having met with so much damage as to require great repairs before he could proceed; and which his Lordship, with his usual forecast, supposed would be the case. His Lordship had met with damage; but it was such as could not preclude his ardent mind from pursuing the Enemy, although he kept from *this* British Consul the exact situation he was in.

As far as relates to British Consuls to the great States of Europe, they are persons of high respectability and commercial knowledge; but, when we proceed to the Barbary States, the Mediterranean, and the Levant, the case seems otherwise; with the exception

ception of the India Company's residents at Aleppo, Cairo, and Bussora. Fifty years ago, when we possessed a flourishing trade to the Levant, the Adriatic, and the Gulph of Genoa, we had eminent Merchants for our Consuls; and at Aleppo we had such a flourishing factory as to call forth very lively approbation from the Rev. Mr. Maundrell, who published his *Travels* from that place through Palestine. Events that have arisen principally out of the American War (for from it may be dated the restlessness of mind that has pervaded Europe ever since) having reduced our trade to these quarters, British merchants lost their footing; the French obtained the trade of the Levant and the Archipelago; and our Government, I presume, finding an indifference in British subjects, for want of encouragement, to fill the post of Consul, persons filled that honourable post of various nations as offered themselves recommended. As an Englishman, however, I feel it right to add, that none but Englishmen should have the British Union flying before their houses. The British Consul at Algiers, not very long since, afforded protection under it to all the resident Consuls of other nations; an honourable refuge this—for the British flag! I am equally as free to confess, that encouragement is not sufficiently held out for young men of education and talents to become either Commissaries or Consuls, both of whom ought to spring out of the merchants' compting-house. Young men possessing liberal educations have hitherto been designed for the learned professions, or for India. India contains commercial men of learning, as well as in the civil and military establishments of that country; witness their publications, and the posts they fill. If then the thoughts of parents were turned more to the two objects above, and if encouragement was held out in these two departments, a little time only would elapse before we should see them well filled, and not foreigners enjoy the honour of acting under the British Union abroad. When young persons quit their classical schools to go to College for the learned professions, young persons designed for the Commissariat and Consular departments, should enter on a course of Spanish, German, or

Italian, with Geography, Voyages, and Travels, in the Compting-house, into which, it is presumed, they are now entered; having, it is also presumed, been taught with the Latin the French tongue. These studies, joined to their daily employ in their commercial pursuits, such as book-keeping, correspondence, and exchange, would as regularly fit them to fill those stations reputably, as we see the College fit persons for the Church, the Bar, and Medicine.

In submitting this detail to your Readers, I am in hopes (if found worthy of admission), this will meet the eye of such who are capable of giving a bias to the ideas submitted. Truth obliges me to say that the French, in what is called the geographical staff of the army, in the commissariat, and in their consuls, exceed us in persons of liberal education and general information.—The Compting-house youth, after the duties of the day, will find far more improvement and pleasure in pursuing his researches into the travels of commercial men, than too many find in less innocent pursuits of the evening. In what way, would I ask, can a youth find more satisfaction, for an hour or two of an evening, than reading, for instance, Hanway's *Travels* into Russia, down the Volga, across the Caspian sea, and into Persia? After a lapse of almost forty years, I recollect with pleasure my boyish days, when this, and works like this, occupied my evening hours; and fitted me for general ideas, both of Commerce and Geography. And on the other hand, if encouragement is held out, surely there will not be wanting persons fit to fill those stations in which the well-being of their country is concerned—both in a commercial and political point of view.

T. W.

P. S. It must be presumed that I am not confining a Compting-house youth to read *Voyages* and *Travels* only. No young man, when he enters life as a British merchant, ought to be ignorant of the History of his own Country. During the five or six years apprenticeship to a merchant, a youth, if he lays his time out properly, may possess such general knowledge, as well as local information, as to become a well-informed, as well as a respectable Member of Society.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Pimlico, Nov. 10.*

THE legitimacy of the efforts of the "London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews" having been called in question by many very sincere and pious servants of the Lord Jesus, in common with others of all descriptions, thereby depriving the Society of their so much needed co-operation and support; I trust you will insert this feeble attempt to answer some of the objections advanced against them; frankly owning that, if their endeavours are indefensible on the grounds of Scripture and experience, all they are doing are measures of presumption, which, without hesitation, ought to be abandoned, as fighting against the purposes and providence of God.

The foundation of all active effort, whether of a public or private nature, for "turning the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just," is the general commission of our Lord to his Apostles, to "go into all nations, and preach the Gospel to *every creature*;" and, in order to encourage their successors to the same pious undertaking, he graciously affirms that he will be with them always even to the *end of the world*. Here then, as to authority, the Society might make a stand, and plead the peculiarity of the education, prejudices, and circumstances of the antient people of God, for directing their endeavours to that *exclusive channel*. But an idea seems to be abroad in the world, that the Jews are *excepted* in this commission, because *their* blindness is not the same as that of the *Gentiles*, but of an entirely *judicial* nature, the removal of which will be the miraculous work of the Lord, unaided by the usual intervention of means; and that, according to present appearances, the Lord's *time* is not come. This appears to me to be making exceptions not warranted by the word of God. Our blessed Saviour, as if foreknowing that such an interpretation would be put on his words, in another place removes the objection, by expressly directing the Preachers of the Gospel to *begin at Jerusalem*; and, lest St. Paul's observation addressed to the Jews, that, judging them unworthy of eternal life, he left them as it were to their fate, and turned to the Gentiles, should be misunderstood, a standing ministry

was established amongst them under St. Peter, emphatically the Apostle of the *Circumcision*; and this at a time when the judicial blindness of the Jews, as a nation, was as great as at present; and when the Lord's time was removed nearly 1800 years from what it is whilst using our humble endeavours. Besides, the Lord's time is his *own*, and we have nothing to do with decrees which are not clearly revealed in his word; but the time of his labourers is *always* arrived, whilst there is a plant to dress or to prune in his vineyard. That the work is the Lord's, I dare not, nor would I deny; but this is the case with every individual convert, whether Jew or Gentile: we are not, therefore, to shut up our pulpits, that the arm of the Lord may be the more fully revealed. The use of means in the cases of both is the same: the use of the means is with *us*, while we look to the Lord for the blessing: the bread is cast on the waters, and we expect not to find it again to-day or to-morrow.

The experience of the ways of the Lord also affords us a ground of encouragement, and leads us to hope that his purpose of mercy towards his long-corrected, but still remembered, people, is nearly approaching. Wherefore this banding of Christians together (not for persecution, but) to consult for their good; to impart of their substance; to entreat by their prayers that Israel's God would once more become the God of Israel? Wherefore, I say, this rising of heart and affection towards them, but from the drawings of the Spirit of God, exciting petitions which he graciously means to answer; and stimulating exertions which he happily means to bless; thereby indicating as a special act of his providence, that *his time is at hand*, by promoting a feeling unknown to such an extent in former ages?

The sums collected for the Society's use have also been stated as greatly exceeding the extent of their object, not more than 14,000 Jews residing within the United Kingdom; but these maintain a correspondence with their brethren of *every* nation, where Missions may in time be established, together with Schools, requiring funds beyond the power of present calculation. The facilities, indeed, afforded by

by such Schools for violating (as it has been called) the natural ties of parent and child, form a prominent feature in the objections of some of our brethren; but do we indeed know the value of Jesus, and the value of souls; and do we indeed believe there is salvation in no other? and can we forbear (while we abhor persecution and the forcing of conscience) to afford facilities, for the abuse of which, on the part of unnatural children, we cannot, in fairness, be reckoned accountable; holding forth, as they do, so ready a method of instilling the Christian Religion? Our Army and Navy might almost as soon be condemned as affording facilities scarcely inferior.

The necessarily confined limits of such an Address preclude an answer in form to many objections; respecting which I commit the cause to God. The misapplication of St. Paul's expression, that "blindness in part hath happened to Israel till the *fulfillment of the Gentiles shall come in*," is rectified by Mr. Faber and others. I shall conclude by entreating objectors once more to consider their views of the subject; to compare them with Scripture; and, above all things, to reflect with a becoming seriousness of mind on that awful and heart-affecting truth, that, if we are right, they are excluding themselves from the glory of contributing to the salvation of Israel; while, if we are wrong, they would merely incur, by supporting the cause, an immaterial temporal loss, which would, however, be more than rewarded by the answer of a good conscience towards God, that, in simplicity and godly sincerity, they have endeavoured to make known to them, HIM, who is "the salvation of his people Israel." It is pleaded that we can do no good; but they may be sure, that, if they refuse to join us, they cannot do any, in *this* respect, whatever they may do in others. Let them contribute their efforts, and being found in the *way*, who knows but God may bless them? At all events, so far as the Society's aims shall be found consistent with reason and Scripture, I presume on their behalf to solicit an interest in the prayers of your Readers. E. J. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

I OFTEN reflect with pleasure on the advantage derived from our

having so widely circulated and well-conducted a Miscellany as yours confessedly is, in which dangers that threaten our Ecclesiastical Establishment may be pointed out, and remedies proposed for existing evils. It is melancholy to observe the exertions that are made to disseminate throughout the land wild and visionary notions of Religion. There is cause to dread that the Friends to our National Church will cease to constitute the majority of professed Christians in these realms, if Sectaries continue to increase in number, power, and consequence, for the fifty years to come, as they notoriously have done for the half century that is past. The Calvinistic and Arminian Methodists, the Papists, and other Non-conformists, are straining every nerve to gain proselytes among the adult members of the community, and to get the education of the young, especially of the poor, into their hands. Their views are prospective: they found their hopes of ultimate success on the rising generation. A magnificent structure has lately been erected in Hind-street, near Manchester-square, by the followers of Wesley; the entire ground-floor of which is appropriated to the purpose of a school for initiating the young in principles, opposite, if not hostile, to those of our Church establishment. The Papists have lately built a Chapel in Somers' Town; and, it is said, have purchased another, nearly facing the Workhouse belonging to Marylebone parish on the New-road. They are equally active, with the Methodists, in attracting converts to their mode of worship, by making charitable donations to grown-up persons, and imparting gratuitous instruction, religious, as well as in reading, writing, &c. to the children of the lower orders of society. Amidst these dangers, it becomes the advocates of our Church not to sit down in supine indifference; but to arouse their energies, and to pursue every measure with vigour, alacrity, and perseverance, that is calculated to arrest the progress of Bigotry, or of those fanciful and chimerical notions of Religion, which are not less subversive of sound faith, than destructive to morality and holiness of life. With this and no other view I shall trouble you with occasional communications on the present state of Religion in this Country,

Country, and the causes which contribute to gain Dissenters, of all descriptions, that preference with the less learned or cultivated ranks of the community, which has increased to an alarming height, and is every day increasing. Should my sentiments, at any time, appear to you incorrect, or any way objectionable, I shall thank you to suppress them; but whilst they seem as conducive to produce beneficial effects, as they are well intended, I am sure of your sanction, approbation, and concurrence.

Yours, &c.

R. G.

That the Rules or Canons of our Church are admirably calculated to preserve regular discipline and good order, in the administration of outward ordinances—that our Liturgy is an excellent form of devotion, speaking home to the feelings of the humble, the contrite, and the sincere, and engaging the affections of the piously disposed; observers, friends and foes, foreign and domestic, have acknowledged. That some few alterations might be made in our public prayers, in respect to words or phrases which are grown obsolete, or not at present used in the sense to which they are applied—that some curtailments might be introduced, to prevent repetitions, with advantage and effect, must be allowed. Few and inconsiderable, however, are the changes which the moderate and temperate reformer would propose, whilst the spirit of Innovation is unbounded. If you remove some parts of the venerable fabric to conciliate certain descriptions of persons; you must take away many more, and of a totally different kind, to gain the approbation of other reformers. Perhaps, after your utmost endeavours to please all parties, you will be as far as ever from giving general satisfaction, and find your labour uselessly employed and fruitless. With a Liturgy confessedly admirable, with a form of Church government which every rational and reflecting mind, unbiassed and unprejudiced, must approve; we may add, with a Clergy for the most part decent and respectable, if not zealous and exemplary, of competent learning, if not of deep erudition; with a good disposition in the Laity, to forward any rational plan of disseminating genuine piety

throughout the land, such as bringing up the children of the poor and illiterate in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and dispersing Bibles and pious Tracts among those who are arrived at a mature age, but unable from poverty to provide such benefits for themselves; yet we must perceive an *hiatus valde deflendus*; a deficiency, which it is more easy to see and lament than to remedy. We daily lose ground. It is asserted that the children of the poor and of the higher ranks belonging to our Ecclesiastical Establishment are less instructed in religious truth, and our adults more ignorant of the doctrines and precepts of God's holy word, than the members of any other Protestant communion, without exception, whatever. It is generally said, when apprehensions of danger are expressed at the prodigious increase of Nonconformists—"O! the Fanaticism of the day is only a temporary blaze; it will soon expend itself, and die away; its motion will soon stop without any exertions to check its career."—So, I make no doubt, several well-meaning Neutrals said in the days of Cromwell. It is true, the temporary blaze of Fanaticism did die away, and was succeeded by a loose system of morals, during the reign of the Libertine Monarch Charles the Second; leaving the strings of Piety as much too relaxed, as they had been wound up to too high a pitch. Open Impiety succeeded Hypocrisy and Grimace. But, whilst this transient blaze raged, it nearly consumed Monarchy in the State, Episcopacy in the Church, and every thing that is valuable in the Constitution. Nor was it extinguished before a deluge of blood—the blood of some of the best characters in the nation—was shed. Were those men of ardent imaginations, of fiery zeal, but of little reason or judgment, those Spiritual Quixotes, the Methodists, to adopt the wild democratic notions of our popular Demagogues; what confusion might they not occasion! into what a state of combustion might they not throw the Country! To use violent measures against them, would be only to add fuel to the flame. They desire, court, and glory in persecution. It is a soil on which they would thrive. There are men of close ambition and republican principles among

among the Presbyterians; and the picture of old Noll, suspended in the studies of several of their popular Divines, is yet regarded with almost religious veneration. The Calvinistic Methodists, the followers of the late Whitefield, and the disciples of the late Wesley, are men of monarchical principles, in general, for the present; but there is little confidence to be placed in men of warm passions, who are more governed by whim and caprice, than by the dictates of cool and sober judgment. No man of piety would wish Enthusiasm to rise to such a height, as to injure the cause of rational Religion, and introduce an indifference to the genuine doctrines of the Gospel. Popish Bigotry in foreign countries, and Fanaticism in our own, produced these baneful effects, we all know, and were the fruitful sources of Irreligion, Scepticism, and avowed Infidelity. May the cause and the consequence be equally avoided! My views shall be directed to ourselves. A greater number of Churches—more attention to the comforts and emoluments of worthy Parish Priests—an increase of zeal and devotion to the duties of their sacred office, on the part of the Clergy, and a more fair and regular distribution of Preferments, shall be recommended; and several little negligences and inadvertencies, as well as serious abuses, pointed out, that are of great prejudice to the good cause which we have at heart.

Yours, &c.

R. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

IN my communications to your last volume, I have perceived the following errors of the press, which I shall correct for the satisfaction of your Readers. Page 511, verse 13, for *right* read *high*; verses 15 and 17, for *Aluek* read *Alueh*. Page 609, verse 9, for *this* read *thy*. Page 610, verse 20, for *leaseth* read *teareth*. I herewith send a new translation of part of the 49th Chapter of Genesis, which is parallel to the 33d Chapter of Deuteronomy, to be subjoined thereto.

OXONIENSIS.

49th Chapter of Genesis.

2 Gather yourselves together, and hear, ye sons of Jacob *;

And hearken unto Israel your father.

3 Reuben, thou art my first-born,

My might, and the beginning of my labours, [excellency of power]

The excellency of superiority, and the

4 Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel,

For thou ascendedst the bed of thy father,

Then, by going up, thou defiledst my couch.

5 Simeon and Levi are brethren; [sons:

Instruments of violence are their wea-

6 O my soul, enter not into their secret,

And † to their assembly, mine honour,

be not thou united;

For in their anger they slew men,

And in their self-will they extirpated a prince:

7 Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce,

And their wrath, for it was implacable:

I will divide them in Jacob,

And scatter them in Israel.

8 Judah ‡ shalt thou be, thy brethren

shall praise thee, [enemies,

Thy hand shall be on the neck of thine

* Most, if not all, proper names in the Hebrew language designate the circumstances, on account of which they were severally bestowed: those contained in the following verses signify as under:

Jacob—the supplanter.

Israel—having power with God.

Reuben—behold ye the son.

Simeon—they (who were hated) have been heard.

Levi—the associater, i. e. he who should cause (his father and mother) to associate together.

Judah—he who openly confesses God. A name typical of the Messiah, who was to descend from this patriarch.

Issachar—there is a reward.

Zebulon—the habitation, i. e. where our Saviour should reside.

Joseph—he (the Lord) shall add (to me another son).

Benjamin—the son of my right hand.

Dan—a judge.

Naphtali—the intwistings, i. e. the secret and well-designed operations of God.

Gad—the assaulter. See Gen. 49, verse 19.

Asser—the prosperous or blessed.

† This is the reading of the Samaritan Pentateuch, of the Septuagint, and of fifteen of Dr. Kennicott's Codices.

‡ See above, the signification of this word.

The

The sons of thy father shall bow themselves down to thee :

9 Judah, thou art a lion's whelp, [prey,
Thou hast ascended, my son, from the
Bowing down, couching as a lion;

And, as a lioness, who shall rouse him?

10 The sceptre shall not depart from
Judah, [feet,

Nor the tribual staff from between his
Till Shiloh comes,

And him shall the nations obey:

11 Binding his * sole unto the vine,

And his ass's colt unto the Sorek †,

Washing his cloths in wine, [grapes :

And his ‡ garments in the blood of

12 His eyes shall be red with wine,

And his teeth white with milk.

13 Zebulun shall dwell at the haven of
the sea;

And he shall be for an haven of ships,

And his border shall be unto Zidon.

14 Issachar is an ass of bone,

Crouching between the stalls;

15 And he shall see the resting place,
that it is good,

And the land, that it is pleasant,

And shall bow his shoulder to the burden,

And shall be a servant to tribute.

16 Dan shall judge his people,

As one of the tribes of Israel :

17 Dan shall be a serpent by the way,

An adder by the path,

Which biteth the horse's heels,

And shall cause its rider to fall backward.

18 I have waited for thy salvation, O
Jehovah!

19 Gad, a troop shall invade him,

And he shall charge their rear.

20 Out of Assher shall be the richness of
his food,

And he shall yield royal dainties.

21 Napthali is a spreading oak,
Which produceth beautiful branches.

22 Joseph, thou art a son of fruitfulness,
A son of fruitfulness, even my fountain,
My son, my young son §, turn thou to
me :

23 And the archers sorely grieved him,
And contended with him, and malicious-
ly opposed him :

24 And his bow shall recoil with strength,
And the powers of his hands shall be
corroborated

By the hands of the Mighty one of Jacob,
By the name of the Shepherd, the rock
of Israel; [will help thee,

25 By the Lord of thy fathers, and he
And by the All-bountiful, and he will
bless thee

With blessings of Heaven from above,

With blessings of the deep, that lieth
beneath, [womb :

With blessings of the breasts, and of the

26 The blessings of thy father and mo-
tner || have prevailed

Over the blessings of the mountains of
perpetuity, [ancient times :

Over the desirable things of the hills of

They shall be on the head of Joseph,

And on the crown of the head of him,
that was separated from his brethren.

27 Benjamin shall be a ravaging wolf;

In the morning he shall eat the portion,
And in the evening he shall divide the

spoil.

OXONIENSIS.

* I have here followed the Samaritan Pentateuch and Septuagint—four of Dr. Kennicott's Codices have this reading in the text, and four more in the margin.

† This interpretation is not original, but rests on the authority of the celebrated Bishop Lowth, to whose excellent translation of Isaiah the Reader is referred for further information. Suffice it however to remark, that the vine is supposed to derive its name from the valley of Sorek, mentioned in Judges xvi. 4.

‡ This is the reading of the Samaritan Pentateuch, of the Septuagint, and of one Hebrew Codex.

§ This is the reading of the Samaritan Pentateuch, and is in a great measure supported by the Septuagint. As the Septuagint Version of this verse (according to the Vatican), is so very different from our Authorized Version, and contains a remarkable error (evidently originating from a corrupted text); I shall transcribe it for the consideration of the learned. “*Υἱὸς ἡνυξημένος Ἰωσήφ, υἱὸς ἡνυξημένος με ζηλωτὸς, υἱὸς με νεώτατος πρὸς με ἀνάστρεψον.*” Here Joseph is called Jacob's youngest son, which is *prima facie* untrue, as he was older than Benjamin, who was born of the same mother. I have neither a Vulgate Bible by me, nor the collation of the Septuagint now carrying on at Oxford. If conjecture be allowable, till more information be procured, I should think that “*νεώτατος*” might be a corruption from “*νεοτῆρας*,” which would strongly support the above rendering of the Samaritan Pentateuch. Though Joseph was not, directly speaking, a young man at this time, yet he was young in comparison with ten of the patriarchs, and might therefore be correctly styled by Jacob, “*my young Son.*” Quære—What can be the literal meaning of the Received Text in this place? And from what authority can the singular meaning, given to the Hebrew word “*ben*” in our Authorized Version, be inferred?

|| This is the reading of the Samaritan Pentateuch, and Septuagint.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

ARCHBISHOP Secker left, by will, the sum of £.1000, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a Bishop or Bishops on the Continent of America. This sum, together with other donations, assisted and encouraged the British Government in establishing the two Bishops of *Nova Scotia* and *Quebec*. Why may not similar donations be made, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a Bishop or Bishops in the West Indies? The friends of Episcopacy are not yet all dead. If an attempt were made, a much greater sum than that which was bequeathed by the good Archbishop might soon be collected, and the very circumstance would keep alive upon the public mind a sense of the propriety and necessity of the measure. It has been asserted, Mr. Urban, in a very public assembly, that greater efforts are now making for propagating the knowledge of Christianity and of the Bible through the world, than at any former period since the days of the Apostles. These attempts will undoubtedly produce some effects. But, if the friends of Episcopacy are not equally zealous in extending the influence of that order, the new-made Christians of the East will probably fall into the hands of the Baptists and Independents, and those of the West into the hands of the Methodists. Is this desirable?

The Church of Rome has established her influence in different nations by the very means which, in this particular, I would recommend. Wherever she has sent out Missionaries to the Heathen, she has sent out a complete Church—a Bishop and his Clergy. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.* U. U.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

IN answer to the Queries of Mr. R. Surtees, in your last, page 14, concerning the Surveys of Livings taken by order of Parliament in 1651, I beg leave to inform him that, by the directions of the House of Commons, at the Restoration, they were deposited in the MS Library at Lambeth, where they still remain, except those of the Diocese of London, which were given up to the Bishop of that see, and, as I was informed 30 years ago, had been destroyed by the dampness of the house

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at Fulham. Copies, properly authenticated, are allowed to be evidence in courts of law. The commissioners do not seem to have taken much pains in investigating the truth, but to have been satisfied with any tale they heard. WINTONIENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

GOLD fell Two Shillings an ounce on the 14th instant.

The prices now charged by the London refiners are,

Fine Gold, i. e. pure virgin, £5. 8s. per ounce.

Ditto Silver 7s. per ounce.

N. B. Deduct the price of one pennyweight sixteen grains from an ounce of *fine* Gold, and one pennyweight twelve grains from an ounce of *fine* Silver, the remainder will be the price of Standard. B. S.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

POLYHYMNIA, in your last volume, p. 528, requests, as a "*signal favour*," the music of *Rans de Vach*; solely, therefore, from the wish to oblige you and her, I send it herewith, at the same time hoping it will be acceptable to the Readers of your monthly budget of curiosities and antiquities. When at the University of Oxford, one of my amusements was making as large a collection as I could of the popular and national airs of all countries: this air I had from my no less amiable than admirable friend Dr. Crotch, the present professor of musick there; and for the very appropriate bass accompaniment to it (which I also send under it), I believe we are solely indebted to him; for I know he frequently set accompaniments to airs for his friends, but never (like modern commentators) presumed to alter the text, for what even he might think a better reading. I feel inclined to make some observations on this singular air, but fear to intrude on your room, the vehicle of more valuable matter. In the course of my desultory reading, I have often found it alluded to. D'Israeli, in his "*Curiosities of Literature*," vol. I. p. 477, says, "*The RANS DES VACHES*, mentioned by Rousseau, though without anything striking in the composition, has such a powerful influence over the Swiss, and impresses them with so violent a desire to return to their own country, that it is forbidden to be played in the Swiss regiments, in the French service, on pain of death." He then mentions a Scotch tune of a similar nature, but says not what it is, which I wish some of your Correspondents would

would do. All things of this kind owe their effect on the mind much to association of ideas: they "waken all the cells where memory slept." When I first heard this little air, I thought it (with the above-quoted author) not striking in the composition; but it now calls to mind a College life, and I listen to it with

Adagio.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature. It begins with a quarter note G4, followed by an eighth note A4, and then a triplet of eighth notes (B4, C5, B4). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, starting with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes F3, E3, D3, and C3.

The second system continues the piece. The upper staff features a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a triplet of eighth notes (B4, C5, B4). The lower staff continues with quarter notes F3, E3, D3, and C3.

Allegro.

The third system shows a change in tempo. The upper staff has a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4 and B4, and then a quarter note C5. The lower staff continues with quarter notes F3, E3, D3, and C3.

Adagio.

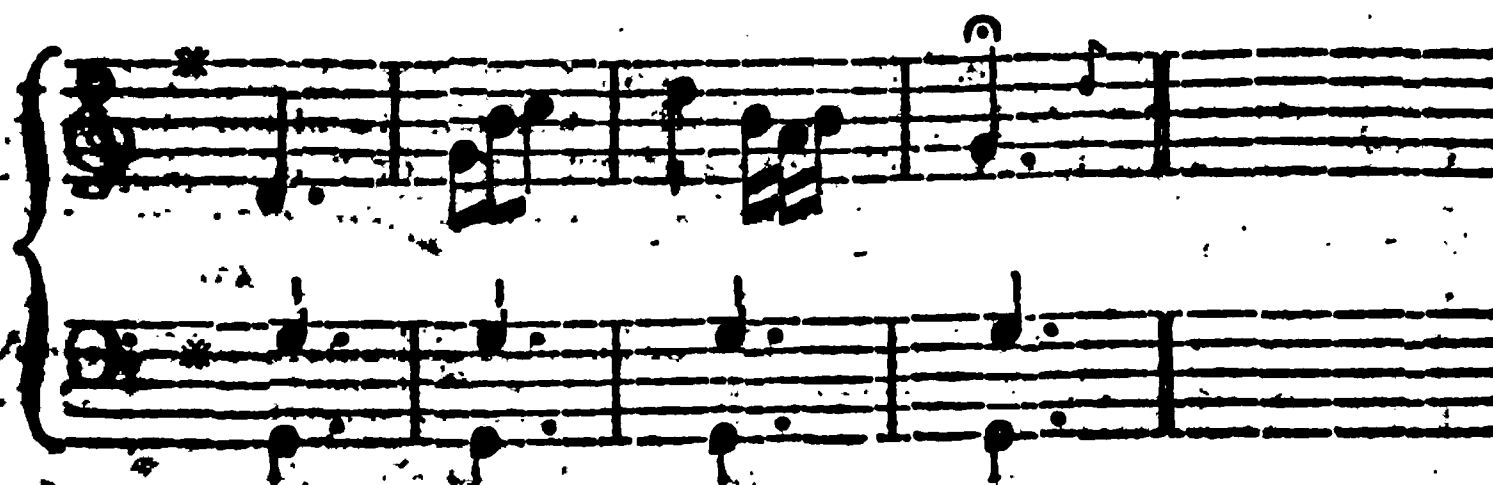
The fourth system returns to the Adagio tempo. The upper staff features a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4 and B4, and then a quarter note C5. The lower staff continues with quarter notes F3, E3, D3, and C3.

Allegro.

The fifth system returns to the Allegro tempo. The upper staff has a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4 and B4, and then a quarter note C5. The lower staff continues with quarter notes F3, E3, D3, and C3.

delight. Had poor Mungo Park, amid the inhospitable wilds of Africa, heard but the simplest British air, it might have enraptured his heart more than all the flimsy eye-music of a modern sonata, or even, perhaps, the soul-searching wonders of the divine Handel.

JOHN F. M. DOVASTON, Nursery, Westfalten, Salop.



*Essay on the Season of the Year, and
Retrospect of Time.*

January 1812.

— “Whither now are fled [hopes
Those dreams of greatness? those unsolid
Of happiness? those longings after fame?
Those restless cares? those busy, bust-
ling days? [veering thoughts,
Those gay-spent festive nights? those
Lost between good and ill, that shared
thy life? [vives,

All now are vanished! Virtue sole sur-
Immortal, never-failing friend of man,
His certain guide to happiness on high.”

THOMSON'S *Winter*.

THE departure of the old year, completing that important space of time by which human life is measured, and the commencement of the new, respecting which it is totally unknown to any individual in the most perfect state of health, either in youth or age, whether he shall reach its termination, is unquestionably a juncture of very serious consideration to a reflecting and contemplative mind. It calls up a retrospective view of the years that are past, and presents a most impressive admonition concerning the right employment of those (if any) which are yet to come, and more immediately of that on which we have just entered.

The lines I have selected, from one of the most admirable poems this country has produced, exhibit a just and striking record of the principal subjects which must arise in the minds of most men on such a retrospect; and bring forward with appropriate solemnity the momentous conclusion to which they must invariably lead.

In taking a retrospective view of my own life at the age of sixty years, I experience very forcibly this effect. The days of childhood and early youth, in which the purest precepts of religion were instilled into my mind, and the practice of every moral duty impressed upon it, by those revered and beloved parents who have long been at rest from all the cares of life, and happily finished its important duties and concerns, stand first in the order of time. The simple pleasures and employments of those early days, if not wholly unalloyed by any portion of those vitiated qualities which so closely adhere to human nature in its present fallen state, partake so little of them as to

leave no stain upon the conscience; possess on this account the advantage of being always recollected with more animated feelings, and a warmer interest, than any succeeding period; except that in which similar feelings are renewed, and even a stronger interest is created, respecting the persons, the pleasures, and employments of our children, as I shall further notice in its place: Giving the natural tribute of tender remembrance to the departure of those dear and honoured relatives, and the pure delights which, under their pious and indulgent care, diffused so bright a sunshine over the morning of my days, I pass on to the painful separation of a family, when they go out in the world, and enter on their respective pursuits; but I have no intention of enlarging on this subject here, beyond the observation of its being the most critical period of our lives; when our new situations, employments, and associates, have so great an influence in deciding the tenor of our future conduct; and so many temptations, hitherto unknown, combine with our youthful passions, to oppose the good principles which have been placed by education as our guards; some of which are unhappily too often disarmed in the contest; but, if the main body of these forces is not wholly overcome, they may afterwards be brought to rally, and eventually gain the important victory, on which our temporal and eternal welfare so materially depend. In the case of every individual, the general tenor of his conduct must evince to others, how far he has availed himself of the defence of these guards, and been successful. But, as falsehood and detraction may, in some instances, prevail against truth and candour, to obstruct a just or a favourable judgment of him, it is happy that the acquittal of his own heart, as far as it does acquit him, will, at all times, afford him a satisfaction of which he cannot be deprived by error, malignity, or prejudice.

The next period, in succession, is that wherein we attain the full age of maturity, or man's estate, which comprehends the whole of active life; during which we are engaged in the transactions of business, the pursuit of honours and emoluments, forming social

social and domestic connexions, and taking all the measures that are requisite for our establishment and welfare in the world. In this part of our lives it is that we become parents, and, acquire new sensations peculiar to that state, which is productive of the purest delights in nature, and also of the most extreme cares, inquietudes, and afflictions, that the human breast can know.

Parental pleasures with me have been confined, in one instance, to the short date of infancy, and, in the other, to almost as transient a duration; having parted from my only surviving child, for a very distant country, at the early age of fifteen, and recently lost him at that of twenty-two. Here I shall be readily indulged in some effusions of paternal regard to his memory, by those parents who experience, at the present season, the delightful gratification of receiving their children from school, or mourn like me the loss of one in whom their happiest hopes on earth were centered; governed by every principle of virtue, blessed with the warmest heart and the most enlightened mind, possessed of some advantages of person, and the distinction of an honourable and lucrative appointment. It is a season that never fails to carry back my mind to the remembrance of those joyous days, when the dear youth, of whose death I have just commemorated the second anniversary, came home at his Christmas vacations, to partake those little festive pleasures which maternal fondness prepared for his return. In my manner of keeping Christmas at that time, I pursued as far as my circumstances would admit, and indeed somewhat beyond my proper ability, the beneficent and hospitable customs of former days, which, in my present situation, it is not in my power to continue; but I am not unmindful of the goodness of Providence in the comforts I am yet allowed to possess, which I am very conscious are still more than I could hope for upon any plea of desert. It is with little or no regret that I look back upon the gay-spent festive nights which the Poet alludes to, or the discontinuance of those social entertainments, which I have heretofore given and received: although far from any degree of excess, they were often purchased at

the expence of some indiscretion and embarrassment; I therefore very willingly relinquish them; but I must lament that I have not the means of continuing to bestow any substantial comforts on those who can make no return; and, though they have been in some instances bestowed on the undeserving and unthankful, they were of such a nature as to bring me an immediate reward, in the persuasion that I had benefited my fellow-creatures, to the full extent of my power, and thereby obtained the approbation of Heaven, and, consequently, that of my own heart, in having thus far executed the trust reposed in me, of dispensing to others the actual means I possessed, of relieving their necessities, and promoting their welfare, although it might eventually accelerate the deprivations I have since experienced. With my departed son I have lost the expectation of having those means restored; but from his dutiful and, alas! fatal exertions for his beloved parents, in a climate destructive to the health of Europeans, we derive, under Providence, the blessing of what, we trust, will prove a competent support for our remaining days; which, however inadequate to his affectionate solicitude and purposes, we receive with peculiar gratification through the medium of so dear a hand; and every comfort it may afford us will be augmented by the consideration that for him it has obtained a reward infinitely greater, than even the delight and satisfaction he might have had in conveying to us, or partaking with us, all the acquisitions he ever hoped to gain. It is probable that I shall be considered, by some Readers, as having made too long a digression from my proper subject, by introducing a private personal concern; but it will, I am sure, be allowed that there is none which could more naturally claim peculiar notice, in a retrospect of time, than one so recent and so deeply interesting to the heart of a tender and afflicted parent; on this ground I rest my apology, to those who may conceive it requires one; in particular to young persons who will meet, with sentiments of a very different cast, the pleasurable amusements of this festive season; and may many years elapse, ere any mournful occasion shall call them
away

away from the innocent and cheerful participation of such pleasures! To those who are advanced to the latter part of life, the enjoyment of every scene of festivity must be connected with a pensive remembrance of many a deceased friend, more especially of those dear relatives, with whom they have partaken of similar pleasures in the years that are gone; and every revolution of the seasons, in particular the present, must call forth such a retrospect as will impress the consideration of a future world, to which they are removed, will in a great measure detach us from that which we are soon to leave, and lead us to regard, with superior interest, every event and every circumstance that may remind us of the state at which we are so nearly arrived: thus are we progressively induced, by the order of Providence, to the important duty of "setting our affections" where we are so strictly enjoined by the highest authority to place them.

To revert to the subject of the lines I have prefixed, and bring it to its proper conclusion. Without supposing those, who make the application to themselves, to have been peculiarly ambitious in their "dreams of greatness," or views of advancement in the world; peculiarly unfounded in their "hopes of happiness;" uncommonly aspiring in their "longings after fame," or desire of distinction; incessantly filled with "restless cares;" or exhausted by immoderate exertions in "those bustling days," which were passed in the toils of business, or conscious of dissolute excess in their "gay-spent festive nights;" or that "those veering thoughts," which were "lost between good and ill," had carried them to any gross or fatal deviations into error or misconduct; without supposing their faults or follies to have been to such an extent; there are few, or perhaps none, who have passed their "flowering spring," their "summer's ardent strength," their "sober autumn faded into age," and are arrived at the winter of their days, which "comes at last to shut the scene," can behold the Poet's picture of man's life, without observing in it several features of their own very accurately drawn, and find abundant cause to admire the colouring and correctness with which he has finished

this moral portrait, and the just and striking effect which he has given it; and also to concur in the artist's design, which he has expressed and shewn to be, that the reflecting powers of the beholder shall present this deduction to his mind, and leave on it this impressive truth — That all those views of advancement, hopes of happiness, desires of distinction, anxious cares and exertions, social pleasures, variable thoughts, and successive pursuits, which have "shared his life," and are now passed away, have vanished like a dream, and left no traces of real enjoyment or permanent good, but what have been derived, in a greater or less degree, from the principle and practice of virtue; which, in every stage of his existence here, and under all events, is his never-failing friend, as well as his certain guide to happiness hereafter; respecting which we are instructed to believe that, though infinitely above our conception, and beyond our imperfect service, it will be finally adjusted to the degree of virtue we have actually maintained; and that on this ground must ultimately rest our claim to the mercy and reliance on the merits of our Redeemer.

What, it may be asked then, has He done for the world, if salvation is thus dependent on our own conduct, and what is the extent of our redemption? The answer to this inquiry must involve the primary consideration of the fall of man, and the consequent depravity of his nature; we know it is expressly declared, that "without holiness no man shall see the Lord;" but we also know that human virtue, in the best of men, is so defective, that in the sight of God shall no man living be justified, and that nothing but the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the promised influence of the Holy Spirit, can ever enable us to observe the terms prescribed, to subdue, in any respect, our evil habits, to forsake our sins, and attain that measure of holiness or virtue which will render us acceptable to God; and nothing but the mysterious atonement, the merits, and mediation of his blessed and adorable Son, can prevail to restore us to his favour, after repeated transgressions, to induce Him to pardon the offences which, not merely from infirmity,

Acquity, but against the conscious principle of rectitude, we too often unhappily fall into, and reward so defective a performance of our duty, and such imperfect services, with the inestimable gift of eternal life.

W. B.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.
No. CLIX.

(Remarks, &c. concluded from p. 7.)

CHAPTER VIII. — Dr. Milner proceeds: "It is the condition of all mortal things to be subject to change; hence human arts, like the human body, when they have attained their perfection, tend towards a decline. This was the case with that singular invention of human genius and piety, Pointed Architecture. Its rise, progress, and decline, occupy little more than four centuries in the chronology of the world." This decline the Doctor instances in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and Henry's Chapel, Westminster. "The architects of these admired erections, Bishop Close, Sir Reginald Bray, &c. displayed more art and more professional science than their predecessors had done; but this they did at the expence of the characteristical excellence of the style itself which they built in." Observations are then made upon some of the principal deviations from the styles of foregoing periods. Dr. M. then says, "Hence the judicious critick, after admiring their ingenuity (Royal Chapels, and Mortuary Oratories), fails not to sigh for the chaste grandeur of York Minster, or even for the unadorned majesty of Salisbury Cathedral, instead of them." The various and conspicuous decorations of this, the Third Order of the Pointed Style, are brought forward, so as to enforce the idea of the inferiority of their design, in due effect, to those more perfect works raised before them. "In short, (says the Doctor) the downfall of Pointed Architecture in this kingdom, as its established style for ecclesiastical purposes, was inevitable, from a variety of causes, but chiefly from falling off from its primary character, the sublime, which was the necessary consequence of the depression of its aspiring arch. The ruin was complete when Edward VI. mounted the throne, in the middle of the sixteenth

century. Then began a truly Gothic, or at least a barbaric style, consisting of irregular and ill-executed Grecian members, with intermixed globes, triangles, frets, pyramids, obelisks, and other absurd devices, as may be seen on all the ornamental tombs and other works executed in England between the close of the reign of the last Henry and the early part of the reign of the first Charles, by whose taste and munificence, and the genius of Inigo Jones, true Grecian architecture was introduced into this Island."

Chapter IX.—The Doctor now demonstrates, "that there are three Orders of the Pointed Style, corresponding with the different periods in which they prevailed, each one of which has its proper character and members, as much as the Five Orders of the Grecian Style have theirs." Advice is next given to professional men; and the Doctor recapitulates the characteristics of the Three Orders of the Pointed Style, points out those edifices wherein such styles are most conspicuous; and concludes his very learned, comprehensive, and unanswerable work, thus: "It will be readily gathered from the whole of this treatise, which of the three Orders the author himself prefers for religious structures, as best calculated to produce the proper effect of style; though, doubtless, the impracticability of raising a lofty arch, from want of strength in the supporters or other causes, may sometimes render the obtuse arch preferable upon the whole, especially for small chapels. But whichever Order of the Pointed Style is adopted, good taste as strictly requires that their respective members and ornaments should not be blended together, as that Grecian and Pointed Architecture should not be intermixed in the same work."

An Appendix of much curious and important information succeeds; wherein is interspersed many judicious replies to Mr. Whittington, evincing that this surveyor of French architecture, who dwells with rapture on the works raised in that country, is not either happy, or just, in his comparisons of the structures there found, with those adorning this his native land.

Ten illustrative and well selected engravings follow, constituting, with the

the treatise itself, a comprehensive and useful instructor to the patrons and students of our antient Architecture.

Since submitting to the publick certain occurrences relating to the Society of Antiquaries, Vol. LXXXI. Part II. p. 517, much and severe censure has been heaped on me, the "Architect," for presuming to advert to such transactions; but let it be remembered, the voice of a zealous attendant and promoter of all the pro-

ceedings of that learned body, should be more heeded than the pretensions of one who, notwithstanding his election into their Society took place five years past, has not entered into any of their concerns (by being admitted or otherwise), until the close of the last year, when the alluring prospect of an high official situation was held before his eyes, strong enough to awaken his ambition, and to lull asleep his feelings of long and intimate friendship. AN ARCHITECT.

L I T E R A R Y I N T E L L I G E N C E.

Cambridge, Jan. 17. The following are the subjects for Sir WILLIAM BROWNE's gold medals for the present year: For the *Greek Ode*,

— "Crimenque timenti
Sideris, et terris mutantem regna Co-
meten." LUCAN.

For the *Latin Ode*, "Honestæ Pau-
pertatis Laus."—For the *Epigrams*,
"Miraturque nihil nisi quod Libitina
sacravit." HOR.

Cambridge, Jan. 31. Dr. Smith's prizes for the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, are this year adjudged to Mr. CORNELIUS NEALE, of St. John's, and Mr. J. W. JORDAN, of Trinity.

The following publications will shortly appear:

Mr. NICHOLS's Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century.

A splendid Volume, consisting of Twenty-four Engravings, and an ample portion of Letter-press, intituled, "The Fine Arts of the English School;" edited by J. BRITTON, F.S.A. The plates are engraved by Scott, J. Pye, Cardon, Scriven, Le Keux, Bond, &c. from pictures and sculptures by the most celebrated English artists: also four plates illustrative of the architecture and construction of St. Paul's Church.

The Third Volume of Mr. BRITTON's "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain;" with 70 engravings.

Essays on the Prophecies. By the Rev. THOMAS ROBINSON, M.A. Vicar of St. Mary, Leicester, &c.

Major PRICE's second volume of Memoirs of Mohamedan History.

History of the European Commerce with India; with a review of the arguments for and against the management of it by a chartered company, an appendix of authentic accounts, and a map. By Mr. MACPHERSON, author of the Annals of Commerce.

On the Philosophy of Physiology, and of Physics; comprehending an examination of the modern Systems of Philosophy. By Mr. SAUMAREZ.

Essays and Dissertations in Philology, History, Politics, and Common Life. By the Rev. T. CASTLEY.

A Sermon on Apostacy, in which its Nature, Causes, and Consequences are developed. By the Rev. F. A. COX, A.M. late of Cambridge.

Sermons on various Subjects, and Letters to a Young Clergyman, during his residence at the University. By the Rev. ALPHONSUS GUNN. To which is prefixed, a sketch of his Life, by Rev. ISAAC SAUNDERS, A.M.

The whole Proceedings in the important Case lately decided by the Court of King's Bench, between the Rev. Dr. POVAH and the Lord Bishop of LONDON, from authentic Documents, and under the inspection of Dr. Povah and his Friends.

The Isle of Palms, and other Poems, many of which are descriptive of the Scenes of the English Lakes. By J. WILSON, Magdalen College, Oxford.

The Philosophy of Melancholy, a Poem; and the Spirit of Fire, a mythological Ode. By Mr. T. L. PEACOCK, author of the Genius of the Thames, &c. &c.

A Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments for various Purposes in the Arts and Sciences, illustrated by plates. By Dr. DAVID BREWSTER.

An Easy Introduction to the Mathematics. By Mr. CHARLES BUTLER.

Cases of Apoplexy and Lethargy, with Observations on the Comatose Diseases, illustrated by engravings. By Dr. CHEYNE, of Dublin.

Letters on Marriage, &c. By Mr. H. T. KITCHENER.

A Journey into Albania, Roumelia, and other Provinces of Turkey, during 1809 and 1810. By J. C. HOBHOUSE.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

10. *Voyages and Travels, in the Years 1809, 1810, and 1811, containing Statistical, Commercial, and Miscellaneous Observations on Gibraltar, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Serigo, and Turkey.* By John Galt. 4to. pp. 438. Cadell and Davies.

GOOD Wine needs no bush.—This intelligent Traveller requires no other introduction than his own plain and unaffected Preface :

“ This work is part of a design which I had formed, of giving such an account of the Countries connected with the Mediterranean, as would tend to familiarise them to the British Public. It will appear sufficiently evident, in many places, that a great part has been printed from the Original Notes. I am not aware that this will be regarded as a fault, although it may expose me to the animadversions of verbal criticism. But I ought to apologise for publishing, unamplified, a number of remarks, which were noted down, as hints for dissertations. I was apprehensive that my Book would have been enlarged, without being augmented with information; and I would rather that it were thought defective in disquisition, than deficient in facts which suggest reflections.—I considered myself bound to be more minute, relative to the modes and circumstances of travelling, than, perhaps, may be deemed conformable to the title of the Book :—because the treatment which strangers receive, in any country, furnishes a topick connected with its domestic economy, and that kind of knowledge which is useful to the Merchant and Politician, as well as amusing to the general Reader.—Classical inquiries formed no part of the objects of my journeys. My obscure gropings, therefore, at the elucidation of antient mythology, should be received with indulgence. They may amuse the learned; and they serve to vary the narrative to the less accurate reader.—I trust that the papers in the *Appendix* will not be regarded as inserted to swell the volume. The statement of the productions of Sicily was not made without industrious inquiry. Nor will the utility of the other two papers, relative to that island, be disputed. The Eclogue I hesitated about inserting. It was written at Cape Passero, under a lively impression of the peculiarities of the Sicilian peasantry. Whatever may be the poetical defects, it will, probably, not be found incorrect.”

GENT. MAG. February, 1812.

a delineation. The documents relative to the projects of the French are more than curious; and those explanatory of the processes of dying Turkey red, though not new, will have their use, from being exhibited together.—The political opinions, occasionally introduced, have not been delivered without reflection. The importance of Malta to this country, first impressed on the public mind by the *Star* newspaper, will be enforced by the incidental notices in the following pages. Reflecting, in that island, on the influence of a free press over the operations of states, I was induced to interweave those remarks, in the text, which occurred to me, from seeing so central a station neglected to be made a fulcrum to that powerful engine.”

Very rarely indeed will so much new and useful information be found condensed in so small a compass. The observations of Mr. Galt are not those of one travelling merely for amusement; nor are they the recollections of a Tourist at a loss for materials to swell his volume. By the researches of Mr. Galt, the general Reader will be gratified, the classical Scholar delighted, and the Politician edified. There are indeed many suggestions of such self-evident utility, as to command the attention of those who have the power to enforce their Execution.

“ The Mediterranean,” he observes, “ affords access from the Atlantic ocean to the finest countries in the world. It washes that coast of Spain on which the principal ports of the kingdom are situated. It opens a great outlet to the South of France, and embraces the whole territory of Italy. No other space of equal extent presents so many famous cities, such opulent and populous lands, as are comprehended in the sweep of the Mediterranean, from Gibraltar to Venice.—From Venice to Constantinople, European Turkey, by numerous gulphs of the same waters, is penetrated to the interior; and by the straits of the Bosphorus, the navigation of the largest vessels may not only be extended to Russia, but nearly to the confines of the Persian empire. The whole of the rich tract of Asia Minor is bounded also by the Mediterranean, which, sweeping the coast of Palestine, is separated from the Red Sea by a neck of land not half

so broad as the distance between Manchester and London.—The Southern side of this great thoroughfare of so many nations is formed by the continent of Africa, comprehending the celebrated kingdom of Egypt, and the dominions of the Barbary powers.—Nor are the Islands less eminent, comparatively, than the states by which it is surrounded. After Great Britain and Ireland, they are the richest, the most flourishing, and the most civilized in the world. Sicily, of all insular nations, must be considered as next in rank to Ireland.—From time immemorial, the shores of the Mediterranean have been the scenes of the greatest actions. On them the human mind has appeared with the brightest lustre. The highest excellence in art, and the largest discoveries in science, have been attained and achieved by their inhabitants. There is no portion of the globe so celebrated as the Mediterranean; and, whether considered as the field of curious research, or of commercial enterprise, it is undoubtedly the most interesting to which the attention of the British nation at present can be directed.—The condition of the vast population of the countries of the Mediterranean affords the prospect of a great market to our manufactures; and the state of civilization in many parts is so high, that even our own artists may yet be ambitious of entering into competition with theirs. Populous nations only furnish sure and regular markets to the merchant; and it is only of late that our manufactures have been brought to such a degree of excellence as to enable us to rival those of the chief Mediterranean nations. Political circumstances, however, exclude us, at present, from this superior commerce with France and Italy; but, in looking forward to the epoch of peace, we may calculate on obtaining a larger share of the trade of those countries than we ever before possessed; not only by the excellence to which our commodities have been brought, but also from the interruptions and oppressions which the French and Italian artists of all descriptions have suffered from the events of the times.”

Mr. Galt's "Observations" begin with a short but neat description of Gibraltar; and contain the following important suggestions.

“The value of Gibraltar to the British Nation I had hitherto been rather disposed to doubt, conceiving the expence of maintaining it to be fully equal to its utility. I had been led to form this opinion by considering the large force which it withheld from active service, and

the little protection which, in the first years of the present war, it afforded to merchant vessels against the gun-boats of Algeiras; but a view of the place, and a better knowledge of local circumstances, have altered my opinion. In order, however, to render us effectually masters of the Straits, Ceuta on the African side must be made ours. Gibraltar may in many points be compared to a great guard-ship, the utility of which, without a supplementary fleet of small vessels, may be justly questioned; but, with such a fleet, no boat from Algeiras should be able to do any mischief to our trade, while no ship of the enemy could escape. The neglect of rendering the fortress in this way a point of offence, has perhaps tended to lower its value in the estimation of mercantile men. To the nation it is not a very expensive establishment. There are several noble families which perhaps cost the publick as much. Between four and five thousand vessels annually touch at the rock, either for trade, or in the course of their passage up and down the Straits. During the last twelve months the value of British goods sold here has been estimated at a million sterling. The net annual charge against the place is not more than 50,000*l.*; of which sum 30,000*l.* are expended on the works, and the remainder in payment of the officers' salaries. The disbursements, on account of the regiments which compose the garrison, are less than the expence of a fleet of men of war would be on this station, and the possession of such a place adds to the reputation of our power with the neighbouring nations. Besides, the annual charge of 50,000*l.* might, with little difficulty, be raised by a tax on the exports of the town, and an assessment on the inhabitants, who at present do not contribute any thing in return for the protection afforded them. The British nation never refused to pay the Sound duty to Denmark; why a toll should not also be levied by us, I am at a loss to understand.”

In *Sardinia*, after a concise description of Cagliari, the capital of the island, we are told,

“The inhabitants of Sardinia (I speak of the common people) are yet scarcely above the negative point of civilization; perhaps it would be more correct to say that they appear to have sunk a certain way back into barbarism. They wear indeed linen shirts, fastened at the collar by a pair of silver buttons like hawks' bells; but their upper dress of shaggy goat-skins is in the pure savage style. A few have got one step nearer to

to perfectibility, and actually do wear tanned leather coats, made somewhat in the fashion of the armour worn in Europe in the fifteenth century. With such durable habiliments it is easy to conceive that they do not require much assistance from the manufactures of foreign countries.—The state of Society in Sardinia is probably not unlike what existed in Scotland about 150 years ago. Family pride, a species of political scrophula, is in Sardinia particularly inveterate. But the exclusive spirit of the Nobles begins to be counteracted by the natural disposition of the Sovereign to extend his own authority. Many parts of the country are in, what a politician considers only as an unsatisfactory state. In the district of Tempio this is greatly the case: the mountains are infested with banditti, and the villages are often at war with one another. A feudal animosity of this kind, which had lasted upwards of half a century, was lately pacified by the interference of a Monk. The armies of the two villages, amounting each to about 400 men, were on an appointed day drawn out in order of battle, front to front, and musquets loaded. Not far from the spot the Monk had a third host prepared, consisting of his own brethren, with all the crucifixes and images that they could muster. He addressed the belligerents, stating the various sins and wrongs that they had respectively committed, and shewing that the period had arrived when their dispute should cease, for the account current of aggressions then balanced. The stratagem had the desired effect, and a general reconciliation took place. The Sardinians have yet much to learn, not only in civil intercourse but in the delicacies that should attend it."

After a variety of original statistical remarks, Mr. Galt observes:

"It is to be regretted that, in the present circumstances, no attempt has been made, on our part, to cultivate a more intimate connexion with Sardinia. Except the facilities voluntarily afforded by Mr. Hill, our minister, nothing has yet been publicly done to encourage the British merchants to explore the abundant commercial resources of this island. The pecuniary necessities of the Court of Cagliari would, I think, induce the government to enter into any commercial treaty which would afford the prospect of a regular relief to its embarrassments; and the state of the inhabitants is such, that we might calculate on a growing demand for our manufactures, were the intercourse between the two countries established on a firm and as-

ured basis. It is plainly the policy of Britain to acquire an insular influence: an influence on the affections of those nations which she is able effectually to protect, and on which she has it in her power, from her commercial character, to confer the most essential benefits.—But while the system of occasional expedients, and the molestation of points, shall continue to engage the attention of our statesmen, nothing, in this way, suitable to the private character of the nation, can be expected. In every thing that relates to mercantile concerns, all our treaties have hitherto been singular monuments of official ignorance and presumption. It is wonderful that men, versed only in files and precedents, should still have the arrogance to suppose themselves capable of arranging matters, of which, from their education, they can have little knowledge. There is certainly an essential difference between the principles of the French and British systems of foreign policy. France is properly the active nation; and Britain has acquired her greatness merely by the vigour of her counteraction, led by the enterprising spirit of her commerce. It will hardly be denied, that if the French would only be quiet, the British government would be content to sit still. In the history of the rivalry of the two nations, every conquest achieved by the British, during the lapse of more than a century, has been acquired either immediately from the French, or to thwart some of their designs."

The entrance into *Sicily*, at *Girgenti*, is thus described:

"Although the few houses at the Mole should no more be considered as a fair specimen of the general domestic accommodations of Sicily than a fishing village in the neighbourhood of an ordinary English town would be of those of England, there were, nevertheless, such unequivocal indications of an hereditary disposition to filthiness, that it was impossible to flatter myself with the hope of finding much comfort. The house of the post-officer, a large building, shewed a handsome enough exterior; but the road to the door was abominable, and what had been destined for the hall or vestibule, was in a condition only fit for the reception of pigs and poultry. The stairs seemed never to have been cleaned since the masons' rubbish was removed; and the rooms, when access was effected, presented a striking aspect of poverty and neglect."

From *Girgenti* Mr. Galt visited the ruins of *Agrigentum*; of which he has given a good engraving:

"In the course of our ride I noticed the rows of the American aloes which Mr. Brydone has described; and I was gratified with the view of a beautiful country, interspersed with vineyards and olive-trees. Of the temples, the largest is that of Jupiter Olympius. It is now a mere heap of ruins, and I could scarcely trace its form. The defaced fragments of the pillars have relapsed into shapeless masses of stone; and the small portion of the walls that is still visible, is only sufficient to shew that there has been a building. Not far from this edifice stands a mausoleum, which antiquaries say is that of Tero, one of the earliest Sicilian monarchs. In passing along, several holes in the ground were pointed out to me, as openings which led into the Catacombs. The Temple of Concord is in fine condition, as an antiquary would say; the parts having been collected and replaced on each other, by order of the king. The temple of Juno has also been re-edified in the same manner. But still, even though they be the monuments of Agrigentum, the sight of them is hardly worth a sabbath-day's journey. The church of St. Martin in the Fields, London, is larger than both of them put together, and infinitely more magnificent. Whatever the Antients may have thought of the grandeur of Agrigentum, one can hardly refrain from suspecting, that, in order to form a true conception of it, we should have pictures as well as words. The epithet Palace is applied to the residence of the chief of the Hottentots, as well as to the Vatican; and the two or three score of pillars plated with stucco which remain of Agrigentum, are not calculated to confirm the stories of its splendour. I can never now believe that it was really any thing but a respectable Sicilian town, when the island was probably a little more prosperous than at present."

Palermo forms an interesting and very amusing article;

"All the descriptions that I have seen of the capital of Sicily are rather defective than incorrect. Only the finest things are brought into the picture; the great masses of mean and slovenly objects, which everywhere offend the eye in the original, are excluded by the prejudices of the taste of travellers. Palermo, notwithstanding the number and architectural magnificence of its Palaces and Churches, has an air of tawdry want, such as cannot be distinctly described. Poverty seems really to be the ordinary condition of the people from the top to the bottom. The ground

stories of the noble edifices in the Via Toledo, as well as in the other great streets, would never have been converted into shops and coffee-houses, could the Princes and Dukes above-stairs have easily done otherwise.—It is the custom here for tradesmen of all sorts to carry on their respective employments in the open air. The number, in particular, of shoemakers and tailors at work in the Via Toledo is inconceivable. Indeed the crowd of persons in the streets is much beyond any thing that I have elsewhere seen; certainly much greater than in London. But, considering the extent of the city, only four miles within the circumference of the walls, it is impossible to be believed that the population is so great as the Sicilians allege. They talk of 300,000 inhabitants; a number, notwithstanding that the people swelter by dozens together in very small apartments, not to be credited. The population of Palermo may be equal to that of Dublin.—It appears to me, that it is not only the practice of the Sicilian tradesmen to work in the streets, but that particular streets in Palermo are, in some degree, appropriated to certain occupations: not that each trade exclusively attaches itself to any one part of the town, but, generally speaking, it has a local situation where it may be considered as predominant. The Via Toledo seems to be the grand emporium of all the professions dependant on fashion. Another street is almost entirely occupied with braziers; and there is perhaps not a more noisy spot in all Europe. Our thin tinned iron scarcely seems to be known here; but considerable quantities of block tin are used in the manufacture of lamps, forks, and other culinary and table utensils. In a third street I observed a number of female children, in almost every house, employed in tambouring and embroidering muslin. The manufacture of muslins has been introduced some time, and succeeds so well that it already consumes the principal part of the cotton raised in the district of Terra Nova. The chief establishment is at Caltanissetta, an inland town, rather distinguished for its linen trade. The latter branch is much indebted to the war, which has raised the price of German linen so high, that the Sicilians are obliged to have recourse to the productions of their own looms. The women are the weavers: their wages are about 9d. per day. The same quantity and kind of goods which were sold in the year 1792 for a dollar, are increased in value to above a dollar and a half. In the neighbourhood of the tambourers' street

street there is a lane entirely occupied by chair-makers and bed-smiths. It may be necessary to explain what the latter profession is;—which, I think, does some credit to the Sicilians, if it originated with them. The climate of this country is peculiarly congenial to the engenderings of bugs and other antidormists; and the inhabitants, in consequence, I imagine, have renounced bedsteads of wood, and adopted iron ones. Were the frames made of cast metal, they might be rendered ornamental, and could be procured, I should think, much cheaper than the hammered iron, which is the only kind at present in use.”

“The College of the Jesuits in the Via Toledo is the finest building in Palermo. It may not occupy so much ground as Christ Church in Oxford, or Trinity in Cambridge; but in architecture it excels them; and it is adorned with more costly ornaments. The stairs and galleries are spacious. The steps of all the former are made of large single blocks of marble, and the walls of the latter are hung with pictures and portraits, several of which are said to be very good. The tendency of the system of the Jesuits was to obtain the management of the political machine of the world: to take it out of the hands of the hereditary orders and of the military; and to substitute, in place of coercion and prerogative, reason and persuasion in the regulation of national affairs: to re-establish on the ruins of the Empire of Christendom, which the Reformation had so effectually rent and undermined, another Empire of Opinion, over which their own enterprising fraternity should have the sovereign influence. Without examining their professions (for as members of the Roman church their professions were necessarily in conformity to its doctrines), let us only look at what they did: they formed a plan of intercourse and correspondence which extended to every country where they could obtain a footing; and they endeavoured to insinuate themselves into the confidence of mankind by every species of address that could procure an interest in the affections. Where a reputation of sanctity was the best instrument of advancement, the Jesuits never failed to distinguish themselves by the correctness of their morals. Where dexterity and address were wanted, the members of the brotherhood displayed a penetration and ability which have never been excelled. In short, by the exercise of all the various modifications of genius, wherever talents excited admiration and acquired power, the Jesuits were dis-

covered labouring for the ascendancy. They were a religious order, because the character of priests facilitated their views. — The tendency of the principles of this celebrated society began to manifest itself in so many various ways, and with so great an uniformity of effect, that it came to be considered as the result of a premeditated design. The secular rulers of Europe were alarmed. They saw that hereditary rank and privilege—all those things which they conceived to be the end for which governments were instituted, would be subverted by the Jesuits, and, therefore, coalescing against the Order, they effected its abolition. A partial restoration, however, has lately been permitted in Palermo; and the school of the Order is numerously attended. If the times and circumstances in which the restoration has taken place be considered, we may perhaps see cause to regard the Sicilian government as influenced, in this matter, by a broader policy than is commonly ascribed to its views. The success of the French has been, undeniably, in a great measure, owing to their general mental superiority. The very errors of the Revolutionists proceeded from a kind of moral rankness that led to undertakings, which were criminal only because they were excesses. Armies having been opposed to their armies without effect, it is plausible to have recourse to a systematic counteraction of their moral vigour. This is a refinement in policy, however, that seems hardly credible; but it ought to be remembered, that in the Court of Palermo, there are many friends and admirers of Filangieri.”

Mr. Galt next introduces “the Clergy;” and, we are sorry to observe, with a sarcasm more comprehensive, perhaps, than was intended. Not content with laughing at “the ridiculous appearance of gowns, cowls, and shaven crowns,” and lamenting the ignorance and supineness of the Sicilian Ecclesiasticks; he hurls too general an anathema against Ecclesiastical Establishments in general.

“The doctrinal corruptions are now thought of; nor do even considerations of morality much contribute to the increasing contempt with which the ecclesiastical profession throughout this province of the Papal empire is regarded. The institutions of the Church are now generally estimated by their temporal utility; and, being found without value in this respect, are of course deemed oppressive.”

But we pass on to far more agreeable topics, discussed with that plain good sense and manly firmness which characterise the Writer.

"Among the most striking proofs of the decline of clerical wealth and power in Sicily, is the falling off in the customary largesses to the poor at the gates of the convents. The effect of this in the first instance is melancholy. The state of the poor is gradually become worse, and in Palermo the number of mendicants has visibly increased within the last twenty years. Some time since their distresses attracted the attention of the government; and a large and extensive establishment, in imitation of our English workhouses, was instituted to remedy the evil. The building, though not yet completed to the extent of the design, would do honour to any state. The interior regulations are, I am told, efficient and judicious. The inmates amount to several hundreds, and their employment is chiefly in the different processes of the manufactories of silk. But, however well intended, this institution is found entirely inadequate to remove the distresses of the poor; and in proportion as the Church continues to decline, the number of beggars must increase, until that salutary change in the habits of the lower orders, of which the cessation of their gratuitous supply is the necessary forerunner, shall have taken place. The Sicilian gentry, particularly the females, have the reputation of being very charitable. The whole nation, indeed, seems to have a great share of benevolence. He must be strongly prejudiced, indeed, who would not allow the conduct of this people, to one another, notwithstanding the general distrust that individualizes them so much, to be both respectable and kindly."

In the same concise but significant manner are described the Luxuries of Palermo; the Population; the Improvement of the Country: Gaming; Time and Bells; Amusements; the Theatres; the Tragedies of Alfieri (see vol. LXXX. Part i. p. 458); Nobility; Source of Discontents; Manner of Living; Trade; an Improvisatore; Booksellers; Quail-shooting; St. Rosalia; Academy of Painting; Barbers' Signs; Mode of Sepulture; Marina; and the Court. Of these we shall give a specimen.

"BOOKSELLERS.

"During my first peregrinations through Palermo, I began to form a

very respectable opinion of the state of literary knowledge among the inhabitants. In almost every street I saw shops full of venerable looking books; seemingly, by their size and binding, the most antient editions of the classics; and every shop was crowded with customers, intent to communicate, and eager to learn. Desirous of ascertaining what species of literature was most in fashion, I resolved to make a tour of the booksellers; and, having breakfasted earlier by an hour than usual, I accordingly sallied forth. But on going into the first shop, the servant whom I had hired to act as Sicilian interpreter, having previously understood the cause of the untimely breakfasting, came up, and said it was not a bookseller's but a notary's shop. 'Well then,' said I, 'let us go to the next.' It was a lottery-office. To the next: it was again a notary's. Not to be tedious, let it suffice to say, that all the numerous shops, with the venerable books, and throng of customers, turned out to be either lawyers' or lottery-offices. In the whole city of Palermo, which probably exceeds in the number of palaces all the cities of the British empire put together, and the population of which is more than double that of Edinburgh, there are but two regular booksellers. There are, it is true, several other shops where books are sold; but they are mean and dirty, and only antiquaries and vermin frequent them.

"QUAIL-SHOOTING.

"In the month of September vast flocks of Quails come over from the Continent to Sicily, and, being fatigued by their flight, are easily shot on their arrival. The pleasure which the Palermitans take in this sport is incredible. Crowds of all ages and degrees assemble on the shore, and the number of sportsmen is prodigious. In one groupe I reckoned eleven; and, in less than half a mile, thirty-four groupes; each consisting of from two to five persons, with as many dogs. The number in boats is, perhaps, greater than those on the land. From morning to night they watch the coming of the birds, and Nature seems sometimes to be conquered by patience; for I saw one day a sportsman actually asleep, his head resting on his gun. But, on observing the proceedings, this did not appear so much out of character as I at first supposed. For the aquatics first seeing the Quails, their firing rouses and gives signal to the landmen. Then enviable is the lot of the idle apprentice who, with a borrowed old musket or pistol, no matter how unsafe, has gained possession of the farthest accessible rock, where

where there is but room for himself and his dog, which he has fed with bread only, all the year round, for these delightful days, and which sits in as happy expectation as himself for the arrival of the Quails."

The article on "The Court," and the "Letter to Buonaparte" in the Appendix, are at this juncture particularly interesting: and shew the Author to be not merely an intelligent Traveller, but an accurate Observer of Human Nature, and a profound Diplomatic Politician. We recommend them to general perusal.

(To be continued.)

11. *A Narrative of the Persecution of Hippolyto Joseph da Costa Pereira Furtado de Mendonça, a Native of Colonia-do-Sacramento, on the River la Plata; imprisoned and tried in Lisbon, by the Inquisition, for the pretended Crime of Free-masonry. To which are added, the Bye-laws of the Inquisition of Lisbon, both antient and modern, (never before published,) taken from the Originals in one of the Royal Libraries in London. 2 vols. 8vo; Sherwood and Co.*

WITH much regret we learn from this Narrative that the Inquisition still continues, with all its dreadful horrors, in Portugal. The Author of this "Narrative" is duly qualified to describe its dreadful horrors, having suffered ten years' imprisonment for the alleged crime of *Free Masonry*. Fortunately, however, he escaped, and lives to tell the tale.

"From my earliest infancy I had accustomed myself to consider the existence of the inquisition in Europe as a system formed by ignorance and superstition, and therefore I had always viewed it with horror: but little did I ever dream of becoming myself a victim of its persecution. It is hardly credible that, in the nineteenth century, a tribunal should exist, that, without any apparent cause, or without any violation of the laws of the country, should feel empowered to seize individuals, and try them for offences which must be considered imaginary, if they are not to be found, which is the case, in the criminal code of the country."

The Volumes are inscribed,

"To the British Nation at large, and more particularly to the most antient and venerable Society of free and accepted Masons, who have the honour

at this time, and have had for these 20 years, of possessing His Royal Highness the Prince Regent for their Grand Master, this work is most humbly and most respectfully dedicated, as a token of his admiration for their Constitution, and as a pledge of Gratitude for their universally acknowledged philanthropy, which is not merely confined to Europe, but has extended its influence to the most distant corners of the Globe, by

THE AUTHOR."

Mr. Hippolyto da Costa (of whom a good portrait is given) is Editor of the *Correio Braziliense*, a Portuguese Journal published in London, on loyal but independent principles, and seems fully entitled to the protection and patronage of the Prince Regent of Portugal, and of the British Nation. Some account of his Relations was given in our last, p. 21.

The secrets of the Prison-house are faithfully revealed; and the Work abounds with very useful information.

12. *Biographia Dramatica; or, a Companion to the Playhouse: containing historical and critical Memoirs, and original Anecdotes, of British and Irish Dramatic Writers, from the Commencement of our Theatrical Exhibitions; among whom are some of the most celebrated Actors: also an alphabetical Account, and chronological Lists, of their Works, the Dates when printed, and Observations on their Merits: together with an Introductory View of the Rise and Progress of the British Stage. Originally compiled, to the Year 1764, by David Erskine Baker. Continued thence to 1782, by Isaac Reed, F. A. S. And brought down to the End of November 1811, with very considerable Additions and Improvements throughout, by Stephen Jones. In Three Volumes, 8vo; pp. 789, 494; and 478. Nichols and Son, &c.*

THE reputation of this Work has long been fully established. The Edition of it by Mr. Reed, assisted, as it is well known he was, by the powerful pen of Mr. Steevens, was received by the publick with the favour it so well deserved; and the volumes have long become scarce.

The present republication, enlarged to three, or rather to four volumes, for the first is divided into two parts, will add considerably to the credit which Mr. Jones has long since obtained as an able and accurate Editor of Biography, and a Dramatic Critic.

The

The Volumes are inscribed :

"To His Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick, Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, &c.

"SIR, The very distinguished patronage which your Royal Highness has been pleased to bestow on the Fine Arts in this happy country; your princely munificence to that meritorious Institution, the Literary Fund; but more especially your late marked encouragement of the Drama, by condescending, in a conspicuous manner, to grace the erection of the new Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, and by allowing your Bust to form the subject of the Corporate Seal of the Subscribers to that in Drury Lane, will, it is hoped, plead my apology for having presumed, without your knowledge, to dedicate to your Royal Highness a publication which, I trust, will be found a useful accession to the dramatic department of literature.—Were I to deviate from the immediate subject of this Work, to contemplate the general tenour of your Royal Highness's administration of the Government of this United Kingdom, since your acceptance of the high office of Regent in consequence of the unhappy illness of your Royal Father, our most beloved and revered Sovereign, a wide field, indeed, would open to my view, and one in which I should delight to expatiate; but, however much disposed to engage in this pleasing task, I can only, upon the present occasion, adopt, as most expressive of my sense of your magnanimity and patriotism, the sentiments contained in a recent unanimous resolution of the Corporation of London, declaring "the deep and grateful sense entertained by the Court of your public virtues, and amiable and endearing qualities; of the purity of your constitutional principles, exemplified by your unvaried attachment to the rights and liberties of the people; of your exalted forbearance and moderation during the whole of your Royal Father's afflicting indisposition: and of your rare self-denial, in refusing to increase the national expenditure by any temporary addition to your state and dignity as Prince Regent: thus practically illustrating the union which must ever exist between the feelings of a great and patriot Prince, and the happiness of a free and loyal people."—That the Work which, with profound respect, I here inscribe to your Royal Highness, may, at some favourable opportunity, afford you a temporary and not an unwelcome relaxation from the cares of Empire, is the ardent wish of, your Royal Highness's most obedient and most humble Servant,

"*London, Dec. 1.* STEPHEN JONES."

Of the task which the present Editor has meritoriously performed, a better account cannot be given than in his own words :

"The influx of Dramatic Writings within the last thirty years has been so great, that the number of those recorded in the former edition of this work (1782) has been very nearly doubled in the present; which, however, is by no means to be considered as a mere continuation; for, nearly as much labour and research has been bestowed upon correcting throughout, and rendering more perfect, the portion of the work which had been before printed, as upon that part which may more legitimately claim to be considered as new.—A very great number of hitherto unknown or uncertain dates have by the exercise of unremitting diligence, been now ascertained; and many hundreds of erroneous dates have been rectified from actual inspection of the original editions. It is hoped, therefore, that whoever may hereafter have occasion to consult this catalogue, will not, where he may find that its dates differ from former authorities, too hastily conclude that they must therefore be wrong.—The Editor brought to this laborious undertaking the result of thirty years acquaintance with the early British Dramatists: his collectanea were, of course, numerous; yet there was an obvious necessity for his looking beyond their limits for materials that might enliven as well as enlarge and improve the Work. Upon Mr. Kemble, therefore, he took the liberty of calling, though scarcely personally known to him. The great courtesy and kindness that he experienced from that gentleman, and the liberality with which Mr. Kemble spontaneously offered the loan of his interleaved and corrected copy of the book, as well as the free use of any others in his matchless dramatic library, made an indelible impression on the mind of the Editor, who, before that time, had only had an opportunity of contemplating his public character, as the best living illustrator of our Country's Dramatists, and the ornament and honour of the British Stage.—To Mr. Kemble's kindness, therefore, this book stands greatly indebted; it also owes much to the obliging communications of James Bindley, esq. of the Stamp-office, and Joseph Clarke, esq. of Hull. Some useful hints, that were received too late to be adopted in the body of the work, but which contribute to improve the Appendices, were furnished by the Editor's much-esteemed friend Thomas Park, esq. F. S. A. the Rev. James Eyre, of Solihull, near Birmingham; the Rev. James Plumptre, B. D.,

B. D. Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge; and Philip Bliss, esq. Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford."

From so copious a fund, it would be easy to extract many well-written and entertaining articles. Amongst these we have particularly noticed the articles of Mr. Charles Bonner, Mr. Andrew Cherry, and Mrs. Inchbald; from which last we stop to transcribe an epitaph on that lady's husband (who was buried at Leeds) written by Mr. Kemble:

"Siste, Viator!

Hic sepeliuntur ossa

JOSEPHI INCHBALD, Histrionis;

qui æqualium suorum

in factis scenarum facile princeps evasit,
virtutisque in veris vitæ claruit exemplar.

Procul este, invida superstitio,
et malasuadens religionis turbidus
amor!

Vestris enim ingratis, hic lapis omnibus
prædicabit

quod in his hujus sacræ carceribus
vir recti semper tenax,

socius charus, in pauperes, pro re, benignus,

pater optimus, maritus fidelis,
societatis jurum in cunctis observantis-
simus,

otii gaudium, nec non seniorum
ornamentum,

expectans

de clementia Numinis immortalis,

æternâ frui felicitate

requiescit.

JOS. INCHBALD,

annum agens quadragesimum quartum

octavo Iduum Junii

mortem obiit

anno MDCCCLXXIX."

The mention of the Author of the above Inscription induced us to turn toward the article in which he is described; and we cannot, on every account, select a more proper specimen of the additional Lives.

"KEMBLE, JOHN PHILIP, beyond dispute the first tragedian of our times, was born at Prescott, in Lancashire, in the year 1757. He received the rudiments of letters at the celebrated Roman Catholic seminary of Sedgely Park, in Staffordshire; and here made so rapid a progress in his studies, and gave proofs of a taste for literature so uncommon at his early age, that his father was induced to send him to the University of Douay, for the advantage of an education that might qualify him for one of the learned professions. Whilst

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at college, he was already distinguished for that talent of elocution, which has since raised him to unrivalled eminence in the delivery of the compositions of our immortal Shakspeare. Having gone through his academical course with much reputation, Mr. Kemble returned to England, and, preferring the stage to every other pursuit, performed at Liverpool, York, and Edinburgh. — Of his merit or success as an actor, at that period, we have not heard; but his mind seems to have been always full of his profession; for, while at Liverpool, he produced a tragedy on the story of *Belisarius*; and at York, brought on the stage an alteration of *The New Way to pay Old Debts*, and also of *The Comedy of Errors*, named in the alteration *Oh! It's impossible!* He, about the same time, published a small collection of verses, under the title of *Fugitive Pieces*. They were juvenile productions, with which, we have been told, he was so much discontented when he saw them in print, that, the very day after their publication, he destroyed every copy of them that he could recover from the publisher, or elsewhere; though with more modesty, perhaps, than dispassionate decision; for we have heard, from a very good judge who had seen them, that, though not faultless, they were certainly characterized by vivid flashes of feeling and fancy. A copy of these birth-strangled poems was, it is said, sold lately for 3*l.* 5*s.* — Whilst at York, Mr. Kemble also tried a new species of entertainment in the theatre of that city, consisting of a repetition of the most beautiful odes from Mason, Gray, and Collins; of the tales of Le Fevre and Maria from Sterne; with other pieces in prose and verse; and in this novel and hazardous undertaking met with such approbation, that we have ever since been overrun by crowds of reciters, who want nothing but his talents to be as successful as their original. In Edinburgh, he delivered a lecture, of his own composition, on sacred and profane oratory, which, while it proved him a sound critick in his own profession, obtained him the reputation of refined taste among men of letters. From Edinburgh he was engaged to act in Dublin, where he remained two years, and where the attraction of his exertions, and the applause that rewarded them, are still so fresh in every body's remembrance, as not to need our expatiating on them. — Mr. Kemble appeared on the stage for the first time in London, at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 30th of September 1783, in the character of Hamlet. His reception

tion in the metropolis was highly favourable and encouraging, and his performance of the Danish Prince became even then the subject of universal discourse and approbation; yet he had not, till some seasons after, the opportunity of displaying his abilities in their complete extent; almost all the principal parts, both in tragedy and comedy, being at that time in the possession of Mr. Smith, on whose retirement, in 1788, Mr. Kemble was promoted to that decisive lead in the tragic path, which he has ever since maintained with increasing powers and popularity. — On the secession of Mr. King, Mr. Kemble became manager of Drury Lane Theatre. In this office, which he held uninterruptedly for eight years, he amply justified the discernment that had placed him in it, by the many material improvements which he made in the general conduct of the preparatory business of the stage, in the regular decorum of representation, in the impartial appointment of performers to characters suited to their real abilities, and in giving to all characters their true and appropriate costume. The departments of the painter and machinist were likewise objects of his constant attention; and to his study and exertions the drama is indebted for the present propriety and magnificence of its scenery and decorations. These essential improvements he still unremittingly supports: and, while they remain, they will at once give testimony to the good sense, the professional knowledge, and classical taste of their introducer, and lay our native drama under great obligations to him, for having raised it, in truth and splendour of representation, far above the competition of any other in Europe. — Mr. Kemble, at various times, during his management, has successfully prepared several of our old plays for performance, with alterations, more or less material, as modern manners might happen to require: and many new productions, particularly the plays of *Deaf and Dumb*, *The Stranger*, and the opera of *The Siege of Belgrade*, are, we have heard, much indebted to his friendly and skilful assistance. In 1794 he produced, at Drury Lane Theatre, a musical romance, called *Lodowick*, which was performed during a long succession of nights with very great and merited applause. In 1798 Mr. Kemble resigned the situation of manager of Drury Lane Theatre; but shortly after resumed, and held it till the end of the season 1800-1. In 1802 he visited the continent, for the liberal purpose of studying the French and Spanish stages, and of employing, for the improvement of our own theatre,

whatever he might find worthy of adoption among the foreign professors of the scenic art. After passing a twelve-month at Paris and Madrid, with very flattering marks of consideration in both those capitals, he returned home; and, having purchased a sixth part of the property of Covent Garden patent, &c. became manager of that theatre, where he has ever since continued indefatigably to discharge the multifarious and difficult duties of that arduous station. — This rapid sketch of Mr. Kemble's life might have been swelled to a very imposing bulk, by the insertion of some of those diverting and contradictory anecdotes respecting him, which lie scattered and forgotten in various obscure publications; but, as most of them that we have seen are only humorous traditions and ancient theatrical stories new-revived, stolen from the true owners, and by temporary ill-humour on recent occurrences, in which he was, unluckily, destined to play his part, set down, *mutatis nominibus*, to Mr. Kemble's account; and as the rest of them are, by the acknowledgment of their original propagator, the mere inventions of his own prolific imagination, we shall not condescend to abuse the reader's patience, or credulity, by reviving and giving them any currency. The poet shall not say of us,

‘Destroy his fib and sophistry;—in vain;
The creature's at his dirty work again.’

“Mr. Kemble having been so much the subject of public notice of various kinds, we have taken great pains to ascertain the accuracy of the account here given of him. The result of our inquiries has been a strong support of the declaration of the late excellent and judicious Isaac Reed: ‘I know not from what cause it has arisen (says he), but I think I have observed a more than common degree of inaccuracy in facts and dates relative to the stage.’” Immediately on the death of Mr. Quin, in 1766, a pamphlet was published, professing to be an account of his life, in which the fact of his having killed a brother actor was related; but so related, that no one circumstance belonging to it could be depended on,

Mr. Kemble never loses sight of his profession. While performing, he is ever attentive to the minutest circumstance, whether relating to his own part, or to the sentiments expressed by others who may be concerned in the scene; when off the stage, he is diligently engaged in the pursuit of whatever may be connected with the history or illustration of his art. He has therefore, at a prodigious expence, made an unrivalled collection of the dramatic works of British genius, and of books relative to the history of the stage; and during the long period of his management in the two winter theatres, the publick have been indebted to his researches into our antient drama for the revival of many pieces of acknowledged merit, which had been long neglected and almost forgotten; but which his very judicious alterations have contributed to restore to their merited popularity."

A List then follows, of 26 Dramas written, or altered for representation, by Mr. Kemble; and an admirable poetical picture of him, extracted from "The Stage," in a volume of "Verses on various Occasions by John Taylor, esq. 1795."

In turning over the volumes, we meet, among the new Lives, with several whom we have either personally known, or whose characters we respect. Among the latter class, we shall take two deceased Worthies:

"PESTELL, THOMAS, vicar of Packington, in Leicestershire, was author of an unpublished Latin comedy called *Versipellis*, 1631. See Mr. Nichols's valuable *History of Leicestershire*. — This worthy old man (says Mr. Nichols) appears to have tasted bitterly of the cup of affliction. From 1638 to 1640, we find him continually employed in preaching before the King, at Oatlands, and at the court; and in 1640 before 'the council of King and Lords at York.' In or before 1644 he resigned the vicarage of Packington to his son; whose name in that year first appears in the register. By a letter written to Sir George Gresley, about 1645, it appears that he had then 'long resigned his means of Packington to his eldest son; and had been robbed and plundered of goods (almost all) five several times, besides cattle.' The following particulars of him were communicated by his granddaughter, Mrs. Sarah Mugleston: 'I have heard my mother say, Mr. Pegg (which was the usurper's name) came into Packington Church, in time of divine service, with a troop of soldiers, with their pistols cocked, and held them

to my grandfather's breast when he was reading prayers. He said, 'Gentlemen, use no violence; here is none will resist you.' So they took away the Common-Prayer Book, and laid a ballad in its place. My grandfather went and sat with his wife and children, and heard Mr. Pegg read an account of all his faults, for which he was turned out, concluding, 'And so God has justly spewed him out of his mouth.' Mr. Pegg went then into the pulpit, and took his text, '*I AM* hath sent me unto you.' My grandfather was several times imprisoned for christening a child, and marrying, and for not keeping parliament feasts and thanksgiving days."

"TOWNLEY, JAMES, M. A. the second son of a merchant, was born in London in 1714, and received his education at Merchant Taylors' school, whence he was elected to St. John's college, Oxford. Soon after taking orders, he was chosen morning preacher at Lincoln's Inn chapel, and lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the East. He married, in 1740, Miss Jane Bonnin, of Windsor, descended from the Poyntz family, and related to the Dowager Lady Spencer, through whose patronage Mr. Townley obtained the living of St. Bennet, Gracechurch Street, London, and a vicarage in Essex. He afterwards became grammar-master to Christ's Hospital; and in 1759 was chosen high master of Merchant Taylor's school, in which office he died July 15, 1778, having been presented, in 1777, to a living in Wales by Bishop Shipley, to whom he was chaplain. Mr. Townley besides exemplifying every domestic virtue in the highest degree, was a most convivial companion, and a man of much literary ingenuity. He was the close intimate of Garrick, from whom he held for some years the valuable vicarage of Hendon, in Middlesex; and it is supposed, that many of Mr. Garrick's best productions and revivals partook of Mr. Townley's assisting hand. He was the long-concealed author of the celebrated farce of *High Life below Stairs*, in 1759, a piece which has held its reputation on the stage during fifty-two years, against all the variations of dramatic taste and literary caprice. Mr. Townley also (with Dr. Morell) materially assisted his friend Hogarth in his *Analysis of Beauty*; as Hogarth's erudition was wholly of the pencil. Mr. Townley, as a divine, was much admired. His manner of delivery was graceful, impressive, and energetic; the style of his discourses was correct, yet unstudied, and (what is the highest praise of sacred oratory) adapted to the understanding of a general auditory—
some

some single sermons only are in print. As a grammarian and tutor he has seldom been surpassed; and many of his pupils are now filling the highest stations in the three professions of law, physic, and divinity. In him were eminently blended the attainments of the Scholar and the demeanour of the Gentleman: his talents were considerable; and the publick, perhaps, have to regret that his successors have not given his works to the world. His dramatic productions were three Farces, 1. *High Life below Stairs*, 8vo. 1759. 2. *False Concord*, 1764, not printed. 3. *The Tutor*, 4to. 1765.— We question if all the pages of praise and compliment, justly bestowed upon that unequalled and immortal actor Garrick, can furnish an effusion of equal strength and point with the following by our author. — Within a few days of Garrick's departure, in 1764, for his continental tour, he was passing the evening with his friend Mr. T. and facetiously asked him if he had no poetic adieu ready; which, in a few minutes, produced the following:

When Garrick's steps the Alps have trod,
Prepar'd to enter mighty Rome;
The Amphitheatre shall nod,
And Roscius shudder in his tomb!"

The following poetical character of Mr. Townley was written by the late Mr. Bishop, who succeeded him as high master of Merchant Taylor's school, and was spoken by one of the youths (now the Rev. Mr. Gardner) on a public day, Oct. 29, 1778:

— 'For one lost friend
A tear will trickle, and a sigh ascend.—
Never did friend love more parental prove;
Never did father bear more friendly love;
Largely benevolent; minutely just;
Above disguise, because above distrust:
Sure, if he err'd, to err on candour's side; [pride;
And only proud, to show contempt of Frank, but not forward; without rigour, right; [polite.
With genius modest, and with truth Lively, yet liberal, his convivial joke;
Warm humour pointed it; good-nature spoke. [neat
Rich was his fancy: though unlabour'd, His phrase; and chaste, though comic, his conceit.
His wit was satire, by address disarm'd;
The manner won, ev'n whom th' attack alarm'd;
Save, when at vice—to vice alone a foe—
Full in the face of day, he aim'd his blow;—

Or sped, unseen, th' effectual shaft;
while Fame; [whose the claim."
That hail'd the triumph, knew not

If our limits permitted, we should gladly introduce the articles of Charles Dibdin, Andrew Cherry, Joseph Reed, Harry Rowe, Edward Thompson, Henry Woodward, &c. &c, which, with many others, are original, and curious.

We shall take a future opportunity of giving some specimens of Mr. Jones's Dramatic Criticism.

13. *Animadversions on the Bill for better Regulating Parish Registers, lately presented to, amended by, and printed by Order of, the House of Commons; and expected to be brought forward for the Sanction of Parliament, at the ensuing Session. By a Yorkshire Rector. 12mo.; pp. 25. Peacock, York.*

"ON perusing the Bill just described, the author of these Remarks could not but think, that several of its provisions are extraordinary in their nature, and would be pernicious in their consequences, while, at the same time, it would be ineffectual with regard to its professed object. He could not but think too, that a more general disapprobation of it would have been expressed, had not the measure been protected from general consideration by the apparently and comparatively uninteresting nature of its subject. Hence originated the following Animadversions, which are intended to state his reasons for these opinions, and to contribute towards awakening a becoming attention to the project in others. How far these strictures are just and deserving of their attention, others must judge. The writer confesses himself a disciple of that somewhat unpopular school, which inculcates, that the main business of a very large class of subjects with *Laws* is to obey them; and that, while at all times he readily undertakes what he conceives to be the highly-useful task of detecting the stratagems of *Jacobins* and *Heretics*, it is with the greatest reluctance he lifts a finger against any measure proceeding from a venerable member of our Senate. In conformity with these feelings, his first intention in the present case only was, to communicate his remarks to the publick through the medium of a Monthly Publication to which every friend of Government is under great obligations, and which could not be suspected of giving currency to objections advanced on slight grounds, or for opposition's sake. This writer does not, however, conceive it to be

be exceeding the privileges of British subjects, of the rank of those chiefly interested in the Bill in question, freely to remonstrate against any obnoxious measure before it be passed into a law. He supposes, on the contrary, that the intention of the House of Commons, (whose ultimate object, beyond all doubt, is truth and the public advantage) in early printing and circulating a Bill is, to elicit observation from those whose situations in life render them most familiar with its subject. He thinks, too, that there is much wisdom in attending to the precept contained in his motto, in meeting the evil in its incipient state. While his characteristic disposition to persuade his readers cheerfully to 'submit to every ordinance of man,' renders him more solicitous, that 'the powers which God has ordained' may enact no laws but such as he can defend with sound arguments, and a good conscience."

The first objection, and that one of the most material, is,

"That the Officiating Minister of every parish or chapelry shall, within ten days next afterward, *verify on oath, before a Civil Magistrate, the contents of the Register-Book*; under the penalty of being disqualified from exercising his ecclesiastical duties, for the space of three months, at the discretion of the Ordinary."

"This is an unnecessary degradation of the established teachers of religion in the eyes of the publick; an implication that, as a body, they are not men of veracity, whose word and subscription can be relied on; a putting them on a level with the lowest civil officers, and the retailers of beer and gin in their parishes, who are thus called annually to swear before a magistrate to their good behaviour in their respective stations; and, a placing them in other hands than those of their Ecclesiastical Superior, to whom they are properly amenable for the discharge of the duties of their functions."

The memoranda to be delivered by Dissenters is another serious objection.

"Is there a sufficient presumption, that because any persons whatever profess themselves Dissenters from the Established Church, their *simple affirmation* is deserving of being placed on the same footing with the *oath* of the *Regular Clergy*? Then, the sooner there are no such Establishment and Clergy the better. — Yet, so it is plainly intimated, and absolutely enacted in this Bill! The *unexamined, unauthenticated* Me-

morandums of *any individual, of any description* of Dissenters, are to be received and admitted as *legal evidence*, when copied by the clerk in the public office, while documents *subscribed by a Clergyman, and attested by his Churchwardens*, are refused this honour, and considered as of no authority whatever, unless they are also accompanied with the *Clergyman's Oath*! Is not such an enactment, at once, derogatory to the *Clergy and Ceremonies* of the Established Church? Does not this unceremonious method of legalizing the proof of transactions performed in contempt of the National Institutions, strongly countenance the opinion that our *Forms* of solemnizing matrimony, baptism, and burial, are *unnecessary*, and may well be dispensed with, whenever either economy or convenience shall so dictate? Could then the framer and amenders of this Bill well have devised any means which would, indirectly, reflect greater discredit on the Establishment and Clergy? Could they, under existing circumstances, act more impolitically? — The delivery of these Memorandums to the parish minister is left *optional* with Dissenters: a part of them is only required to certify *Intentions*! Thousands upon thousands of them must be handed from place to place on *loose scraps* of paper. These are specimens how well the scheme is adapted to promote '*uniformity*' and *universal accuracy*!"

Not to notice any other points;

"The Clergy further object, that the Bill in question would *deprive them of a portion of their accustomed and legitimate Fees*. It is enacted, that after the accomplishment of this project, 'it shall not be lawful for any Clergyman to make, give, or sign any Certificates of any entries in his Register-books.' (§. 22.) But, from time immemorial, for the extraction and signature of such Certificates, the Clergy have received certain perquisites and fees. These fees are usually specified in their *Terriers*, and are as much a portion of their legitimate profits as their glebe is. Hence, too, Clergymen have possessed the means of frequently obliging the poorer part of their parishioners, by gratifying their family curiosity, or serving their necessities, gratuitously. It has been stated, that 'the *curate* of a large parish in London receives at least 40*l.* per annum, from copies of Registers and Certificates.' In far more instances, however, 40*s.* will be nearer the amount of these annual receipts. These sums, it must be owned, may appear pitiful trifles to a Gentleman whose public services have been

been rewarded with many thousands a year; but to the poor Town-Rector, whose whole annual profits from his living do not exceed 80*l.* and these chiefly arising from small perquisites and fees, the most inconsiderable *privation* is an evil to be deprecated.—And never, surely, could any measure be less seasonable or reasonable than one which would in any degree curtail the present usual fees of the inferior and laborious Clergy. These fees having continued the same for a long course of years, while money has so exceedingly depreciated in value, and while the price of nearly every other species of labour has advanced accordingly, the Clergy frequently spend their time for less by the hour than the rustic in the fields, or Mr. John in the butlery. Not seldom do they perform three separate official services, on three several occasions, those of Private Baptism, Christening, and Churching, for *Sevenpence*! Not seldom, after numerous professional visits of a sick and dying parishioner, are they kept in humble waiting, (as few menial labourers will really submit to wait) at the funeral, for *Tenpence*! This curtailment would be more vexatious, if, as in the present case, while the *fee* is annihilated, the *labour*, in the very duty connected with it, is greatly increased. The cause for dissatisfaction would be at its height, if, as is also here the case, these ill-spared deprivations of fees, and additional unrewarded labours, should be devoted to the fattening with a 1000*l.* a year, of an useless lay Registrar. If, therefore, instead of curtailment their fees, our Superiors, in their wisdom, should see it fit to enact, that the customary Fees of the Clergy for attendance at Funerals, Weddings, and Churchings, and for Certificates of Registers, should be advanced in proportion to the depreciation of the value of money since they were last adjusted, they would, doubtless, greatly facilitate the object of a large class ‘of persons claiming to be entitled to’ a more suitable maintenance; and perform a service that would be otherwise, at least, of great individual ‘benefit and advantage.’”

After noticing some other hardships, the Writer very judiciously adds,

“Such are the bearings of the Bill before us on the Clergy, considered *as* Clergy. They will also, of course, equally with others participate its general inconveniences as members of the Community. Nor will these inconveniences be any trifling affair.—It is a fact incapable of being disputed, that the execution of this project would impose an additional *heavy Tax* on the

publick. It is provided, that the Commissioners of the Treasury shall issue 9000*l.* for the erection of an Office in each Province, one in London, and the other in York, to be the general Receptacles and Repositories of all the Register Books which at present exist in the Kingdom, and of all future ones, which, in their respective Provinces, are to be transmitted to them annually. Two thousand pounds a year are to be allowed as salaries to two Registrars General. Copies of the Act, and one set of Register Books, are to be sent to every Parish and Chapelry. Now, the number of our Parishes and Chapelries are about 12,000. Supposing, therefore, that on an average each of them has at present only 5 Register Books, which is, doubtless, within the number, the aggregate will be 60,000. The regular annual increase will be 36,000. But, for the suitable accommodation of this large and continually growing mass of Folios, each containing ‘ninety-six leaves,’ a far greater sum than 9000*l.* it is conceived, will immediately or very shortly be found necessary to be expended in buildings. There is indeed no guessing at the intolerable ultimate burden of the measure, as the collection would rapidly become enormous, and require an establishment accordingly. One circumstance in this improvement would be truly ridiculous, if those at whose expence it is supported were not too angry to laugh: Owing to the wonderful enactments that the smallest parishes and the largest must have books containing the same number of leaves, and that these Books must be transmitted to the general office annually, (§ 1, 5.) *nine-tenths*, at least, of what is thus so expensively accommodated and treasured up, will consist only of *blank leaves*!—And what, at the same time, will not be the immediate and perpetual increased annual burden to *Parishes*? Besides the 12,000 Iron Chests which would be wanted, *every Parish must annually provide 6 Register-Books* of the dimensions prescribed, 3 for the Office of the Registrar General, and 3 for that of the Ordinary. These books, my stationer assures me, would now cost 6*l.* This would be an additional expenditure of nearly 70,000*l.*, the present whole Register expences in most parishes not exceeding a few shillings. And how will these parishes feel (and they will be a great majority of the 12,000) which are compelled annually to waste their money in purchasing Register-Books to the extent of 1162 *Pages*, when *Twenty* of these pages, and in many instances less than half this number, will amply contain all which they have to register?

register? Will not such persons begin to doubt the evidence of all their senses, that they are in *England*?—The increased expence to *Individuals* and *Parties* by whom *Certificates* may be wanted, will be enormous: very probably nearly twentyfold. Supposing, and this is a moderate supposition, that on an average, for all purposes, and of all kinds, 20 *Certificates* are wanted annually in each parish; and supposing that in Postage, Agencies, and Stamp, each *Certificate* should, instead of one shilling, its present usual price, cost 11s. this would be an annual increase of expenditure amounting to 120,000*l.* The part of this sum which terminated in the clear profits of additional Stamps would indeed tend to reimburse the funds of the treasury, but it would not hence cease to be a burden on this class of *Individuals*. The probability, however, is, that the magnitude of their expence would very considerably lessen the demand for *Certificates*, and, at once, prove an insurmountable inconvenience to many poor *Individuals*, and disappoint the hopes of the calculator."

14. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, the Common Council of the City of London, and the City Officers, on Sunday, the 6th of January 1811, being the Day appointed for administering the Ho'y Communion to the Members of the Corporation. By the Rev. William Lucas, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*

THIS is the first of a Sett of Civic Sermons by a respectable Veteran, whom we have before had the pleasure both of hearing and noticing in a similar situation. (see vol. LXII. pp. 257, 929; vol. LXIII. p. 58.)

From Gen. xlvii. 8. Mr. Lucas deduces some admirable lessons for the proper employment of time.

"The labours, the cares, the follies, the disappointments, the miseries, of one year are past; some of their consequences are still felt, while others exist but in remembrance; and though, like the fig-tree mentioned in the parable, many of us, I fear, have but cumbered the ground—the Lord of the vineyard, instead of exterminating, has let us 'alone this year also.' The application is easily made."

"How old art thou? said Pharoah. The question naturally sprang from the

appearance of the hoary Patriarch. And it is a question which I now earnestly beseech every individual of this audience to put to himself."

The duties of Rulers of the State, and of the Civil Magistrate, are neatly pointed out; and from the *political*, Mr. Lucas thus descends to the *domestic* relation:

"There is a father, in moderate circumstances, surrounded by a numerous family, totally dependent upon his industrious exertions. He feels his situation in all its force: idleness is not his characteristic: reflecting that the Almighty hath constituted him the natural supplier of their wants, he is cautious not to acquire habits of indolence: and, sensible that God inspects his conduct, he labours to procure the temporal establishment of every child, which the Universal Parent has given him. Prompted by an honest and justifiable spirit, he shrinks from the idea, that these objects of his warmest affection should be the mean and abject dependants upon the bounty of strangers; and when his laudable efforts are blessed with success, he considers his wise employment of time as richly rewarded by the prosperity and happiness of his family. But change the scene—imagine him slothful in his secular employments; postponing till to-morrow the business of to-day; and negligent in securing those advantages which a bountiful Providence presents; and which, without any impeachment of his integrity, he might have embraced; want, like an armed man, assails him; he loses the confidence of his employers; for who can possibly confide in the idle and inattentive? and when he dies, perhaps, leaves his poor neglected offspring a burden on the community."

15. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. on Wednesday the 20th of March 1811, being the Day appointed by his Majesty to be observed as a General Fast.*

AFTER illustrating an important Prophecy relative to the Coming of Christ, and the dispersion of the Jews; the Preacher thus applies his observations to the solemnity of the day:

"If God has made such a terrible example of that refractory people, it must surely be concluded, that we of this nation, who seem to have hardened ourselves in our transgressions, may reasonably expect some such severe chastise-

chastisements as were inflicted upon them, and which, for our admonition as well as theirs, are still upon record. Few people, says an excellent writer, have their fate particularly foretold by Prophets like the Jews, nor, indeed, as to the time, the manner, and all the circumstances preceding and succeeding, can such predictions be made, unless divinely revealed. But, in general, without the spirit of prophecy, it is no difficult matter to perceive when cities and kingdoms are tending towards their final period and dissolution. There are as certain tokens and symptoms of a consumption in the body politic, as in the body natural. I would not presage ill of my country—but when we consider the many heinous and presumptuous sins of this nation; the licentiousness and violation of all order and discipline; the daring insolence of robbers infecting our streets, and, in desperate gangs, setting at defiance even the civil power; the avarice and profusion of all ranks and degrees among us; the luxury, gaming, and dissoluteness in high life; the laziness, drunkenness, and debauchery, in low; and, above all, that bare-faced ridicule of all virtue and decency, and that scandalous neglect, and, I wish I could not say, contempt, of all public worship and religion; when we consider these things, these signs of the times, the most sanguine of us all must tremble at the natural and probable consequences. God give us grace, that we may know, at least in this our day, the things which belong unto our peace, before they are hid from our eyes. Never may such blindness happen to us as befel the Jews, but may we seek the Lord while he may be found, and call upon him while he is near; and return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon us, and to our God, and he will abundantly pardon!"

16. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. on Sunday the 5th of May 1811, being the first Sunday in Easter Term. (Heb. iv. 13.)*

17. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. on Sunday, the 16th of June, 1811, being the first Sunday in Trinity Term. (Job. xxvii. 5, 6.)*

These are two orthodox Discourses from the good old School of sound learning and serious reflection, well applied to the respectable Audience to which they were delivered.

18. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. on the 28th of September, 1811, before the Election of a Lord Mayor.*

THIS is the worthy Chaplain's concluding Discourse; and, in conformity to antient custom, consists principally of advice to the Livery on the choice of their Chief Magistrate, with a glance at the character of the Lord Mayor who is retiring from that important office.

After an exposition of 1 Pet. ii. 13, 14, Mr. Lucas proceeds,

"The punishment of evil-doers, and the praise of them that do well, is the end of government—the office of all magistrates, 'whether of the King as supreme, or of governors, as those that are sent by him.' This is an expression particularly accommodated to the Roman Empire, which was divided into many provinces, each having a governor sent it by the Emperor at Rome: the supreme magistrate, or sovereign, being not every where present, and less capable, indeed, of being so, as the government is larger, is obliged to delegate his authority to inferior officers, and magistrates, who, in their several places, are to supply the absence of their sovereign, and to do within the limits of their respective commissions, whatever he himself would do, could he be personally present. And here too we see a resemblance between the political and natural body, in which latter, the heart spreads itself, by its arteries, through all the parts of it, and thus supplies its remotest regions with the requisite quantities of blood and juices. And, in like manner, the brain, perpetuating itself in its nerves, diffuses a sensibility through the whole fabrick. It is by means of these subordinate magistrates, that every part of the nation has a near recourse to justice and protection; and, particularly, in large cities, like this, where there is a great confluence of people, the wisdom of our constitution has provided, that each of them should be a little community in itself, within the great one of the whole kingdom, supplied with a magistracy of its own, who, without loss of time, are empowered to redress such things as require immediate remedy, to correct and punish the smaller sort of offenders, and to suppress, imprison, and deliver over to a higher tribunal, the more flagrant criminals. They are intrusted, in a great measure, with the morals of a district, that is, the roots and foundations of its prosperity. Debauchery, blasphemy,

blasphemy, and idleness, which is the mother of all vices, are wholly within their jurisdiction. And that these good ends of government may be more effectually attained, our governors are not such as the text mentions, 'sent us by the King.' They, indeed, act by his commission and authority; for there, by our laws, the whole majesty and authority of the kingdom is lodged; but we have the privilege (and a proud one it is) of choosing our own magistrates from among ourselves; consequently, persons, who are particularly interested in their own respective governments, and therefore must be supposed well affected to their prosperity; persons, who are well known to their electors, and who, therefore, by their private characters, are able to give some security for their public conduct—men heartily attached to our happy establishment in church and state—men of honesty and integrity—men of courage and firmness, who dare to do what is right, and have no private interests to draw them from it. Such men, for instance, as your present Chief Magistrate, who, by discharging, with unwearied assiduity, and acknowledged ability, the judicial part of his high office, has acted agreeably to the institution of magistracy, for the punishment of evil-doers, and for the security or protection of them that do well. Nor is this all the praise that he deserves. His punctuality and condescension—his strict impartiality and princely magnificence—but I need not expatiate; the acclamations of his fellow-citizens, having repeatedly placed him far above the want of my encomiums."

19. *Poems, Rural and Domestic.* By William Hersee. Small 8vo, pp. 176. Longman and Co.

In expressing his gratitude to "the beneficent friends whose names reflect honour on the List of Subscribers," Mr. Hersee says,

"I cannot but feel deeply sensible of the inferiority of those trifles which I now presume to offer to the world, and be fully aware how slender a claim I have to the name of a poet: but if the effusions of a youth born in an humble cottage, and bred at the plough, unblest by the smiles of fortune, debarred from every advantage of education, and instructed only by the village matron; if these are entitled to the notice, and may claim the patronage of an indulgent public; I have every reason to hope that the unfavourable circumstances under which they are produced

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will at least shield my little volume from ridicule, and protect it from the severity of criticism. Should it, however, prove unsuccessful, and find little acceptance beyond the circle of a few partial friends, it is perhaps an event which ought not to have been wholly unexpected; and, when every circumstance is considered, I shall probably have no right to complain."

A young Writer, thus diffidently introducing a first production, is certainly entitled to indulgence; but the Poems of Mr. Hersee have a stronger claim. They are beyond mediocrity; and they are evidently the production of a strong and ingenuous mind, without the least tincture either of enthusiasm or immorality. [See p. 159.]

The "Cottage Picture," and "The Influence of early Affection," are the largest of the Poems, and possess considerable merit. The "Village Schoolmistress" also is creditable to the Author's feelings. But we shall take a specimen or two that are short:

"ODE

Written by Moonlight,

In the City of Chichester.

"Hail, thou fair orb! bright lamp of silent night!

Empress supreme of midnight's shining train!

In silver rays of mildly-beaming light

How welcome thou upon the trackless plain!

But not less welcome to my pensive mind
While on this City's walls I sit reclin'd.

Yon antient dome and high cathedral tower

Look solemn rising to my lonely view;
The heavy bell tolls out night's latest hour,

And slowly on the tombs descends the [dew:
Here let me pause, and gaze upon the scene;

A moral lesson awfully serene!

Upon this very spot, where I now stand,
With eyes uplifted to yon spangled arch,
How oft, perhaps, has pensive Collins
plann'd [tur'd march!

Some ode sublime! or pac'd in rap,
And often too upon this sacred ground
The poet mus'd, while wrapt in thought
profound!

"Within the cloister'd walls, or lofty
aile," [fire;

With frenzied look, and bosom all on
Perchance he walk'd; or round the soaring
pile

Aloud re-echo'd his enchanting lyre!

That

That heav'nly lyre which now no more
will breathe,
For oh! its master lies yon turf beneath!
"In worldly life the hapless days he
knew [pow'r;
Of wayward fortune's hard and fickle
Her bright and sunny days to him were
few, [pest hour:
And ere they shone he saw her tem-
But now he rests: and honouring his
name, [fame."
Pure sculpture witnesses the Poet's
"On hearing the Organ and Choir in
Chichester Cathedral.

"Hark! how the organ grand and
solemn peals!
Join'd by the vocal musick's sacred notes
The sound along each aisle melodious
floats, [steals!
And thro' the melting soul sublimely
In human words, oh! how can be ex-
prest [breast!
The thrilling raptures that pervade my
And, as the list'ning ear each note
attends, [combine
The lofty walls and figur'd dome
To fill the mind with energy divine;
While now! in whispers soft the music
ends!
Oh! how enchanting is the solemn scene
To guiltless minds, pure, happy, and
serene!"

" EPITAPH

On WILLIAM BANKS; who was killed, by
a fall from a chaise, the 11th May,
1809, aged 21 years.

"O ye on pleasure bent, in spirits gay,
Here learn how short may be the happiest
day! [ful heart
Beneath this tomb lies one, whose youth-
Bore in attractive joy, a feeling part;
A gen'rous open mind, untried by care,
And candour, spoke his ev'ry action
fair: [rise,
Yet these avail'd not—morning saw him
With health and pleasure sparkling in
his eyes; [his breath;
The ev'ning came—joy claim'd no more
Alas! one moment clos'd his eyes in
death. [tear,
Reflect, ye youths! as starts the pensive
That you, like BANKS, may fill an early
bier!"

20. *The Widow and her Orphan Family.*
An Elegy. By Miss Stockdale. 8vo.
pp. 19. Stockdale.

THIS little Poem, written with the
laudable motive of assisting a dis-
tressed and meritorious Family was
originally printed, we are informed,
in "The Morning Post."

"The interest it excited was so un-
usually great, that the large number
printed of that paper, appearing in
no respect adequate to gratify the
public curiosity, and fears being enter-
tained that the disappointment thereby
created might injure the Charity, are
reasons that induce Miss Stockdale to re-
publish it in the present form.—In con-
sequence of numberless inquiries, she will
just add, that the humble, but worthy
character, *Jonathan Diaper*, whose death
was the origin of this poetical effusion,
was a Mill-maker and Smith."

"A most melancholy scene, of which
I was an eye-witness, was the origin of
this little affecting Narrative: the Truth
of which the Benevolent may readily as-
certain, by application to the respectable
and afflicted Widow herself—Mrs. Dia-
per, No. 4, Feathers-court, nearly op-
posite Dean-street, High-Holborn."

"It may not be amiss to inform the
Publick, that their Charity will be en-
tirely appropriated, by Miss Stockdale,
to the benefit of the Widow and Or-
phans; without the *smallest diminution*,
for the expences of printing, advertising,
&c."

We will not anticipate the Reader's
curiosity by any extract from a
Poem so disinterestedly published.

21. *Poems, in the English and Scottish*
Dialects. By William Ingram. Aber-
deen; printed for the Author, by D.
Chalmers and Co.; 12mo. pp. 126.

THIS volume contains twenty-
eight Poems on a variety of sub-
jects, the production of a writer who
possesses a considerable degree of
poetical merit, sound morals, and a
feeling heart.

"He flatters himself that criticism
will spare its severity, when it is known,
that, secluded as he is from the world,
he could have but little opportunity of
studying the manners of polished life;
and only such scenes as have presented
themselves in a rural retreat were within
the sphere of his observation."

Let the Reader judge.

" TO A REDBREAST.

"Keen blows the joyless winter day;
Come, little mourner, come away:
Fear not in me to find a foe,
For I respect the pang of woe.

"The cheerful strains that warm'd thy
breast
By chilling want are now suppress'd:
Then welcome to my peaceful shed,
Sweet little bird, with bosom red.

"The

"The God of nature who protects
All things that live, perhaps directs
Thee to approach my humble door,
The boon of pity to implore.

"While snows descend on every tree,
The grove affords no joy to thee.
Come, daily come; nor be afraid,
Sweet suitor, to accept my aid.

"Nought but the urgent call of want
Could make thee seek the cheer I grant:
A shelter from the bitter blast,
And one poor crumb to break thy fast.

"While thus I view thy bosom panting,
Ne'er in my breast be pity wanting.
Beneath my roof thy refuge take,
And freely share my oaten cake.

"Though I have little here to give,
That little more than bids thee live;
It makes thee happy, and I spy
A grateful glow adorn thine eye.

"Fear not, poor stranger, well I know
'Tis hard to face the drifting snow;
And how my heart with rapture glows,
To thank the friend who kindness shows.

"For oft have I been called to mourn
Hard trials in this dark sojourn:
Yet in the day of deepest sorrow
Hope gilds the prospect of to-morrow.

"Spring will return in yonder grove;
Restor'd to liberty and love,
Methinks I hear thee, from the thorn,
Sing matins to the rising morn.

"O had I thus the power to grant
Assistance to the child of want;
To rescue those mischance has cast
Hungry to 'bide the biting blast!

"But God, who marks each worthy aim,
Knows that the feelings are the same,
Which prompt me now to interpose,
Sweet suppliant, to relieve thy woes.

"Nor spurn, ye great, this humble deed:
To you a nobler task's decreed;
The boon of charity extend,
And prove yourself the *poor man's* friend.

"Prove your nobility of birth;
Make him your debtor while on earth;
Give him protection, food, and love;
Make him your advocate above."

"TO MY AULD COAT.

"Farewell! Farewell! long hast thou
worn, [torn,
Though thread-bare, clouted now, and
A trusty servant, e'en and morn,
To me thou 'st been;
And gratefu' still I winna scorn
My guid auld frien'.

"A bield thou wast in stormy weather;
And mony a blast we've brav'd together;
And mony a time did I consider,
With dowie mane,
What way I wad procure apither,
Whan thou wast gane.

"I ne'er was fond of being braw,
And poets maun na offer fa'
To cast their duddy claise awa',
When they turn bare;
Their thralldom aften is na sma',
Ere they get mair.

"Ance on a day I was right vain
To countenance thee as my ain,
And to protect thee frae the rain,
Wi' jerkin blue,
That stormy weather might na stain
Thy glossy hue.

"Corroding time! thy tooth devours
The brazen walls of massy towers,
And levels potentates and powers
To low estate;
Nor strength nor beauty here insures
A better fate.

"Since the best things decay and rot,
Need I repine that my auld coat,
Is doom'd to share the common lot,
And yield to time:
Like it I soon shall be forgot—
Far a' my rhyme."

22. *The History of Aberdeen; containing an Account of the Rise, Progress, and Extension of the City, from a remote period to the present Day; including its Antiquities, Civil and Ecclesiastical State, Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce; an Account of the See of Aberdeen, and the two Universities; with Biographical Sketches of Eminent Men connected with the Bishoprick and Colleges.* By Walter Thom, Author of *Sketches on Political Economy, &c. &c.* In Two Volumes 12mo. Printed by D. Chalmers and Co. for A. Stevenson.

THOUGH Mr. Thom modestly observes, that "the authors of such works can lay little claim to that merit which is the basis of literary reputation, as their labours are of an humble cast, and require only the exertion of industry;" we take the liberty to add, that such publications are in general acceptable.

The "Description of the Chanonry in Old Aberdeen, in the years 1724 and 1725, by William Orem, Town Clerk of Aberdeen," published in 1782, as the Third Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," is unfortunately no longer to be obtained; and is by no means so comprehensive as the present volumes; in the first of which, the General History of the Country is agreeably interwoven with that of Aberdeen; and in the second, the Local History brought down to the present period, is judiciously and statistically illustrated.

"The most prominent events in the history of Scotland, since the era of the Revolution, are, the union of the two kingdoms, and the rebellions in 1715 and 1745. The first event, so beneficial to both countries, consolidated the British empire, by identifying the interests of two nations formerly hostile; and the two last, preserved the liberties of the people; as they destroyed the hopes of an arbitrary race of kings, whose maxims were despotic; and secured the house of Brunswick in the possession of the throne, on the principles of a free government.—The British constitution has justly merited and obtained the unqualified approbation of both natives and foreigners; and has frequently been the theme of their praise, or the subject of their admiration. The security of property, and the protection of individual right, are the basis on which the prosperity of this country has been reared: and while we preserve entire the constitution, as established in 1688, the wealth and happiness of the nation must progressively increase. The blessing of freedom being equally diffused among all classes of society, the exertions of industry are promoted by the certainty of enjoyment; and accordingly, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, have rapidly advanced."

"The harbour of Aberdeen, from being much exposed to the North-east wind, and terminating a long extent of sandy coast, is liable to be blocked up to a certain extent, or, in other words, a bar is formed, that prevents the entrance of ships of large dimensions. To preserve the commerce of the town, the citizens have been ever anxious to diminish the bar by every expedient in their power, and also to render the harbour more commodious, by deepening and cleansing it."

An Act for that purpose was obtained in 1773; in consequence of which "the new pier was erected; a noble monument of the spirit, enterprise, and opulence of the town."

Describing the Marischal College, and the School, Mr. Thom observes,

"The advantage of education to every member of the society requires no illustration; but it is of more importance to the poor man than to the rich, as in the career of life, it is necessary for him to counterbalance the influence of the opulent by knowledge, which conveys power. In a national point of view, it is also of the utmost consequence to educate the lower classes of the community, as they will then be qualified for a

greater number of employments—to the increase of the comforts and conveniences of the whole society; and frequently, extraordinary talents have been rescued from oblivion by means of education, which certainly fixes in the mind many valuable principles of religion, morals, and politics."

"In Aberdeen there are about 26 places for public worship. The most conspicuous are the presbyterian or established churches; the episcopalian, Scotch and English; and the Roman Catholic. As to the others, they are all distinguished by appropriate names, which are known to those who preach in them, and, perhaps, to the more intelligent of their hearers. They are all of the church of Christ, but differ about some points of doctrine, or ceremonies, which it would be difficult to explain.

"*East and West Churches.*—These are called the *Town's*, and are fine Gothic buildings. St. Nicholas Church was built in the year 1482, and is said to have possessed an air of grandeur and simplicity, which both charmed and awed the spectator. The middle aisle was wide and lofty; the arches very high; and the piers light and well turned. It was in danger of falling, and was pulled down in the year 1743, that the present West Church might be built on its site.

"The East Church is a fine Gothic building; 86 feet in length, to the breast of the altar.

"St. Paul's Chapel stands on the West side of the Gallowgate, where divine service is performed according to the rites of the church of England. It was built in the year 1721, and is 20 feet long, and 30 feet broad, and has an aisle on the North side, 36 feet in front, and 21 feet backward. The galleries are eleven feet eight inches above the floor of the chapel. In the centre of the roof is a handsome cupola, about nine feet in diameter, and covered with glass. There are two clergymen appointed to this chapel, who are supported by the seat-rents, collections at the doors, and some funds arising from donations.—St. Andrew's Chapel, which belongs to Bishop Skinner, is situated in Longacre. It is a large house, and well filled by a numerous body of Scotch episcopalians. This sect has also another chapel in Golden-square, a little to the West of Union-street, which is a neat house, with a small but elegant steeple on the North-west end. Each of these three chapels has an organ; which is a great improvement to their psalmody. In the presbyterian churches, organs have not been admitted: the attempt to introduce them was made at Glasgow, but the fanatics

natics opposed it, and the General Assembly sanctioned their folly. The more rational part of the presbyterians would have no objections to see organs in their churches; but the ignorant, who are numerous and bigoted, would think the introduction of organs an approach to popery, which they are taught to consider as the worst of all religious establishments.—The Roman Catholic Chapel is situated at the North extremity of Castle-street, and is attended by a very genteel congregation."

The Chapter on "Incorporated Trades" is interesting and amusing.

"The trades of Aberdeen are incorporated into one body, which consists of the following seven branches, viz. *Hammermen, Bakers, Wrights and Coopers, Tailors, Shoemakers, Weavers, and Fleshers*. One convener presides over the whole; but each has a deacon, and other officers, respectively, for its government, and the management of the affairs of the trade. One of the established ministers of the town is elected patron, and invested with certain powers of superintendence, in compliance with the mortification of Dr. Guild, who was a liberal benefactor to the corporations*."

"Literature and the Arts" furnish, as might be expected, an ample portion of natives of Aberdeen, who have done honour to their birth-place.

"Of the men of learning and genius who have studied or taught in either King's or Marischal College, were we to give but even abbreviated notices, it would occupy a space far beyond the limits, which must be unavoidably assigned to such a department in a work of this description. In times comparatively modern, many have been sent from these seminaries, in various capacities, to different quarters of the globe, whose genius and intelligence, in every branch of science, would do honour to any age or country. Merely to name a Blackwell and a Campbell, who occupied, in succession, the Principal's chair in Marischal College; the late Principal John Chalmers, Dr. Reid, the venerable and learned Professor Thomas Gordon, his grandson, Professor Scott, Dr. Dunbar, and Mr. John Leslie, Greek professor, all of King's College, and to add to these that of Duncan, Fordyce, and Gerard, with those of Skene, senior and junior, as well as the elder and younger Beatties, —were only to call to the recollection of those who knew the men, and have read such of their works as have been pub-

lished, the talents they possessed, and those energies of character by which each was peculiarly distinguished. About 50 years since, most of these gentlemen were members of a literary and philosophical society, who held regular meetings, in which subjects in the various departments of science were critically discussed. — Of the gentlemen who at present so worthily fill the different offices, as professors in either college, it is more the province of the historian of an after-period to record that merit which, in them, is so justly acknowledged. We cannot, however, avoid retracing our steps, by going a little back to record some particulars of that family, to whom was allotted no slender portion of that genius and ardour for the improvement of science, which distinguish the name of GREGORY. With them genius, and a love of science, appears to have been a species of entailed inheritance."

The Reader will not repent accompanying Mr. Thom in his concise history of the Gregory family, and of Mr. Gibbs the famous Architect.

"Aberdeen has a title to be eminently proud of her *Jameson*, appropriately called the *Apelles of Scotland*, the pupil of Rubens, and fellow student with Vandyck, at Antwerp, under that great master."

This interesting Painter shall be duly noticed in a future Number.

23. *Phædri Fabulæ, in usum Scholarum expurgatæ; cum Notis Anglicis. Studio C. Bradley, A. M. Londini: In Ædibus Valpianis; veneunt apud Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, et Brown; pp. 93.*

THIS volume, illustrated by short English notes, is creditable both to the Editor and the Printer.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are obliged to T. C. of Canterbury, for his hints; but cannot adopt them.

In answer to T. B. we have never seen (and we cannot answer for others) the "Sermons on Church Union, by Rev. E. DAVIES, Author of Celtic Researches."

E. (of Guernsey) requests to be informed whether the family named Hephell, *alias* Hephall, or Hephale, was seated in England before the coming of the Normans, or whether it came in with the Conqueror; also what is the Coat of Arms of that family, and at what period the original branch of it became extinct.

Remarks on the *Phœnissæ* of Euripides, as edited by Mr. Burges, in our next; with R. JONES; SCRUTATOR OXONIENSIS; R. S.; CANTABRIGIENSIS; B. D. &c.

SELECT

* "Dr. Shirrefs' Life of Dr. Guild, p. 39."

SELECT POETRY.

DIALOGUS

*Inter CLARENDONIANUM et MUSAM cujus
Statua è Culmine Ædium CLARENDONIA-
NARUM vento vehemente dudum dejecta fuit.*

MUSA.

ἄρτι τέχνης δόξη ὡς ὑψίσθρονος περιλάμπον,
ὑμείρων δὲ ναῦ κοσμὸν ἔδωκα Φιλόν.
πολλάκις ὡς εἶδον πομπὰς καὶ Πύλλαδος
ἄθλα,
τούς νεαροὺς δὲ τροφούς καὶ ποτὶ αἰέταις
Ὀξονίων ρείθροις μελοποιεῖν εἶδον αἰοδούς·
νῦν δὲ μ' οὐλομένη λαίλαπος εἴλε βία,
πεῖμαι δ' ἀγροίκου στυγερὸν Βορέας τροπαῖον,
ὅς κ' ἐπὶ ΤΑΙΣ ΜΟΥΣΑΙΣ χεῖρα
βαρεῖαν ἔχει·

CLARENDONIANUS.

μούσας δ' οἰχομένας μὴ σήματα ταύθ'
ἀπέδειξε,
λειπουσάσ τε βροτῶν ἐχθρὰν ἀτασθαλίαν;
ΔΗΜΟΒΟΡΟΥ κλύει στυγερὸς σπινόισσα
δριάμβους,
κλύει Ἑυρώπη, — τέρπεται ὄξυς ἈΡΗΣ
τέκνοις στυγερῇ ἀναπάλλων αἱματοῖσσαν·
αὐτῶν μὲν μόλπην μαρναμένων γε βοᾷ
βρίθει, στυγερῇ δὲ μινυθαδίας κενέουσιν
ἐνθαδὲ συγχέεται λείψανα —

MUSA.

— ἀλλὰ, φίλοι,
θαρσεῖτ', ὑμετέρων τέμενος μὴν ἀμφι βέ-
βηκε [Κλέος.
ΦΟΙΒΟΣ, καὶ ΜΟΥΣΩΝ ἀθανάτων τὸ
J. WEETMAN,

THE VICARAGE SEQUESTERED.

OUR Vicarage, though small, is snug and
warm; [Church from harm!
Two hundred clear — Heav'n keep the
Were mine the gift — from all the cassock'd
tribe
I'd chuse the humble man that I'll describe.
A plain good Priest, scarce for a Rector
fit, [less wit;
With common sense, small learning, and
Who never studied heathen Greek at Col-
lege, [knowledge;
Yet wise in that which passeth worldly
Well skill'd a village flock in peace to keep,
And better pleas'd to feed than shear his
sheep;
With simple cunning and persuasive art,
Before he preach the word, to win the
heart;
With decent mirth to temper pious la-
bours, [neighbours;
And manners — not to shame his country

One who perhaps long tost on life's rough
ocean, [promotion;
Has sometimes ask'd, but never reach'd
And, wearied out with tugging at the oar,
Would gladly anchor on some friendly
shore;

Well pleas'd with us to pass declining age,
And end in peace his earthly pilgrimage.
And when he falls, may still a Priest succeed
To lead the flock as ———'s * self would
lead.

So shall our humble Parish ne'er be curs'd
To see the Portrait I have drawn revers'd.

R. SURTEES.

SPRING.

HAIL, genial Spring! sweet season of
delight!

At thy return all Nature smiles serene;
Fair blooms the landscape on the ravish'd
sight, [scene.

And new-born glories heighten ev'ry
Thy gentle Zephyrs, breathing o'er the
floods, [chains,

Dissolve the North-wind's adamantine
And chase fell Winter from our native
woods, [plains!

To Alpine hills, or Zembla's frozen
From yonder grove, where late tempestuous
driv'n [spray;

Loud howl'd the blast o'er many a leafless
Soft on each whisp'ring gale upborne to
heav'n [lay.

In strains melodious swells the grateful

No ruthless gunner with un pitying eyes
Now spreads wide havock thro' the echo-
ing meads; [flies,

But, free as air, each feather'd songster
Where pleasure beckons, or where fancy
leads.

Soon as, deep ting'd with orient streaks
of red, [ing dawn,

The blushing East proclaims approach-
The Skylark warbling leaves his grassy
bed, [morn.

And springs exulting on the wings of
Yes, halcyon spring! thy blessings uncon-
fined

Thro' all creation varied charms impart;
Hush to sweet rest the passion-ruffled
mind, [heart.

And whisper pleasure to the drooping
Say who could view the glorious scenes
around, [teous hand,

Nor breathe warm praises to His boun-
Who scatters plenty o'er the verdant
ground, [land!

And pours such blessings on a smiling

* The reader may fill the blank with the
name of his own Parish Priest, if he is on
good terms with him, or with that of any
other non-eminent Divine.

Whether—

Whether at eve my wandering footsteps
tread [blows,
Where forests wave in every gale that
Or where, slow winding thro' the flowery
mead, [flows:
In gentle murmurs soft the streamlet
Parent of good ! alike my soul adores
The matchless bounty each fair scene
displays ; [soars
And, fir'd with rapture, high exulting
In joyful hymns of gratitude and praise !
Islington, March 7. J. A—r.

AN IMITATION OF THE FIRST ODE OF
HORACE.

Addressed to a Friend.

O THOU whose ancestry we trace
Through many a once-distinguished
race,
And, better far than rank or birth,
Still more conspicuous for thy worth,
My honour'd patron, faithful friend,
Whom but to know is to commend ;
Awhile with me the follies scan
Of that capricious creature Man :
And mark how various are the ways
Which lead to pleasure, power, and praise.
To some 'tis all their pride and care
To sport a Curricie and Pair ;
And if they turn a corner neatly,
Their reputation's fixed completely.
Th' experter Jehus of the land,
Dash thro' the streets with Four-in-hand !
Enthron'd on high in fancied state,
Surpassing all that's good and great,
On glowing wheels with speed they go,
And mock the gaping crowd below.
To guide with skill each foaming steed,
Is nobler than the victor's meed.
Thus as in Fashion's train they move,
And envy not the gods above,
Ev'n I, to humble Gig consign'd,
Can raise the Dust, tho' not the Wind.

One in the Senate takes his stand
Amidst the Ministerial band,
Expecting that the force of words
Will lift him to the House of Lords ;
Or, if it better serve his end,
Proclaims himself the People's Friend,
Who, fickle as the wind and weather,
Alas ! too rarely hang together.

But, lo ! there goes a Rogue in Grain,
Whose Barns can scarce his hoards con-
tain ;

Depending on a prosperous sale,
Should the next harvest chance to fail.

The man whom nought on earth can
charm

Beyond his snug Paternal Farm,
In vain you'd tempt to cross the main
And all the wealth adventurers gain.

The Merchant tir'd of stormy seas,
Resolved to end his days in ease,
To his spruce villa comes down
Within the smoke and noise of town,
And *Rue in Urbe* his own.

But times are hard, and taxes high,
He dreads the thoughts of poverty,
And, willing still to increase his store,
Riggs his neglected bark once more.

Some to the Nightly Club resort,
To drink their Punch, or choice old Port ;
Or half the day they'll booze about,
With bottled Ale, and Whitbread's Stout,
Reclining in some poplar shade,
For City contemplation made.
Whether by Thames's verdant side,
Where soft and slow the waters glide,
Or by the muddy streams that fall
Into the Paddington Canal.

Many whom Martial Deeds inspire,
And noisy drum and trumpets fire,
Eager to battle haste away
In spite of all that mothers say.

The Sportsman by the break of morn
Leaves his complaining wife forlorn,
And to the well-known cover hies,
Regardless of the wintry skies :
Whether to hunt the timid hare,
Or the more glorious fox-chace share.

As for myself, I dearly love
To steal into the shady grove,
Where blithsome Nymphs together meet,
And Satyrs dance with nimble feet,
There I revolve the classic page,
Till, kindling with poetic rage,
I feel my brows with ivy crown'd,
Soar into air, and spurn the ground.
Thus, if the Muses aid my song,
I'll hide me from the vulgar throng,
Whilst thou, the favourite of the Nine,
Shalt kindly prompt th' enraptur'd line,
And with a partial Friend's regard,
Hail me thine own immortal Bard !

S. S. S.

FRATERNAL AFFECTION.

AN ELEGY,

*Written on visiting the Grave of a Brother
who died in Childhood. By W. HERSEA,
Author of "Poems, Rural and Domestic."*

WHEN sultry day retires, and evening
dews [flow'r,

Refresh with cooling drops the summer
O then I love to court the pensive Muse,
To walk alone, and bless the silent hour !

Fraternal Love ! dear inmate of the breast !
Inspire with pious warmth the duteous
lay ;

Lead me to where a brother's ashes rest,
And chase the airs of vanity away.

The humble sod where silver daisies bloom,
Where bladed grass is waving o'er the
dead, [tomb
May hold more virtue than the gorgeous
Where Grandeur rears the monumental
bed.

This is the scene that teaches living man !
These lowly groves inspire the heartfelt
sigh ; —

The frail wild flow'rs, that whisp'ring
breezes fan, [die !

Our emblems here, may teach us how to
Like

Like them we bloom and wither in a day ;
 Like them we raise our heads in transient
 pride ;
 But, ah! how soon the shadow glides away!—
 Man lives a bubble on Time's rapid tide !
 Thus droop'd my brother.—O thou sacred
 shade ! [thee
 How oft in childhood have I roam'd with
 O'er sunny hills, and thro' my native glade,
 In artless innocence, and full of glee!
 And yonder elm, whose antient limbs are
 spread [green,
 Wide o'er the mossy fence that skirts the
 Was oft our shelt'ring tree, when fancy led
 Our wand'ring footsteps to this fav'rite
 scene.

Then round these mould'ring stones we
 sportive trod, [feet;
 Nor gave one sigh for those beneath our
 We little thought the same green rural sod
 Might form our cradle in our last retreat!
 But soon pale Sickness came, and stole thy
 bloom ;—
 Thy dust lies here, thy soul is gone above.
 Perhaps thou smil'st on him who seeks thy
 tomb
 To pay the tribute of fraternal love !
 O happy shade ! the days of trial o'er,
 The fleeting world and all its troubles
 past, [more,
 The hand of Sickness shall oppress no
 But promis'd bliss eternally shall last.
 O happy shade ! here rest in envied peace !
 Here thou art vex'd with no vain earthly
 strife ;
 While I am left to see, as years increase,
 The hourly changing scenes of human life.
 Blest in thy fate, O truly blest, to find
 So early sweet repose from every care,
 Thou hast escap'd the vices of mankind—
 That might have plung'd thee into dark
 despair !
 Perhaps the keenest pangs of sad Re-
 morse— [tress—
 The deep corroding woes of pale Dis-
 Thou might'st have known, in thy uncer-
 tain course, [bless!
 Nor found on earth one soothing hand to
 For, oh, thou might'st have liv'd beyond the
 days [ous pain,
 Of those who wept o'er thee with anxi-
 When the last ling'ring fond pathetic gaze
 Hung on the words " he ne'er will wake
 again * !"
 To me, dear shade, the bitter draughts that
 rise [been
 From Life's o'erflowing cup, have never
 So plenteous as the cordial rich supplies
 That strengthen love in the domestic scene.
 Oh, I have tasted the delightful stream
 That flows spontaneous from the gen-
 rous powers

* He died, without a struggle, as he lay
 asleep.

Of sweet benevolence!—the lively beam
 Of grateful joy illumines my happy hours!
 The ardent warmth of Friendship to my
 heart
 Conveys the soothing balm for ev'ry care ;
 And Love's enchanting harmonies impart.
 The charms that render ev'ry prospect fair.
 How rapidly the silent wheels of Time
 Fly o'er the surface of Life's trackless road!
 It seems but lately that the tinkling chime
 Call'd me in childhood from my lov'd
 abode !
 With thee, my brother, on the Sabbath morn
 I walk'd, in gay simplicity of mien,
 To hear the Pastor of the village warn
 His gentle flock, in piety serene.

And there the melody of sacred song
 Pour'd from the breast that glow'd with
 artless truth ; [throng
 There Inspiration warm'd the list'ning
 Of hoary tott'ring Age and ruddy Youth !
 Those were indeed the days of sterling joy !
 Oh, then a thousand simple pleasures met,
 That haughty Manhood's frowning cares
 destroy !
 Those were the days I never can forget !
 Nor can I e'er forget, in Manhood's prime,
 The end of all—the rich, the poor, the
 great,— [Time,—
 No earthly power can stay the hand of
 No earthly greatness triumph over Fate!
 Pride! lower thy crest—for soon the voice
 of Death [birth!
 Shall call thee to thy long-appointed
 O hark!—e'en now it bids thee yield thy
 breath! [earth!
 Thy scorn, thy pomp, shall moulder in the

CUSHLAMACHREE* ;

A Song.

DEAR Erin, how sweetly thy green bosom
 rises,
 An emerald set in the ring of the sea ;
 Each blade of thy meadows my faithful
 heart prizes, [Cushlamachree.
 Thou Queen of the West, the world's
 Thy gates open wide to the poor and the
 stranger,
 There smiles hospitality hearty and free ;
 Thy friendship is seen in the moment of
 danger, [lamachree.
 And the wanderer is welcom'd with Cush-
 Thy sons they are brave but, the battle
 once over, [agree,
 In brotherly peace with their foes they
 And the roseate cheeks of thy daughters
 discover [lamachree.
 The soul-speaking blush that says O Erin,
 Then flourish for ever, my dear native Erin,
 While sadly I wander an exile from thee,
 And firm as thy mountains, no injury fear-
 ing, [chree!
 May Heaven defend its own Cushlamachree

* My Heart's Child.

EPIGRAMS.

WHEN late I attempted your pity to
move,

Why seem'd you so deaf to my prayers?
Perhaps it was right to dissemble your
love,

But why did you kick me down stairs?

Cum mea, sollicita peterem cum nuper
amorem,

Vana dedit ventis mormura ferre Chloe;
Barbam erat satius flammam celare; sed
idem [amor?

Nam me precipitem mittere jussit

ed up to a bea-
ing the Trials of
Surrey.

elonies smart,
stealing one's
[I defy you;]
d cry "Laws,
summon'd to
[secure ye;
defence will
will just make

a jury.

Hendecasyllabi.

Den lex crimina vindicat miora,
Civorum haud tibi poena tot procorum
(Deorum quippe partes) noet. Triumphas;
Nec curare Deos Deave credis,
Tingaris juvenum licet cruore!
Ah secum nimis puella penses!
Musa, turba novena, Gratique
Te tres — justa caterva — judicabunt.

F. R. S.

In Nannulor Eboracenses cadentium No-
minibus CATTLE & BARBER, signatos.

Cum primùm ex antris homines repère,
parabat [filiis

Et volvent: Rtsi Boreâ violentior esces;
Et quod ego cupiam, vel tua dextra
dabit. [cessa;]

Latus es! — "at flebis per te tibi pellice
Nec mea plus rabies, quam tibi lædet
amor. [reverti?

Quid scribam ingrato? Precibus possiane
Et moveant flentis conjugis ora Jovem?
Spernor! — Et indigno risu mea verba le-
guntur; [eria.

Non impunè tamèn semper adulter
Ecce, Lycaonis conjux! nova forma
puellæ;

Inachiden toto respice in orbe vagam.
Has non tantus amor potuit defendere ab
irâ

Junonis; — Semelen savior ira manet.
Asper ex uxori, torvos et flectis oculos;
Pellicis ad nutus, lenis amator eris!

Cur mea tam longas vigilavit cura pes
horas,

Frustrâ dum dixi, "Chare marite redi?"
Tu tamèn interea non aspera bella sequaris;
Sed levibus pugnis, ferre tropæa petas.

Sume novos vultus, mortales indue formas;
Nunc iterum, sub quæ non tua facta
latent. [pam

Omnia nam novi: cum tu mutatus Olympe
Linquens dixisti, — "Hæc vix mea spon-
sa videt." [fellit;

Attamen hæc vidi; neque Tauri forma fo-
Nec parvo ut voltans murmurare Cygnus
eras.

Talia nascenti, non est cur plura recondas;
I vir! et ante oculos, cætera lude
meos. [agendum;

Lude novam Semelès flammam, sed et inter
Quid faciat Juno, cum movet Ira, —
Cave. W. C. LANGTON.

TO THE BEST OF MOTHERS.

DAY.
of my tender
[fears;
se'd in troubled
, whilst I softly
[wept;
anxiously hast
up'd forth thy

bosom came;
his wing'd his
[away;
red have roll'd
giltful care re-

er love retains.
r anxious fear,
ch succeeding
[frame,
h'd thy tender
dwell thy Ri-

cares repay,
s NATAL DAY!
S. Aged 13.
Mrs.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1812.



PROCEEDINGS IN THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT.
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 13.

The *Speaker* noticed the little attention which was paid by many honourable Members to the progress of private bills and petitions, though so great a portion of public happiness, interest, and property, was affected thereby. He hoped this part of their duty would in future obtain more attention.

Jan. 14.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after some observations on the rejection of his motion last Session, for permitting equally the distillation from grain and from sugar, which would have, had it been adopted, rendered the present measure unnecessary, moved, in consequence of the failure of the late harvest, a series of resolutions:—1st, That from and after the 15th Feb. next, all distillation from grain should cease (excepting Ireland) till the 31st Dec.—2d, That it should be lawful for the Prince Regent, with the advice of his Privy Council, after the 1st of Octo-

ber 1812, to permit the distillation of grain, or to continue the suspension for 30 days after the 31st Dec. 1812. A third resolution went to subject sugar wash to the same duties as were paid on corn wash, in order to compensate the revenue for the loss of last year. A fourth went to impose an additional duty of 12½ per cent. on brandy, hollands, and all other foreign spirits imported, with the exception of rum. This last duty, the importers of foreign spirits, the honourable *Mover* observed, would scarcely feel,  fits were enormous; and  same time secure a market for domestic and colonial spirits. Resolutions, after a few words from Mr. Ponsomby, were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 15.

Earl Camden presented the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Physicians, touching the state of his Majesty's health. An abstract of this Report shall be given below*.

* STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

"The Select Committee appointed to examine the Physicians, touching the state of his Majesty's health, since their examination before the House last Session, met on the 10th Jan. when the following examinations were taken.—Dr. M. Baillie, in reply to the interrogatories put, said, that the state of his Majesty's health is such as to render him incapable of coming to Parliament, or of attending to public business. He thought his Majesty's recovery highly improbable, though not hopeless, because his illness has continued for many months, and his mental health is in a considerably worse state than it was eight or ten months ago; because his Majesty is considerably advanced in life; and because his Majesty's present indisposition has assumed a more determined form than in any of his former illnesses. The present degree of the mental infirmity had taken place rather suddenly; he was much better towards the end of June; early in July his Majesty's mind was impressed with all the errors which have continued since; latterly he has been able to relate anecdotes more distinctly; but, though his perception and apprehension slightly impair in complaints; did not recover Parliament, & hopeless. His April, May, & seemed to be a previous state, with the same improvement; in his errors; in Monro's answer anxiety and of his being K had been 10 ti of late.—Dr. Doctors. He recover, after diseases. His 40 in point of

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 16.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration so much of the Lords Commissioners' Speech, as related to his Majesty's Household;

Mr. Perceval, after adverting to the hopeless state of his Majesty, and the necessity of making some provision for maintaining the dignity and securing the comfort of his Majesty, on the devolvement of the Royal authority on the Prince Regent, which would take place upon the 18th February, proposed that the Household should be constituted out of those who attended his Majesty previous to his illness; that the expenditure, which would not be more than 70,000*l.* a year, in addition to the ordinary produce of the Civil List Revenue, should be defrayed out of the funds belonging to the Civil List of the Crown; that, instead of the Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain, who would be required to support the state of the Regent, the first Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, commonly called the Groom of the Stole, should be placed at the head of the new establishment, with a deputy, in the person of Lord J. Thynne, the present Vice-chamberlain. Four Lords and four Grooms of the Bed-chamber, with a Master of the Robes, and seven Equerries, should likewise be appointed, making a total of 28 attendants. The care of his Majesty, with the superintendence of the Household, should be left to the Queen. The expence of his Majesty's establishment at Windsor, last year, did not exceed 108,000*l.*; and he thought, therefore, with the reduction of some of the superfluous equipages, the whole of the expences of the new Household, including the bill disbursements, and salaries of the new officers, would be covered by 100,000*l.* He should also propose a permanent addition to her Majesty's income, as she might not choose to continue in re-

tirement, of 10,000*l.* per annum. The Pensioners of his Majesty to be paid out of the usual fund; the Medical Attendants out of the Royal Privy Purse; and a Secret Committee to be appointed to enquire into the nature of the pensions. These expences would altogether amount to 180,000*l.* a year, viz. 100,000*l.* for his Majesty's Household; 70,000*l.* for the private pensions; and 10,000*l.* for her Majesty. This would leave a deficiency of 100,000*l.* to be provided for out of the Civil List; so that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent will have 100,000*l.* a year less than his Royal Father had enjoyed. If, however, 50,000*l.* were granted to his Royal Highness from the Exchequer, there would then be 70,000*l.* remaining to fulfil the engagements entered into with his creditors some time since; and the deficiency in the Civil List would only be 50,000*l.* which could not be sensibly felt, as the family of his Royal Highness was so much smaller than that of his Majesty. The honourable Member concluded by stating that he should, to meet the expences incurred by the Prince Regent last year, in assuming the reins of Government, propose a grant of 100,000*l.*

Mr. Ponsonby complained that the hon. Mover had, by the establishment of three new offices, as Commissioners to audit the accounts, &c. of the Household, increased his own influence; he blamed the grant of 10,000*l.* to the Queen, and the diminution of the Civil List Revenue. He should oppose the plan, which was too complex, and tended to throw fresh burthens on the people.

Mr. Tierney thought it unjust that the splendour of the Regent should be abridged in order to increase that of her Majesty, who would, by these grants, receive 200,000*l.* per annum for the care of the King's person: the hon. Mover, he supposed, wanted to create a Court, in opposition to that of the Prince Regent.

because the number of recoveries of persons of that age is very small, in comparison with the number of recoveries of those that are younger. The state of his Majesty is very different from what it was in 1804. There is no fatuity; blindness is unfavourable to his recovery, because he cannot be so well managed. The consciousness of his regal state gives a peculiarity to his disorder, and renders it difficult to manage; his perception is good; but he has a number of erroneous floating ideas; his memory is firm and good, which is a favourable circumstance.—Sir H. Hallford concurred generally with Dr. Simmons in his answers: his Majesty, on Saturday night, threatened to have an acceleration of his complaint; he detailed anecdotes accurately; but could not exercise a good judgment. He thought the supercession of the royal authority had had a deep effect upon his Majesty's mind.—Dr. J. Willis agreed in all the primary answers with the other Doctors. He thought his Majesty worse that morning than last week. There was a great degree of derangement, bordering on insanity. He had corrected the words he used on the quarterly report, because they conveyed too strong a meaning.—Dr. Robert Willis said, that his Majesty was worse that morning; he was extremely agitated, and in a nervous state, which has been increasing for some time past. At no period of his attack had he been worse; but the symptoms had so often given way, that he thought there was no danger of life.

Mr.

Mr. *Sheridan* combated the opinion expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Prince had compromised his claim to the Duchy of Cornwall for the 60,000*l.* settled upon him by Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied; after which the resolutions were carried without a division.

Jan. 17.

An account of the state of the population of England, Scotland, and Wales, from 1801 to the present year, was presented.

Mr. *Rose* took this opportunity of stating, that there had been an augmentation of the population, in England, in the proportion of 14 per cent.; in Wales, 12; and in Scotland, 13 per cent. This increase was remarkable for another peculiarity, the number of males being equal to the number of females. In September 1802, the whole population was 10,471,000. It was now, exclusive of the Army and Navy, 11,901,900, making, in conjunction with the Military, a total increase of 1,600,000. The honourable Gentleman then remarked, that, notwithstanding the system of inclosures, five millions sterling was annually paid for corn imported hither, and recommended an extensive cultivation of potatoes, and farther encouragement to our fisheries.

Mr. *Brougham* did not think that there was any real increase of the population, but attributed the higher returns to the prejudices of the people being removed in distant counties; whereby a more correct return was obtained. He warmly recommended a census for Ireland; and was supported by Messrs. *Herbert* and *P. Moore*, the latter of whom estimated it at six millions.

The Report of the Committee of Supply, containing the resolutions respecting the arrangement of his Majesty's Household, was then brought up; and, after remarks from Messrs. *Creevey* and *Brand*, who objected to the Droits of the Admiralty being considered as belonging to the Crown, and the latter of whom opposed the grant of 70,000*l.* to the Prince Regent, was read, and a Bill ordered to be brought in. The second resolution was referred to a Committee of Supply.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Yorke* proposed, that the number of seamen should be the same as last year, namely, 145,000 seamen, including 31,400 marines.

The following, among other sums, were then voted in the Committee.

£.3.345,875 for 13 months pay for the 145,000 seamen; 4,453,300 and upwards for provisioning them; 3,675,000 for tear and wear of ships; 659,750 for the ordnance of the Navy; 20,000 for the relief of American Loyalists; 12,000 for the

relief of Corsican Emigrants; 8000 for the St. Domingo Sufferers; 3000 for the Dutch Emigrants; 123,15*g* for the suffering Clergy of France; 841*l.* 16*s.* for French Emigrants; 4791*l.* 16*s.* for French Refugee Laity; 1718*l.* 4*s.* for French Refugee Clergy; 12,000 for the Public Office, Bow-street; 70,800 for the expence of maintaining and employing convicts; 20,000 for law charges; 21,000 for printing for the House of Lords; 2000 for printing the Votes of the House of Commons; 4467 for printing Bills, &c.

Mr. *Yorke*, in reply to a question from Mr. *Whitbread*, stated, that the loss of the Baltic convoy was entirely owing to the accidents of the wind and weather. The loss of the *Hero* was owing to a fault in the navigation, in not making allowances for the currents prevailing in those seas. Orders had been issued from the Admiralty, that no ships should remain in the North Seas after the 1st November; but the weather prevented the convoy from leaving there until the 17th of that month. After the *Defence* was sunk, the *St. George* was driven ashore; but, in expectation that she would be able to weather the storm, the Admiral did not shift his flag.

Mr. *Whitbread* was satisfied with this explanation.

Mr. *Ryder*, after noticing the late murders at the East end of the town, and asserting that no vigilance on the part of the Police could prevent them, observed, that a Military Police, as established in many of the continental cities, and though enforced with all the energy of despotism, were insufficient to repress the greatest atrocities. He should propose the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the state of the nightly watch of the Metropolis and parts adjacent, and report whether it would be best to strengthen it by some new provisions, or entirely change the plan. At present, though parochial trustees were required to procure able-bodied men, those they appointed did not answer that description, and were generally unable to obtain support by any other means.

Sir *S. Romilly* expected a measure of more extensive operation, and suggested an inquiry into the state of the Police of the Metropolis, and censured the high rewards which were given to Police officers, who were thus induced to screen offenders in the outset of their career. He thought the lottery, by encouraging gaming, had some influence in increasing offenders. He thought a daily watch extremely necessary.

Mr. *W. Smith* thought that care should be taken, in driving offenders from the city, that they were not permitted to continue in the environs.

Mr. *Sheridan* thought the present the silliest motion ever made after the alarm excited

excited by the late atrocities, and thought it should be followed by an enquiry into the state of the parish nurseries. The honourable Gentleman had informed them that the Act required watchmen to be able-bodied; but they were weak, old, and decrepid! He then adverted to the conduct of the Shadwell Magistrates in countenancing the popular clamour that the late murders were committed by Portuguese or Irishmen, many of whom were confined 22 hours without any refreshment, because they wore foul linen! He likewise censured their neglect in not searching Williams's lodgings until a month after the murder, permitting him to conceal a piece of iron to make away with himself, and in not setting a guard over him. He paid some handsome compliments to the Bow-street magistrates, and censured their brethren of Shadwell office.

Messrs. *Perceval* and *Montague*, with Lord *Cochrane* and Sir *F. Burdett*, shortly spoke, the two former in defence of the Shadwell magistrates; after which an amendment, proposed by Mr. *Abercrombie*, that the Committee should inquire into the state of the Police, as well as that of the nightly watch, was likewise carried. The Committee to include the members for the City, Westminster, Surrey, and Middlesex, Messrs. *Ryder* and *Sheridan*.

Jan. 20.

The Bill for the regulation of his Majesty's Household, and the administration of his personal property, was read the first time.

Mr. *Tierney*, after noticing the unfairness of stating that the Civil List was 907,000*l.* per annum, when the expenditure exceeded it by 120,000*l.* per annum, moved for the bills paid to tradesmen in the departments of Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain, and an account of the charges of Foreign Ministers, sums allowed them, and presents made them, from 1804 to 1811.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, the sum of 100,000*l.* was moved to be granted to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to defray the expences attending the assumption of the Regency.

Mr. *Tierney* made some objections to this grant, as the expences attendant on the assumption of the office of the Regent were over, and his Royal Highness the Prince had, with a proper feeling for the pained state of the people, refused to accept a sum of money last year. This outset had no precedent in history, and no distinct appropriation was mentioned of it.

Mr. *Whitbread* thought it would be lessening the character of the Prince Regent, to insist upon the grant after the declaration of last year, which had deservedly

increased the popularity of the Prince Regent. He suggested that the grant should be applied for in a regular manner by a message from the Prince Regent.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* and Mr. *Adam* replied; after which the motion, with a verbal alteration, was agreed to.

Jan. 21.

The report of the Secret Committee, appointed to examine into the payments made out of the Privy Purse, was brought up; it stated that of the sum of 40,839*l.* disbursed from the Privy Purse, only 5518*l.* paid to various individuals could be discontinued.

Mr. *Brougham*, after an able speech, in the course of which he observed, that the Droits of the Admiralty had risen, in the course of this war, to eight millions sterling, concluded by moving, "that the possession of any part of the national fund by the Crown, which is not subject to the controul of Parliament, is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, is liable to the greatest abuses, and extremely dangerous to the public welfare; and that the Droits of Admiralty should have been accounted for at the Treasury.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. *Brand*, *Courtenay*, *D. Giddy*, *Stephen*, *Abercromby*, *W. Smith*, *Perceval*, *Ponsonby*, and *Tierney*, with Sir *F. Burdett* and the *Attorney General*, participated, the motion, conveying a censure on the administration, was negatived by 93 to 38; as was an amendment by Mr. *Tierney*.

Mr. *Brougham* then moved, that the question should be considered in a Committee of the whole House, which was likewise negatived.

Jan. 22.

The usual annual votes of 10,500,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills; the 1,500,000*l.* Exchequer Bills; as also the 8,000,000 supplement to the War Taxes for the current year, were severally passed in the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means.

Lord *Cochrane* moved for a copy of the correspondence between their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Cambridge; the latter, the noble Lord stated, held a commission as General of the District, with a salary of 4000*l.* per annum, and provender for 20 horses; but the commission having dwindled into a sinecure, he had refused to retain it: the motion was negatived.

Lord *Cochrane* then made his motion on the abuses of the Inferior Ecclesiastical Courts; but withdrew his motion on Sir *W. Scott's* undertaking to bring in a Bill to remedy them.

Jan. 24.

Mr. *Whitbread* applied for the correspondence between Mr. *Monroe* and Mr. *Foster*;

Foster; which was refused by Mr. Perceval, until the conclusion of the negotiations.

On the Household Bill being read a second time, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply to questions from Messrs. Giles and Whitbread, admitted that some farther allowance would be required to be made for other branches of the Royal Family.

In a Committee of Supply, 4600*l.* were voted for the repairs of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and 10,000*l.* for erecting a bridge over the River Eden.

Jan. 27.

Committees were, upon the motion of Mr. *Bankes*, appointed, to examine what checks existed upon the public expenditure, and to consider the means of abridging the foreign civil expenditure.

Mr. *Tierney*, after an eloquent speech, concluded with moving, that the House should postpone going into a Committee on the Household Bill; which, after a warm discussion, in which Messrs. *G. Johnstone*, *Montague*, *Whitbread*, *Ponsonby*, *Perceval*, *Adam*, *Arbuthnot*, and Sir *T. Turton* participated, was negatived by 141 to 59. The clauses in the Bill were then separately discussed, and filled up, a sum of 70,000*l.* being granted to his Majesty during his illness, out of the Consolidated Fund, to commence from the 18th of February 1812.

Jan. 28.

A Bill towards defraying the expences of the Assumption of the Royal Authority by the Prince Regent, was read the first time.

On the report of the Committee on the Household Bill being brought up, Mr. *Brougham* stated his objections at great length, and adverted to the undue influence which her Majesty might be tempted to create in Parliament, by the nomination of so many officers in the new Court. Incidentally, the Hon. Member noticed, that a bill of 10,000*l.* had been drawn by a Baron Hubet, upon the British Government, for some unexplained service; which, with a grant of 4500*l.* for a service of plate to Lord Harrington, when appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg, though his Lordship never set out, deserved inquiry.

Messrs. *Bennet*, *Rose*, and *Sheridan*, also spoke; the latter warmly defended the character of Col. Macmahon. The report was then brought up, and read.

Jan. 29.

Mr. *Bankes*'s Bill, for preventing the Grant of Offices in Reversion, or for Joint Lives, was read, as were the two *Exchequer Bills*, a third time.

Mr. Secretary *Ryder* observed that, in a late return ordered of the Police Magistrates, it was required also, that they should state "where their qualifications are, and what they are;" which, if complied with, would be demanding of the Magistrates to furnish evidence against themselves. This objection had been suggested by the Attorney General; and as he had apprised Sir F. Burdett of it, he should now move that that part of the order should be expunged. After some discussion, the House divided, and the motion was carried.

The Household Bill, after some observations from Mr. *Hutchinson*, on the extra burthens imposed on the people, the state of dependence in which Ministers kept the Prince by not paying his debts, which he supposed amounted to 500,000*l.* although they had so large a fund as the Droits of the Admiralty at their disposal, the expence of diplomatic agents at foreign courts, and the very great charge of Marquis Wellesley, who for a few weeks stay in Spain had incurred 18,000*l.* expence, was read the third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 31.

The order of the day for taking into consideration the motion respecting Ireland being read, Earl *Fitzwilliam* entered into an extensive and circumstantial view of that country, in relation to the claims advanced by the Catholics. He thought that the conduct of Government towards them had not been honourable or dignified, far less conciliatory; and the consequence was that the discontents had increased. After alluding to the Union, and the promises held out to the higher orders of the advantages which would result from it, and their consequent disappointment, he concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the state of Ireland.

The Duke of *Devonshire* seconded the motion; which was likewise supported by the Duke of *Bedford*, who blamed the public conduct of his relation the Duke of *Richmond*.

The Marquis of *Downshire* urged, that Ireland had lost much by the Union, and gained nothing; it was a fact, that in whatever country the better part of a well-graduated society was removed, their removal led to the degradation of that which remained. If Ireland received any equivalent for the deterioration to which her people were thus doomed by the Union, he was not aware of it. A tacit compact had certainly been made, that the civil disabilities under which the Catholics laboured should be removed; they had cherished expectations of emancipation upon rational grounds, and they ought not to be disappointed: they had given up all, were

were they to receive nothing in return? By tacit compact every society was bound together, but such compact implied a reciprocation of benefits; that could not be an union which the slightest touch would dissolve; in which the strong drew to themselves all that was valuable, and left the weak no right but that of serving. Such was the state of affairs in Ireland; a nominal union indeed subsisted there, but it was only a flimsy disguise of a real and much to be lamented disunion.

Lord Somers spoke at length in support of the motion, and expressed his conviction that its success would tend to heal those divisions which had sprung up. He blamed Ministers if they had endeavoured to change those favourable sentiments which the Prince Regent was formerly known to entertain in behalf of the Catholics.

The Earl of Ross lamented the present state of Ireland, and the dissensions which prevailed among the Catholics; but was convinced that, after the tone of menace and contumacy they had adopted, concession would be attributed to fear, and create fresh demands. He severely reprehended the convention system.

Lord Aberdeen admitted the justice of the claims of the Catholics; but contended that the present was a premature and unreasonable period to press them.

Viscount Sidmouth believed that the evils under which the Irish people laboured were the result of the privations to which the Catholics are subjected. He asked, had the Catholics conceded that negative power to the Sovereign—the *Veto*? They had not. He saw no reason to urge their claims at the present moment, and exhorted their Lordships to pause before they acceded to the motion.

The Marquis *Wellesley*, in an able and eloquent speech, adverted to all the topics connected with the question. He admitted the justice of the claims of the Catholics, and exhorted them to the observance of a mild and temperate conduct in pressing them; but added, that he thought the present not a proper period to make such unlimited concessions.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne*, Earl *Grey*, Lords *Grenville*, *Hardwicke*, *Carysfort*, *Moir*, *Erskine*, and *Darnley*, supported the motion; which was opposed by Lords *Westmoreland* and *Buckinghamshire*.

The Earl of *Liverpool* passed an eloquent eulogium upon the mind and capacity of the Judge of the King's Bench of Ireland, in reply to Earl *Grey*. His Lordship questioned the propriety of petitioning by delegation, it being an inherent power, untransmittable to representation.

On a division, the numbers were—Contents 42, Proxies 37.—Non-contents 86, Proxies 76.—Majority against the motion 83.

Adjourned at half past 6 in the morning.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Lockhart's* motion for a Committee to inquire if persons becoming bankrupts can sit and vote in that House, was, after a short discussion, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Messrs. *Baring* and *Brand*, and Sir *J. Newport* took a part, negatived, there not appearing to be any law existing making bankruptcy a disqualification.

Sir *F. Burdett* then moved, that that part of his order respecting Police Magistrates should be reinstated, which had been rescinded on the 29th; but this motion was negatived by 57 to 7.

(*To be continued.*)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

[We resume the official account of the reduction of Java and its dependencies, the Naval co-operation in which we could only briefly notice in our last, see p. 74.]

Admiralty-office, Jan. 20. Capt. Harris, of his Majesty's ship *Sir Francis Drake*, arrived at this office last night, with dispatches from the Hon. Rear-adm. *Stopford*, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, of which the following are copies and extracts:

Sir, *Scipion*, off *Sourabaya*, Sept. 29. In my letter to you from *Batavia Roads*, under date the 30th of August, I acquainted you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that it was my intention to proceed in the *Scipion* to the Isle of France, in consequence of the principal part of the Enemy's force having been captured or de-

stroyed in the successful assault of their work by the British troops on the 26th of that month. On communication of this my signal to his Excellency the Governor-general of India, who was residing at *Batavia*, and to Lieut.-gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the Commander in Chief of the forces, I was informed by these authorities, that the future resources of the Enemy were yet unknown, and that they considered it requisite to use all means to bring the contest to as speedy a conclusion as possible, hoping that I would not diminish any part of the British force by my departure. Upon these suggestions I waved my first intention of quitting the station, and prepared for immediately proceeding to *Sourabaya*.—In pursuance of my former arrangement, the *Nisus*, President, *Phoebe*, and *Hesper* sloop, sailed on the 31st of August to *Gheribon*,
for

for the purpose of intercepting the Enemy's retreat from Meester Cornelius to the Eastward. As no troops were ready for embarkation, I relied upon the marines of these ships (to which the party of his Majesty's ship *Lion* was added) for performing this service, and they fully answered my expectation. Capt. Beaver, of his Majesty's ship *Nisus*, having summoned the place to surrender, took possession of it without opposition. Capt. Warren, the bearer of the summons, having hoisted the British flag, received information that the Commander in Chief of the French troops (Gen. Jamelle) had just arrived, and was changing horses to proceed to the Eastward. Capt. Warren, with his gig's crew, immediately made him his prisoner, and secured him; many other officers and privates were also made prisoners, as their Lordships will observe by Capt. Beaver's report to me of his proceedings, with Capt. Hillyar's account of the surrender of Taggall, both forwarded by this opportunity. The services performed by these ships were of the greatest importance to the ultimate result of the campaign.—On the 4th of September I detached Commodore Broughton in the *Illustrious*, with the *Minden*, *Lion*, and *Leda*, to rendezvous off the entrance of Gressie; on board these ships were embarked the 14th and part of the 78th regiments of foot, with field pieces. The *Modeste* sailed on the 5th with Lieut.-gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty; and I sailed in the *Scipion* on the 6th, having on board two companies of artillery, and four field pieces. The transports, with the rest of the troops, were directed to sail as soon as they were ready.—On the 8th of September I received a dispatch from Sir Samuel Auchmuty, acquainting me that he had received information of Gen. Jansens' intention of assembling his forces, and making a stand at Samarang, and requesting I would proceed there and collect as many troops as possible. Measures for this purpose were accordingly taken. On the 9th I anchored off Samarang, and on the 10th was joined by Commodore Broughton, with the ships under his orders, and some few transports. On the same day, the General, in conjunction with me, sent a summons to Gen. Jansens, which was rejected. On that night I directed the armed boats of the squadron to take or destroy several of the Enemy's gun-boats lying in-shore with French colours. This service was completely executed, under the direction of Capt. Maunsell, acting Captain of the *Illustrious*.—The General being in possession of a plan of the town of Samarang, which marked it as strongly fortified, and being unacquainted with the number of the Enemy's troops, did not think it ad-

visable to land the 900 troops which were collected, but waited for reinforcements from Batavia. Nothing was therefore attempted until the 19th, when having learned that the Enemy had quitted the town of Samarang, and retired into the interior, a party of troops was landed, and took possession of the town without opposition. On the 13th the whole of the troops were landed, which now amounted to 1500 men, preparatory to an attack upon the Enemy's position, on an eminence about seven miles from Samarang, where some guns were placed, and a work hastily thrown up.—Concluding that the final retreat of the Enemy would be towards Sourabaya, I represented to the General the necessity of being before-hand with the Enemy, and immediately occupying that post; I accordingly sailed for this purpose on the 15th, with the *Scipion*, *Lion*, *Nisus*, *President*, *Phoebe*, and *Harpy* (the last four having joined me on the 14th): I intended to collect on my passage such transports, with troops, as had proceeded under the original intention of going to Sourabaya, and had not received the counter order to go to Samarang.—On the 17th I anchored with the squadron off the town of Ledayo, on the Java shore, leading to Gressie, and was joined by three transports, having 200 defective Sepoys, and 50 European cavalry: to these were added the marines of the squadron, making a force of nearly 450 men.—On the 18th, Capt. Harris, of his Majesty's ship *Sir Francis Drake*, came on board the *Scipion*, from the island of Madura. For the previous proceedings of this meritorious Officer, whom I had detached from Batavia on the 12th of August, to take possession of the French fortress at Samanap, in which he was eminently successful, and for his subsequent master-stroke of policy, in drawing the Sultan of Madura from the French alliance, and attaching him to the British interests, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to my letter, containing Capt. Harris's report of his proceedings, and the able and spirited assistance he received from Capt. Pellew, of his Majesty's ship *Phaëton*.—As there was no Field Officer of the Army with me, I directed Capt. Harris to take command of the troops which were landed on the 19th, and to march to Gressie. On the 20th the place was in our possession, some parties of the Enemy with guns having been put to flight.—On the approach of the troops to Sourabaya on the 22d, articles of capitulation were agreed upon between Capt. Harris and the Commandant (a Colonel in the French service) for the surrender of the place. When these terms were on the point of being signed, intelligence was received of the capitulation for the surren-

render

render of Java and its dependencies having been concluded on the 18th; Sourabaya was therefore taken possession of, and fell under the general terms of the capitulation.—The General's letter having nearly at the same time reached me, I sent an officer to take possession of Fort Ludowick, a place of great strength towards the sea, and completely defending the Northern entrance towards Gressie. The fort was in excellent order, containing 98 pieces of heavy cannon, chiefly brass. I had, however, previously marked out the ground for erecting a mortar battery upon the Island of Menare, from which it might have been effectually bombarded. I have, &c.

ROBERT STOPFORD, Rear-admiral:
To John Wilson Croker, Esq. Admiralty.

[Here follow Copies of Capt. Beaver's reports to Adm. Stopford, relating to his proceedings at Cheribon; and Capt. Hillyar's at Taggall, alluded to in the Admiral's letter.]

Extract of a letter from Capt. Beaver, on board the *Nisus*, at anchor off Cheribon, Sept. 4.

At day-light this morning, I dispatched Capt. Warren, of the *President*, in a boat under a flag of truce, with the accompanying summons to the Commandant of Cheribon, and immediately after weighed with the three frigates, stood towards the fort, and anchored them as near as we could get to it, in three fathoms and a quarter; when the French colours were hauled down, and English hoisted in their place. The marines, amounting to 180, were immediately landed, and took possession of the fort; and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that just at that moment the French General Jamelle arrived at the Landroosts, from Bugtenzorg, and was made our prisoner, together with an Aide-de-camp of Gen. Jansens, and a Lieutenant of infantry.—From the French General, I learned that he left Bugtenzorg the night before our troops arrived there, and that detachments of the Enemy were on their march from that place to this, about 300 infantry and 250 cavalry of which were hourly expected to arrive at this place; I therefore immediately landed 150 seamen to garrison and defend the fort of Cheribon, leaving all the marines to act offensively against the Enemy in the field, if occasion should require it, and placed three launches with cartridges in the river to enfilade the two chief approaches to the fort.

[Then follow Capt. Beaver's letter to the French Commandant at Cheribon, summoning him to surrender; a list of troops who surrendered; and a return of Ordnance, Stores, and Ammunition, found in the Fort at Cheribon.

SENT. MAC. February, 1812,

Then follow two letters to the Admiral from Capt. Beaver, and two from Capt. Welchman, of the Royal Marines, who commanded the party; in which Capt. W. details his success, in securing the whole of the storehouses at Carang Sambang, but was not yet able to ascertain the contents of any except the coffee stores, viz. 82,000 priols of coffee, valued at 250,000 Spanish dollars."

A List of Prisoners follows; as also of Arms taken.]

Extract of a letter from Capt. Beaver to the Admiral, dated on board the *Nisus*, off Gabbang, Sept. 11.

The last party of marines returned from Carang Sambang late last night, and were embarked on board the *Nisus* at one this morning. I have thus re-embarked every seaman and marine of the 230 whom I landed on the 4th inst.; after having made about 700 prisoners, including one General, two Lieutenant-colonels, one Major, 11 Captains, 42 Lieutenants, and about 180 non-commissioned officers and privates, Europeans; the rest being Creoles and Malays, without having had a single man either killed or wounded, and with very few sick indeed. At four I weighed with the *Phoebe* and *Wyndham* transports for Togal, and at day-light was joined by the *Harper*, which I took under my orders.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Hillyar to the Admiral, dated from the *Phoebe*, Taggall Roads, Sept. 12.

I this morning, on arriving off Taggall, sent a summons to the officers commanding the fort, a copy of which I enclose, with the reply. On receiving the answer I landed, accompanied by Maj. Davies, with 30 Sepoys, and the marines and boats crews of the ship. We took possession of the fort without opposition, and a detachment was immediately sent off, to secure the Government stores, about five miles distance. They were found capacious and well filled with coffee, rice, and pepper.—I have complied with the request of Major Davies, and landed about 250 Sepoys, but they have such a quantity of baggage, that my boats are not yet returned from performing the service. I propose sailing before day-light, to execute the remainder of my orders.

[Then follows Capt. Hillyar's letter, dated *Phoebe*, off Taggall, Sept. 13, summoning the Governor of Taggall to surrender, with his (Denis Land Dhost) answer of same date, refusing to deliver up the stores.

Here follows a letter from Adm. Stopford to Mr. Croker, dated from the *Scipion*, off Sourabaya, Sept. 29, and enclosing copies of Capt. Harris's reports of his proceedings at Samanap and the island of Madura.]

Extract

Extract from Capt. Harris's letter to the Admiral, dated Fort of Samanap, Sept. 1.

Sir, On the night of the 29th of August, the boats of his Majesty's ships Sir Francis Drake and Phaëton, left the anchorage under the Isle of Pondock, in two divisions, the one led by Capt. Pellew, the other by myself. I previously dispatched the Dasher round the South end of Pulo J Lanjong, to gain an anchorage as near the Fort of Samanap as possible: by daylight, on the 30th, the boats sailed through the channel, formed by the East end of Madura, and J Lanjong, and at half past 12 effected a landing (without discovery) at a pier head, about 3 miles from the fort. The landing, although difficult, from its being rocky and low water, which prevented the boats from coming near the pier, was soon accomplished, and, at half past one, two columns, composed of 60 bayonets, 20 pikemen, each flanked by a 12, 4, and 2-pounder field-piece, having in reserve the hussar's marines, began their march, in the utmost order, towards the fort; the silence during our progress was so rigidly observed, that, notwithstanding the Governor having intimation of the Dasher having weighed and standing in for the harbour, and boats were seen standing in for the harbour and tower, the fort did not discover our approach until we were through the outer gate, which was open. The gallantry of the rush at the inner gate, prevented them from securing it, and only allowed time for two or three guns on the South-west bastion to be fired: the storm was as sudden as it was resolute, and we became masters of the fort by half past 3 o'clock, after a feeble struggle of 10 minutes, by three or four hundred Madura pikemen, who, with their chiefs, were made prisoners on the ramparts.—On the appearance of daylight, observing the French colours flying on a flag-staff at the East end of the town, and perceiving the natives began to assemble in numbers, I sent Capt. Pellew with a column of 100 bayonets and one field-piece, with a flag of truce, requesting the Governor would surrender in 10 minutes, and that private property should be respected.—To my utter astonishment I received a most insulting answer, requiring me in three hours to evacuate the fort, or he (the Governor) would storm it; and at the same time Capt. Pellew sent Mr. Oldmixon to inform me their force appeared about 2000 strong, protected by four field-pieces in their front, on a bridge possessing every advantage of situation, the column having to advance along an even and straight road for a quarter of a mile before they could force the bridge. I did not hesitate, but sent to my companion in arms, and as-

sistant in advice, Capt. Pellew, to advance when the first gun was fired from a column I should lead out of the fort; and that I should take a route that would turn the Enemy's left wing. This had the desired effect, for on their seeing my party advancing, they drew off two field-pieces, and broke their line to oppose us.—I led 70 small-arm and 20 pikemen belonging to the Sir Francis Drake and Dasher, supported by a 4-pounder field-piece, into action, leaving a reserve of 40 or 50 men in the fort. On our near approach the Enemy gave way, and a most animated and spirited charge made their flight and defeat complete, and we were left masters of the field, colours, and guns. The Governor and other Dutch inhabitants were made prisoners; and I accepted of a flag of truce from the Rajah of Samanap, who was present, under conditions, that all the inhabitants of his district should not arm themselves against us again.—[Capt. H. then proceeds to praise the conduct of the officers and men employed.] One instance I cannot omit noticing: the conduct of Lieut. Roch, of the Royal Marines, belonging to his Majesty's ship the Sir Francis Drake, who was speared twice by two Natives when resolutely endeavouring to wrest the colours out of the hands of a French officer, who was killed in the fray.—I now have to regret the necessity of subjoining an account of killed and wounded of the four ships; in which, when I consider the strength of the fort, and the numbers opposed to us, on the morning of the 30th, in storming the town, I deem ourselves particularly fortunate. The fort is a regular fortification, mounting 16 6-pounders. The Governor acknowledges to have had in the field 300 muskets, 60 artillery-men, and from 1500 to 2000 pike-men, armed with long pikes, a pistol, and a crescent each. The Enemy suffered considerably; the field was covered with their dead. I understand the Commander in Chief of the Natives (second in rank to the Samanap), and his two sons, were slain.—In the hurry and confusion of writing, I forgot to mention a battery of 12 9-pounders, that protected the mouth of the river, which was destroyed by a column under the command of Lieut. Roch, in the face of the Enemy, whilst Capt. Pellew was negotiating with the Governor.

Total—3 killed, 28 wounded.

Extract of another Letter from Capt. Harris to the Admiral, dated Bancalang, Island Madura, Sept. 13.

It is with sincere pleasure I can at length announce the total overthrow of the French authority on Madura and adjacent isles. The fort of Bancalang was taken possession of by the Sultan of Madura on the 10th instant, and British colours hoisted.

The

The French Governor and all the Dutch inhabitants are prisoners on board the *Duke*. At this moment there is not a French or Dutchman on the island; and the union is planted on the three districts *Bancalang*, *Samanap*, and *Pamacassam*. I have thought proper to leave the *Samanap* district in charge of Mr. Brown (late Master of the *Modeste*), and proceed hither, that I may be at the principal seat of government, in case of French intrigues endeavouring to mar all that has been done during the last 10 days: two Colonels, one Lieutenant-colonel, and three or four Captains, all Princes of the blood, with from 2 to 3000 Maduries, have come over from *Sourabaya*. The Prefect cannot keep a man by him, such an effect has the revolution of this island had.—It is my intention to request a garrison for *Fort Bancalang* (which is very complete) from the frigates in the offing; and I shall not part on the commanding officer without difficulty.—The Sultan promises 4000 men to assist against *Sourabaya*, but having only arrived here an hour since, I am cautious in accepting his offers, and tell him to keep them ready to protect his island. In a day or two I shall be a better judge, and if, with the advice and assistance of the Captains, a dash can be made at Mr. *Goldback*, it shall be done.

Extract of a farther Letter from Capt. *Harris* to the Admiral, dated *Bancalang*, Sept. 13, 10 p. m.

Permit me my having the honour of addressing you this morning, with the assistance of the Maduries, there has been captured 24-pounders, battering cannon, and were going to *Sourabaya*: I shall use them to form two batteries facing *Fort Bancalang* and *Sourabaya*, that the pass at either entrance may be effectually blocked up. I am convinced the Enemy are making both *Gressie* and *Sourabaya* as long as time will permit them to do, and *Jansens* will eventually fall back to *Java*; it is his object to procrastinate the total surrender of *Java* until the wet monsoon sets in; and it is said he had intended to retreat even to *Samanap*; but in that measure I will take care he shall be disappointed; there is not a Madurie left at this end of *Java* in the service of the French; 300 and a Major have joined us since the morning; the only number of them I know to be now in arms is at *Samarang*, under the command of the Raja's son of *Samanap*, about 2000; I believe they have been recalled, and would gladly escape if conveyance could be offered them. If he has received the messenger I sent him many days since, I should not wonder if his army came in strong-boats; at all events you may depend on their laying down their arms previous to the attack of *Samarang*.

Jan. 21. This Gazette contains a notice from the Foreign Office, that the Prince Regent has caused it to be signified to the Ministers of Friendly Powers residing at this Court, that measures have been taken for the blockade of the islands of *Corfu*, *Fano*, and *Paxo*; and that of *Perga* on the coast of *Albania*.—It also contains a letter from Capt. Taylor, of his Majesty's ship *Apollo*, stating the capture of the *Edouard* French Polacre of 14 guns and 123 men.

Downing-street, Jan. 25. Dispatches from Maj.-gen. Cooke, addressed to the Earl of *Liverpool*.

My Lord, *Cadiz, Dec. 29, 1811.*

I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the copy of my last dispatch to Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, with the papers enclosed in it, relative to the situation of affairs at *Tarifa*. I have not received any thing since the 24th, at which date the French had not brought up their artillery; and there has been so much rain during the last two days, that they may have met with great difficulties.

GEO. COOKE, Major-general.

To the Earl of *Liverpool*, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Maj.-gen. Cooke to Viscount Wellington, dated *Cadiz*, Dec. 27.

I have the honour to transmit copies of dispatches from Col. *Skerrett*, to the date of the 24th. The Enemy's troops, in addition to those employed immediately against *Tarifa*, extended across the plain to *Veger*, where Marshal *Victor* had his quarters with a strong corps. I do not learn any thing of Gen. *Ballasteros* since my last.

Tarifa, Dec. 24.

Sir, I have the honour to report that, on the 20th inst. the Enemy invested this town with from 4 to 5000 infantry, and from 2 to 300 cavalry. As it was not advisable to fight so superior a force, I resisted him for an hour with the cavalry and infantry, Spanish and British picquets of the garrison, reinforced by a company of the 95th, and two 6-pounder field guns of Capt. *Hughes's* brigade. On the 21st, Capt. *Wren*, of the 11th, destroyed, with his company, a small picquet of the Enemy. The 22d I made a sortie at the request of Gen. *Copons*, and in conjunction with his troops, with the intention to ascertain the numbers of the Enemy, by inducing him to shew his columns. His light troops suffered considerably from our shells. The Enemy is now making his approaches at a long musket shot from the town: but the ground so completely commands us, and is so favourable to him, that our small guns have little or no effect upon him.

J. B. SKERRETT, Col.

To Major-general Cooke, &c. &c. &c.

My

My Lord, *Cadix, Dec. 31.*
 I have received a dispatch from Col. Skerrett, dated yesterday, of which I enclose a copy. It appears that the Enemy had brought up four 16-pounders and some howitzers, and had opened their fire against the wall on the 29th. The shipping had been driven away by the gales of wind. *GEO. COOKE, Maj.-general.*
The Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.

Sir, *Tarifa, Dec. 30.*
 In my last I had the honour to state, that the Enemy had invested this town on the 20th instant; since which period he has rapidly carried on a regular parallel and approach against the wall of the town, which I consider as doing much honour to the garrison. I have several times found it necessary to drive back the Enemy's advance, and to interrupt his works, in which we have met with a slight loss, and the Enemy, from being exposed to the fire of the few small guns we possess on the towers, has suffered considerably. It was only on these occasions that we materially annoyed the Enemy; for the wall of the town is so completely commanded, that, in a few hours work, he has every where much better cover than ourselves. The Enemy yesterday opened their fire at half past 10, and continued to batter in breach at a distance of about 300 yards, with four French 16 pounders on the East wall, near the Retiro gate, and four howitzers and other small pieces playing on the island and causeway. He continued a constant fire until night, the first and each shot passing through the wall, and through some of the houses in the rear of it. Before night a practicable breach was effected. He this day continued to widen the breach, and, I imagine, will not attempt the assault until it is extended to the tower on each flank (a space of about 40 yards). I have traversed the streets, and taken the only measure by which there is a chance of preserving the place—that of defending the houses. The Enemy's forces employed in the siege is stated at 10,000; probably this is in some degree exaggerated. A constant fire of musketry is exchanged. I have particularly to regret the loss of the service of Lieut. Guanter, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, a very intelligent and brave officer, who is severely wounded. Enclosed is a return of killed and wounded since my last.

I have, &c. *J. B. SKERRETT, Col.*
Capt. Donaghue, acting Aide-de-camp,
and Lieut. De Burgh, both of the 2d batt.
47th regiment, were slightly wounded;
as were 32 privates; 1 private killed, and
11 horses wounded.

The following is an extract of a Dispatch from Col. Green, employed upon a particular service in Catalonia:

Berga, November 27.

I have the honour to report to you the progressive state of improvement of affairs in this province, which is very great, considering the very few means there are to assist it, in addition to the very excellent inclinations of the publick. The Enemy has not augmented his force in this principality, having only replaced the casualties: and there is little difference in the operations, excepting that there is a small flying corps of 1500 men, which is increased to 3 or 4000 men, or decreased, according to circumstances, from the garrison of Barcelona. This circumstance occasions the towns of Mataro and Vil-larcuva, and others on the coast, to become more precarious; but, as all the excursions of the Enemy cost them many men, it is to be supposed that they cannot continue this warfare long without exposing their force to be cut off, which nearly happened a few days since at Mataro, by the Baron d'Eroles division. The siege of the Medas Island is also an occupation of the Enemy; but I am happy to learn, that there are no apprehensions for its security. The news from Arragon is very favourable; the entire defeat of 1000 men at Calatayud, by the Empecinado, is confirmed; and, in addition to the confirmation of various small and successful actions of Mina, near Zaragoza, there is strong reason to believe a report, that he has lately attacked and routed 6000 recruits or conscripts, near Caparosso. The French force in Arragon at present is very small, Gen. Sobet having almost drained it to support him in Valencia, so that there is reason to suppose, from every information, that there does not exist more than very weak garrisons in Zaragoza, Daroca, and Jaca, and in those points absolutely necessary for communication.

Dispatch addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, by Lieut.-gen, F. Maitland.

[Lieut.-gen. Maitland's letter is dated Messina, Nov. 10, and states that, having received information from Capt. Duncan, of the Imperieuse, that a small convoy of the Enemy, consisting of nine gun-boats and 20 merchant vessels, laden with naval stores, had taken refuge at Palipuro, where it was protected by some works and a body of troops posted upon a commanding ground, a detachment of troops embarked to co-operate with the Imperieuse and Thames in destroying it. Gen. Maitland concludes with expressing a high opinion of the intrepidity and judgment of Maj. Darley, who reports that the success of the enterprise was ensured by the gallantry with which Capt. Duncan attacked the batteries, and the noble example of Capt. Napier, who landed with troops and marines.]

Sir,

Sir,

Melazzo, Nov. 8.

In compliance with your desire, I beg leave to transmit a statement of the Enemy's forces at Palinuro, under the command of Gen. Pignatelli Cercero, together with a brief account of the action that took place upon our landing. The force we had to contend with, as far as could be scrutinized into from the questioning of prisoners, &c. were as follows: three companies of the 2d or Queen's regiment, two of which were rifle, and amounting to 350 men; Corsican regulars, 60; artillery, 45; civic guard, 80; with at least 400 peasantry, armed as light troops, and particularly serviceable over the kind of ground they had to act; thereby making the total amount 935 men. This force was acknowledged; but from the reinforcements known to be continually accumulating, the Enemy are supposed to have been stronger. I disembarked with 50 of the royal marines, the grenadiers and skirmishers of the 62d regiment, at about half past 3 o'clock, p. m. on the 1st inst. leaving Capts. Pollock and Irving's companies to follow. Upon landing, I immediately commenced ascending the heights, when Capt. Oldham was unfortunately severely wounded; and after some firing, in the hope of opposing our progress, we completely succeeded in gaining them; whereupon I threw out my skirmishers, and formed the remainder to advance upon the Enemy, reserving a part to attack (and storm, if possible) the telegraph tower, and another division to keep in check the Enemy, who menaced my left, as also to maintain the commanding position on the heights. The telegraph tower, and fine adjacent position, we shortly got possession of; when my attention was particularly drawn towards the front of our advance, where the Enemy had concentrated his main force, and, under a heavy fire, was endeavouring to force his way to the heights, huzzaing and drumming as he advanced, while his rifleman had the same object in view on our left; but the steadiness and superiorly gallant conduct of the officers and men defied the most daring intrepidity; and, after allowing the Enemy to advance within a very few yards, and whilst coolly lying on the ground to receive him, like British soldiers, the Enemy was charged, and routed most completely; when ended the action, without his having the temerity to renew it again. About this period I had to lament the severe loss of Lieut. Kay, B2d, who was gallantly fighting his skirmishers; and shortly after, Lieut. Popon, of the royal marines. The loss of the Enemy is supposed to be between 60 and 70 in killed and wounded; but I am rather inclined to imagine it more. Lieut.-col. Matsciola was severely wounded, with little hopes of recovery. I hope, Sir,

you will excuse any inaccuracy that may have escaped my pen in this very hasty sketch, and beg leave to add, that we embarked in the afternoon of the 3d inst. without molestation, being covered by the fire of his Majesty's ships the *Imperieuse* and *Thames*.

EDW. DARLEY, Major 62, commanding a detachment of 62d regiment.

To Maj.-gen. Heron, &c.

Captain Oldham, severely wounded; Lieut. Ray, ditto, since dead; 2 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 5 rank and file, wounded.

[A letter from Capt. Griffiths, of the *Leonidas*, states the capture, on the 17th inst. of the *Confiance* French privateer, of 14 guns (thrown overboard during the chase), and 68 men, by the *Dasher* sloop, after she had been chased by the *Leonidas*. The privateer was from St. Maloes, and was, when discovered, on the point of boarding two merchant vessels.]

[The following is an abstract of the details of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and of the movements of Gen. Hill's corps, which were published in the Gazette of Jan. 28, and which our limits compel us to postpone till our next number:]

Downing-street, Jan. 27. A Dispatch is received from Lord Wellington, dated Gallegos, 9th Jan.—His Lordship invested Ciudad Rodrigo on the 8th. The Enemy had increased the difficulty of approaching the place by a strong redoubt constructed on the hill of St. Francisco. It was necessary to attempt to take it: it was stormed on the night of the 8th, by a detachment of the light division, led by Lieut.-col. Colbourne. The work was carried in the most brilliant manner, and all the garrison either killed or taken. Our loss was only six men killed; Capt. Mein, and Lieut. Woodgate of the 52d, and Lieut. Hawkesley of the 95th, with 14 men wounded.—By this success Lord Wellington has been enabled to break ground within 60 yards of the place, the redoubt of St. Francisco being converted into a part of our first parallel.—Gen. Hill entered Merida on the 30th Dec. He had hoped to surprise Gen. Dombrowski, but his approach was discovered by a patrol. The French General retreated from Merida, leaving magazines of bread and wheat, and some unfinished works. On the 1st, Gen. Hill marched to attack Drouet's corps d'armee, at Almendralejo; but the Enemy retreated to Zafra, abandoning 450,000 pounds of wheat, &c.—On the 3d a detachment of our cavalry beat a body of the Enemy's horse at Fuente del Maestre, taking 2 officers and 30 men prisoners, Gen. Drouet retreating to Llerena. Gen. Hill found it useless to pursue him, and returned on the 5th Jan. to Merida.]

INTER.

INTERESTING NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Narrative by a Person on-board the Grasshopper, of the circumstances attending the Loss of that Vessel and the Hero. (See page 75.)

"On Wednesday Dec. 18, 1811, we sailed from Wingo Sound, in company with his Majesty's ships Hero, Egeria, and Prince William armed ship, with a convoy of 120 sail or upwards. The Egeria and Prince William, with the greatest part of the convoy, separated from us, in the tremendous weather we had shortly after leaving the Sleeve; and on the 23d, we found ourselves in company with the Hero, and about eighteen sail, mostly all Government transports. At half-past eleven on that day, Captain Newman made signal to come within hail; when he told us, as he conceived we were near about the Silver Pitts, he should steer S. W. after noon, which was accordingly done: and at the close of the day, we steering that course, running at the rate of nine knots per hour, at about ten o'clock, the night-signal was made to alter course to port two points, which was repeated by us. At this time only four of the convoy were in sight, and they were shortly lost sight of in the heavy squall of snow and sleet. At half-past three the hands were turned up, the ship being in broken water: we found we were on a sand-bank, the pilots imagining it to be Smith's Knoll. The Captain instantly ordered the brig to be steered S. S. E. thinking to get out to sea; but she continued striking so hard for a length of time, that we had almost given her up for lost, when suddenly, and very fortunately, we fell into three fathoms water, upon which the Captain caused an anchor to be let go, when we perceived the Hero again (as we then thought) also at an anchor, though she fired several guns and burnt blue lights: but, alas! when the day broke, we had the mortification of witnessing a most horrible scene. The Hero was totally dismasted, and on her larboard-beam-ends, with her head to the North East about a mile from us, upon the Haeck's Sand, as we then found we were inside of it, off the Texel Island; the ship's company were all crowded together on the poop and fore-castle. As soon as day-light had well appeared, she hoisted a flag of truce and fired a gun, which we repeated, and very shortly after saw a lugger, two brigs, and several small vessels, plying out of the Texel to our assistance; but owing to the flood-tide having made, and the wind blowing a perfect gale at N. N. W. the lugger was only able to come within two or three miles of us by two o'clock in the afternoon. In the mean time we hoisted out our boats, and made an attempt to get near the Hero; but the surf was so high, that it was all ineffectual, and we were

under the cruel necessity of seeing so many of our brave countrymen perishing, without being able to render them any assistance. The Grasshopper at the same time was constantly striking very hard, though every thing had been thrown over-board to lighten her, except the guns, upon which it was feared she would have bilged. The Master was then sent to sound in every direction, for a passage to make our escape by (though I have since found out, that an escape was totally impossible); but quarter less three, and two fathoms and a half, were the only soundings he could meet with. The Captain, therefore, with the opinion of the officers, agreed, that we had no chance of saving ourselves but by surrendering to the Enemy, who were at this time, as I have before mentioned, coming to our assistance, and that of the Hero, from whose wreck, I am sorry to say, not one soul has been saved. I observed, likewise, about five miles to the Northward of us, a vessel on shore, with her foremast standing, and another some distance from her, both of which I took to be the transports that were under our convoy. The commanding officer here has since informed us, that the telegraph has reported that eight or ten vessels were wrecked upon the coast to the Northward, on the 23d instant, and had shared the fate of the poor Hero. A transport, called the Archimedes, beat over the Haecks as well as ourselves, with the loss of her rudder; but has since been wrecked, though the crew are saved, and now prisoners of war, as well as we. At close of day, finding the weather threatening to be worse, and the brig striking so repeatedly, we cut the cable and ran for the port in view: when we approached the lugger, which was by this time anchored, she sent a pilot to us, who took us into the Texel, where we surrendered to the Dutch squadron, under the command of Admiral de Winter, who, I must in justice say, has behaved to us in the most humane and attentive manner. They also used every means in their power to save the crew of the unfortunate Hero; but the badness of the weather rendered it totally impossible. We lost but one man, Mr. King, the pilot, who was killed by a capstern bar which flew out as we were heaving in cable to put service in the hawse."

Accounts from *Lemveg*, Jan. 6, by an *Anholt Mail*, state the following particulars of the shipwrecks of the *St. George* and *Defence* (see page 74): "There were no more than eleven men saved of the crew of the *St. George*, as the twelfth died before he could be brought into a house. These seamen state, that the ship, previous to the loss of her masts, had likewise had her rudder broken by striking on the Red-sand;

sand; and the one which was made on board to replace it, was too weak to steer and govern the ship, in a gale of wind in the North Sea, and which might, probably, cause the ship's stopping. — The Defence first took the ground; and on signal being given by her of the accident, the *St. George* immediately let go her anchor, but in bringing up with the anchor she took the ground abaft, so that her forepart, which had deeper water, and was confined down by the cable, was, in a short time, under water. To save them by boats and craft from the shore was impossible. Such as were hoisted out were immediately driven from the ship, with the exception of one single boat, in which about 20 men attempted to save themselves, but it upset alongside the ship, and they were all drowned. On the afternoon of Christmas-day, when the last of the eleven men left the ship, on a small piece of plank, Admiral Reynolds and Captain Guion, the Commander of the ship, were lying dead aside each other, upon the quarter-deck, as were also about 508 men of the crew, who had died through fatigue and cold, and from the sea breaking over them; only about fifty men remaining still alive, whose cries were only heard until it became dark, when it is to be hoped that an end was put to their misery. Two days afterwards, when the gale was abated, and the wind, being Easterly, was off the shore, a Danish boat, with two of the English sailors, went on board to bring away the corpses of the Admiral, the Captain, and several other persons; but they found the deck was washed away by the sea, with all the bodies lying on it. It is supposed the ship must now be broken right athwart, although both ends of her are still perceptible, and that it must be the ammunition lying in the bottom, which holds her together. Among the ship's crew, which is said to have been no more than 750, about 40 were reckoned in the class of officers; and of these, exclusive of the Admiral and Captain, ten were Lieutenants, one Secretary, one Captain, and three Lieutenants of Marines. The Secretary, who was a married man, was half dead when he came on shore, and expired immediately after. A quantity of gold coins found upon his person, such as whole and half guineas, Dutch Ducats, &c. and likewise some English Bank-notes, is, so far as yet known, all the money saved. According to the report given by the survivors, the Admiral must have been a most gallant man. He would not quit his ship, but died on board her. He was a widower, and has left two daughters behind him, and a son, who is a Captain. — A great number of dead bodies have been driven on shore between Haushye and Nessum, all of which were interred with military honours. 47 barrels of gunpowder have been saved out of the Defence."

Dispatches from Admiral Legge, at Cadiz, dated 30th Dec. contain an account of the loss of the *Ephira* brig, of 14 guns, on the 25th, in Cadiz harbour, by striking on the Porpoises reef. The crew were all saved.

French papers have brought intelligence of the loss of another British ship of war, the *Manilla*, of 36 guns, Capt. Joyce, on the Haak Sand, on the night of Jan. 28. The crew, excepting 12, who were killed by an explosion, were saved. The particulars of this distressing event will be found in the following letters addressed by Adm. De Winter to the French Minister of Marine:

"*Texel*, Jan. 31. The fishing-boats, &c. which set out at day-break of the 29th inst. to the assistance of the vessel shipwrecked upon the Haak, approached her; but at a cable's distance the sea was so strong, and the sands had collected to such a degree, that the boats struck violently upon them, and immediately the row-boats became useless; nevertheless the chief pilot, Duynheer, risked the sacrificing of his life to save some men, and ventured on the shallows and sunken rocks, whilst the English, having made a raft, by tying empty barrels together, let it down. This bold measure placed Duynheer in a situation to receive 35 men, all sailors, and two pilots. This pilot's boat was already half filled with water, and it was with difficulty she withdrew from so critical a situation. One of the Enemy's sailors expired in the boat, and two are dangerously wounded. This position hindering them acting on either side, our boats retired. On the 30th in the morning, it blowing from the Southward very fresh, the frigate again began to fire, and the fishing-boats, &c. returned to renew their efforts. — The vessel proves to be the *Manilla* frigate, of 42 guns and 250 men. She struck upon the Haak at seven at night of the 28th of January, when the Capt. endeavoured to have an anchor carried out, but did not succeed, and lost in attempting it five boats and 36 men. The 34 prisoners are marched for Amsterdam." — "*Feb.* 1. The boats have succeeded in saving all the people on board the frigate, amounting to between 170 and 180 men. I shall order them to proceed directly to Amsterdam. Three of the five boats belonging to this frigate, supposed to have been lost in carrying out an anchor, have arrived upon Texel Island with some men. A small part only of the prisoners' cloaths has been saved, it being with considerable difficulty that the crew were taken off. I beg to place under the observation of your Excellency the exemplary conduct of Lieut. Jacob, who commanded pilot Duynheer's boat, which executed the bold manœuvre I stated yesterday. All the prisoners overwhelm him with their grati-

gratitude, and declare that he attempted an almost impossibility, with the greatest risk of perishing himself to save 35 men, which he accomplished."—By a later account brought by a British vessel, only six are said to have perished.

Accounts were received at the Admiralty, Feb. 10, of the *Laurel* frigate, Capt. S. C. Rowley, having been unfortunately lost in Quiberon Bay, by striking on a sunken rock. No lives have been lost, but 70 were taken prisoners by the Enemy. Every assistance was afforded by the boats of the Royal Oak, Capt. Malcolm, and the other men of war in company. The *Laurel* was a new frigate, brought from Flushing, and had been completed only during last summer at Woolwich.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the Laurel, dated Plymouth Dock, Feb. 8.

"We had for the last five weeks been employed blockading four line of battle ships in the port of L'Orient. The Maidstone frigate was dispatched by Sir Harry Neale, to order us to Quiberon Bay, where we arrived on the evening of the 30th. The fleet was employed all that night in watering the *Laurel*, as we had been selected as one of three frigates ordered to pursue three French frigates that had escaped from the Loire. At eight on the morning of the 31st we weighed, in company with the *Rota* and *Rhin* frigates, made sail through the passage *Taigneuse*, a difficult and arduous one at all times; it blowing very hard, the *Rota* led through the passage, the *Laurel* unfortunately followed; the *Rota's* pilot lost the marks and got bewildered, it being then extremely hazy. The *Rota* escaped the rocks; we unfortunately struck on the *Govivas*, a sunken rock, as did the *Rhin*, but was not damaged to the extent the *Laurel* was, whose false keel and part of the main immediately floated alongside, and a large hole in her bottom. The *Laurel* was backed off, and brought to an anchor, sails furled, and all hands to the pumps. In this disastrous state we continued pumping for one hour and a half, when it was reported the ship was gaining fast, and would be down in 10 minutes. No time was to be lost to prevent the ship sinking in 10 fathoms water; the cable was cut, and the ship run on shore on a reef of rocks, about one mile from the French coast, in order to save the lives of the men. The Enemy directly commenced a heavy fire of shot and shell from their batteries and field-pieces. In order to save the lives of the crew, a flag of truce was hoisted. The Enemy continued their fire until we dispatched three boats, with about 70 men and four officers, on shore, when the fire ceased, we imagine, in consequence of our officers remon-

strating against the inhumanity of firing on defenceless men; but such was their want of feeling, and must for ever stamp the French name with infamy, that they would not suffer our boats to return for the remainder of the officers and ship's company, who must have perished, had it not been for the brave and indefatigable Capt. Sommerville, who, in defiance of all danger, and against the remonstrance of his pilot, worked his ship up among the rocks, brought her to anchor, and took the remainder, officers and ship's company, off the wreck, after remaining there several hours with no prospect of saving our lives except by a raft we were then preparing; on *Rota's* boat taking the remainder of the men from the *Laurel*, the Enemy commenced firing again on the boats, until they were out of reach of shot. At the time of my quitting the ship, she was entirely under water; the men were hanging on the weather bulwark for several hours before leaving the wreck. Thus was lost one of the finest, fast-sailing ships his Majesty ever possessed from the haziness of the weather, and ignorance of the French pilots."

British Naval Force.—The following is extracted from the Official Returns of the Force of Great Britain, up to the first inst.:—At sea, 80 of the line, 9 fifties, 129 frigates, 97 sloops, 5 bombs, 123 brigs, 30 cutters, 59 schooners—total 522. In port and fitting, 43 of the line, 7 fifties, 30 frigates, 38 sloops, 1 bomb, 29 brigs, 6 cutters, 17 schooners—total, 171. Guard-ships, 4 of the line, 1 fifty, 4 frigates, 5 sloops—total 14. Hospital ships, &c. 34 of the line, 4 fifties, 2 frigates—total 40. Total in commission, 161 of the line, 21 fifties, 165 frigates, 130 sloops, 6 bombs, 152 brigs, 36 cutters, 76 schooners—total 747. In ordinary, and repairing for service, 69 of the line, 13 fifties, 56 frigates, 37 sloops, 6 bombs, 10 brigs, 2 schooners—total 193. Building, 32 of the line, 2 fifties, 13 frigates, 5 sloops—total 52.—Grand total, 203 of the line, 36 fifties, 234 frigates, 172 sloops, 12 bombs, 162 brigs, 36 cutters, 78 schooners—in the whole 992 vessels of war. Of the varied force of the British navy, there are, in the Mediterranean 87 vessels: 32 of the line. Off the coast of Spain and Portugal, 72; 15 of the line. In the English Channel, 82; 14 of the line.

A fine 74-gun ship was launched, Feb. 13, from the King's Yard at Woolwich. This vessel was first building in the arsenal at Flushing, and was brought thence on the capture of Walcheren. She has been named the *Chatham*, in compliment to the commander of that expedition.—Another 74, the *Dublin*, was the same day launched from Mr. Brent's yard, Rotherhithe.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Buonaparte has, in lieu of the Dutch order of the Union, created an Imperial order called the Reunion; the crosses and decorations of which are destined to reward the services of the great Officers of State, Judges, and the Civil Officers of the empire. It is composed of 200 grand crosses, 1000 commanders, and 10,000 knights. The Duke of Cadore has been nominated Grand Chancellor, and M. Vander Goes Van Dixland, Grand Treasurer. Half a million of francs have been granted towards its endowment. The oath binds the individual to be faithful to the Emperor, and to the Dynasty.

According to tables published in the almanack of the French Board of Longitude, the population of the French empire amounts to 43,937,144 souls. Of this number it is supposed that 28 millions speak the French language, 6,453,000 the Italian, 4,063,000 the Dutch or Flemish, 967,000 the Breton, and 108,000 the Basque. The population of the States connected with the system of France, in which number are included the kingdom of Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the Confederation of the Rhine, &c. is estimated at 38,141,541 souls.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Paris Journals announce the surrender of Valencia by capitulation to Marshal Suchet, created by Buonaparte, for this service, Duke of Albufera. It appears, from the documents published in the French Papers, that Suchet, after the battle of Saguntum, advanced with his centre to the suburbs of Valencia, and was employed nearly a month in waiting the arrival of the reinforcements and artillery, and collecting the other requisites for the siege. On the 26th the line of Blake's army was attacked; and, his cavalry being routed, the infantry were pursued to the intrenched camp of Manisser and Quarte, which being subsequently forced, the cannon, baggage, and caissons, were all taken, the army of Blake cut off from the road to Murcia, and obliged to throw itself into Valencia. During these operations, two English frigates, with some gun-boats, kept up an incessant fire, in order to retard the progress of the French; but retired, finding matters desperate. The French then attacked a number of small intrenched camps, took two stands of colours, 30 pieces of cannon, with 100 caissons and waggons; and the Spaniards, in their flight, were said to have been pushed into the marshes of Albufera, where many of them perished. On the evening of the 25th Dec. Valencia was invested on all sides. On the 2d Jan. the trenches were

opened before the new town of Valencia, which was 6000 toises in extent, with the extremities of the right and left touching the Guadalavivier. The fortifications were three years in erecting, and were defended by a large ditch. The walls of the old town are represented to be mere garden walls. Blake, in this situation, foreseeing the fall of the place, made an attempt, with 12,000 men, to retire, in the night, from Valencia; but was prevented, with the loss of 400 men. More than 1500 men afterwards deserted from Blake, who abandoned the line of fortifications. On the 6th, Suchet offered the Spanish general a capitulation, which was refused. Between the 6th and 9th, 2700 bombs were thrown into the town, batteries mounted ready to make a breach in the interior defences, lodgments effected in the two last houses of the suburbs, with mines prepared under two of the principal gates of the town. Dreading the effects of an assault to a population of upwards of 200,000 people, Blake desired a capitulation for the town and army, which was signed on the 9th Jan.; the troops surrendering as prisoners of war, and the property of the inhabitants to be respected. On the 10th, the army and garrison, consisting of 18,000 men, marched out and laid down their arms, including 893 officers, and 22 generals, among whom are Zayas and Lardizabel, Generals O'Donnel and Blake. In Valencia were found 374 pieces of artillery, 180,000 lbs. of powder, 3,000,000 cartridges, &c. Mr. Tupper, the English consul, escaped from Valencia on the 3d Jan. Blake, with his aides-de-camp, is ordered to Paris.

The French, on entering Valencia, displayed their usual perfidy. Although it was stipulated, by the terms of the capitulation, that no inquiry should be made into the conduct of those who had taken an active part in the war, all the chiefs of the insurgents, and those who had been particularly connected with the British consul, Mr. Tupper, were ordered to be hanged; and 1500 monks, who had distinguished themselves by their zeal, were sent off prisoners to France.

Gibraltar letters state, that there were only five thousand Spanish troops shut up in Valencia; and that the remains of the two divisions which escaped with Generals Mahi and Freyre, and which had reached Alicant, amount to ten thousand men.

The French Papers contain, among other articles, several reports from Marmont, including an account of the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo. His first, which is dated Valladolid, Jan. 16, mentions the advance of the English army, and the investment of the fortress; and states, that,

having

Genl. Mac. February, 1812.

having called to his aid two divisions of the army of the North, and Bonnet's division from the Asturias, he would have a force of 60,000 men, with which he would march against the enemy. His army would be united on the 21st; "and then," he observes to Berthier, "you may expect happy and glorious events for the French arms." How soon and how greatly he was disappointed, his subsequent communications manifest. His second report, dated from Salamanca on the 18th, gives an account of the suburbs of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the out-works he had constructed, being carried by surprise on the 10th. These works, he had expected, would have required a siege of eight or ten days. The third report announces the fall of the fortress. "There is (says Marmont) in this event something so incomprehensible, that it will not permit myself to make any observations on it."

The French have evacuated the city of Placentia and its neighbourhood. The cause of this movement was the absolute want of the means of subsistence.

Corunna papers to the 3d inst. communicate the satisfactory intelligence, that the French under Bonnet have again evacuated Gijon, Oviedo, and the whole of the Asturias. This is supposed to have been occasioned by dispatches which Bonnet had received, requiring him to join Marmont with all expedition.

ITALY.

By letters from Malta, it is understood, that the return of Lord W. Bentinck had given life to the proceedings of the Sicilian court against the emissaries of France. A number of traitors had been executed; arrests were daily taking place; and a military tribunal had been established by the king, for the trial of all persons in custody upon charges of treason. An extensive correspondence had been carrying on for some time, between the French party in the island, and the government of Murat. Four of the enemy's spies, natives of Calabria, had been arrested at Messina; one of whom was killed in the act of resisting the officers who seized him, and the other three were shortly afterwards executed.

M. Amice, an astronomer of Milan, has constructed a telescope 17 feet in length and 11 inches in diameter. It is the largest ever made in Italy, and is said to equal the best English glasses for observing the heavenly bodies. On trial it was proved that the smallest writing might, by means of it, be read at the distance of 800 yards, and every stop and fine stroke plainly discerned.

The editor of the *Journal de Physique*, published at Genoa, states, that, by causing a very strong Galvanic battery to act on a mass of charcoal, a substance has been produced which appears to have the

greatest resemblance to diamonds: he adds, that he has in his possession a diamond on which there are several black points similar to charcoal.

GERMANY.

The German papers state, that the *Altona Mercury*, *Abeille du Nord*, and *The Political Journal of Hamburg*, have been suppressed.

The Prince Primate of Frankfort has issued a proclamation, admitting the Jews in his dominions to an equal participation of all the rights, privileges, &c. enjoyed by his other subjects.

M. Westl, of Penzing, in Austria, has discovered a method of expressing oil from grape kernels. This oil is mild, of a good taste, and without the least smell: it is even said not to be inferior in quality to oil of olives.

SWEDEN.

The French have occupied Swedish Pomerania. Private letters state, that they entered Stralsund on the 26th Jan. with 6000 men. The fortifications not having been restored since Schill's enterprise, the place was treated as an open town. The garrison, consisting only of a few hundred men, with the governor, and the military chest, made their escape by sea to Carlsham. About 12 or 15 vessels, in different states of loading, left the port at the same time, but not without being fired upon by the batteries.

The motive which induced Buonaparte to seize on Swedish Pomerania and Rugen, has hitherto been involved in much mystery. We have heard it assigned to various causes; but the most probable was, the reluctance of Bernadotte to obey blindly the dictates of the French Ruler, and his wish to ingratiate himself with the Swedish nation, by favouring, as far as he dared, a clandestine commerce and intercourse with England.

It has been very confidently reported, that Peace had been concluded between this country and Sweden, by a treaty negotiated by Mr. Thornton. It was also added, that a Swedish minister had actually arrived in town. There was, however, no foundation for these reports. But, notwithstanding that we must contradict rumours so unfounded, we are aware, that the last intelligence received by the way of Anholt, renders the speedy occurrence of favourable events extremely probable; and also, that some communication has recently been received by Government from Sweden, though its nature has not yet been permitted to transpire.

ASIA.

The Calcutta Papers, of the 8th July, state, that a battle had been fought at Cabul, between the army of Mahmood Shah, the reigning sovereign, under the command of the Prince Abbas, and a considerable force under the orders of a chief

chief named Mohammed Azid Khan, who had previously obtained possession of the city. In this engagement 3000 followers of the latter were killed, and one half of the city of Cabul pillaged and burnt. Mahmoud Shah and Futteh Khan entered Cabul shortly after the battle, from Peshour, where Atta Mahmoud Khan was posted.

A dispatch received at Bombay from Lieut.-col. East, announces the capture, by storm, and the restoration of its lawful chieftain, of the fortress of Chya, a dependency of the Rajah of Poorbunder (who had lately sought and obtained the protection of the Hon. Company), and which had been usurped by his son Prothee Raive. The troops employed in this service were the 47th regiment, Lieutenants Dumaresq and Manson were slightly wounded.

An alligator was shot through the head at Ghazepoore, by an officer of the 67th regiment, which was 29 feet in length, and 7 in circumference. In the stomach were found several half-digested human limbs, the heads of two children, and more than twenty stones — probably swallowed in order to assist digestion.

Letters have been received from Java, of so late a date as the 18th October. The whole of the correspondence between the French government and that of Batavia was about to be copied and sent home, in duplicate, to this country. It is said to contain a full elucidation of the views of Buonaparte, with regard not only to the islands in the East, but to the whole of the British possessions in India.

We understand it is finally settled, that the island of Java is to be a King's settlement, and placed on the same footing as Ceylon.

AMERICA.

Government has received dispatches from Mr. Foster, the British plenipotentiary to the United States; and it is said, that they afford less hopes of an amicable adjustment of differences between the two countries, than recent circumstances had led to expect. To a letter from Mr. Foster, dated December 17, Mr. Monroe replied by another, dated the 14th of January. The last-mentioned document, if any doubt before existed, as to the hostility of the American government towards this country, must, we think, remove that doubt. If there are persons in this country, who, during the progress of the preceding negotiations, have been hitherto unable to see any thing unreasonable on the part of the American government, they will, we think, be likely now to take a different view of the subject; while, for ourselves, we cannot refrain from saying, that to us their conduct appears to have been, in a variety of instances, marked by a degree of intemperance and rudeness,

which has hardly a parallel in the annals of diplomatic insolence. In the letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, Mr. Foster applies himself to explain two points, on which much misrepresentation had gone abroad; as it had been asserted, "that he, in the name of his Government, had demanded that the United States government should pass a law for the introduction of British goods into the American ports; and also, that the United States should undertake to force France to receive into her harbours British manufactures." In giving the explanation necessary on these points, Mr. Foster denies that he had required more than that the Belligerents should be placed on the same footing, and notices the inequality at present existing, which enables the enemies of Great Britain, "though possessing no port in that hemisphere, continually to prey on the trade of his Majesty's subjects, secure of a refuge for their cruisers and their prizes." The measure adopted by England to retaliate on the French decrees, he states, "it is wished could operate on France alone; but its acting on neutrals is an incidental effect, consequent on their submission to the original measures of the enemy." He concludes with setting forth the circumstances which contradict the alleged repeal of the French decrees, and calling for a sight of the instrument by which they were repealed, if they have ceased to be in force. In answer to this, Mr. Monroe contends, that the French decrees have been repealed, and that if there was a question as to whether or not they had ceased to operate at the time announced by France, it could not be alleged that they had not ceased to operate since the 2d of February 1811. "A pretension in Great Britain to keep her Orders in force till she receives satisfaction of the practical compliance of France," he asserts to be "utterly incompatible with her pledge." This he attempts to support, by saying, "that a doubt, founded on any single act, however unauthorized, committed by a French privateer, might, on that principle, become a motive of delay and refusal. A suspicion that such acts would be committed, might have the same effect; and, in like manner, her compliance might be withheld as long as the war continued." He complains of the practice of forging American papers in England; and of no answer having been given to a communication made on that subject to the English government; while he is quite silent on the subject of the representation made by Mr. Foster, of the countenance given to the enemy's cruisers by America, and the consequent accession, on their part, of the means of capturing our merchantmen, and injuring the resources of this country. He at length winds up his letter

British vengeance. Without reckoning on what might be accomplished by English valour, we have no hesitation in saying, that, to her, war would be a dreadful, if not an overwhelming calamity. The question is, in fact, now little more than whether or not America shall continue hostile, and whether or not we shall adopt measures of retaliation? Our present evils, we repeat it, would be but little aggravated by open war. America has already done her worst, and doing this, has rendered herself almost as impotent as her conduct has been unjust. A war would at once deprive her of almost the whole of her export trade, as appears by her own official returns; and the people of America, in general, we should think, would pause before they plunged into a contest, to which they are so unequal, and which must subject them to so many privations, and such heavy burthens. Mr. Gallatin confesses, that their revenues are by no means equal to their peace establishment; and that therefore, even if a war should not take place, a large loan will be necessary. In the event of a war, a loan of not less than 40,000,000 of dollars will be necessary. The money to pay the interest of this loan must also be borrowed; for the revenue, inadequate as it is at present, would be almost annihilated in the event of a war. The correspondence, however, between Mr. Foster and Mr. Monroe seems to prove unequivocally, that the American Government is determined to reject all friendly explanation with Great Britain; indeed, the President and Mr. Monroe seem to lose their tempers, because they have the worst of the argument; and their disposition to quarrel with Great Britain seems to increase exactly in proportion to the proof that is offered to them, that they have no cause of complaint.

The Indians have commenced hostilities against the United States in various parts. A body of 400 had encamped at the mouth of Cumberland River, on the North of the Ohio, and had taken and destroyed 13 flat-bottomed boats, and killed every man on board, excepting two. Troops were assembling under the command of Cpl. Cooke, of Tennessee, to attack them. It is also rumoured, that the Cherokees had driven in the troops employed in cutting the road in the Southern part of the Mississippi territory, and that 13 of the soldiers were slain in the conflict.

The United States military establishment in 1810 was, from one to seven regiments of infantry, at 800 men each, 5600; one rifle regiment of 10 companies, at 83 men, 830; one regiment of horse artillery, 800; one ditto artillery, of 20 companies, 1660; and one regiment of dragoons, 850; total 9740. Only the
regt.

regiment of field artillery, and 1st and 2d regiments of infantry, are complete.

Mr. Pinckney, late Minister to Great Britain, has been appointed by the President, Attorney General of the United States, *vice* Rodney, resigned.

A phenomenon has appeared in the United States, in the person of a boy of seven years, who can neither read nor write figures, so as to enumerate; but who nevertheless resolves, as it were by instinct, without error, the most intricate questions that may be proposed to him in arithmetic.

Richmond, Dec. 27. Last night the playhouse in this city was crowded with an unusual audience: there could not have been less than 600 persons in the house. Just before the conclusion of the play the scenery caught fire, and in a few minutes the whole building was wrapt in flames. It is already ascertained, that 62 persons were devoured by the terrific element. We are informed, that the scenery took fire in the back part of the house, by the raising of a chandelier; that the boy, who was ordered by some of the players to raise it, stated, that if he did so, the scenery would take fire; when he was commanded in a peremptory manner to hoist it. The boy obeyed, and the fire was instantly communicated to the scenery. He gave the alarm in the rear of the stage, and requested some of the attendants to cut the cords by which the combustible materials were suspended. The person whose duty it was to perform this business was panic-struck, and sought his own safety. This unfortunately happened at a time when one of the performers was playing near the orchestra, and the greatest part of the stage was obscured from the audience by a curtain. The fire falling from the scenery, upon the performer, was the first notice which the people had of their danger. Even then, many supposed it to be a part of the play, and were, for a little time, restrained from flight by a cry from the stage that there was no danger. There was but one door for the greatest part of the audience to pass. Men, women, and children, were pressing upon each other, while the flames were seizing upon those behind; who, urged by the flames, pushed those out who were nearest to the windows; and people of every description began to fall one upon another, some with their clothes on fire, some half roasted. In addition to the list now given, it is believed that at least 60 others perished, whose names are not yet ascertained. [Here follow the names of 62 persons, among whom were the Governor of the Province (Smith) and his Lady.]

IRELAND.

Jan. 16. In the evening, as Mr. Brannigan, of South-lodge, in *Tipperary*, was going from his house to his stable, three men, who had laid in wait, presented their pieces at him, and desired him to deliver his arms. Mr. B. who had no arms, returned into the house, pursued by one of the ruffians, who commanded him to quench the candle. Mr. B. obeyed, and instantly locked up the villain inside. Feeling his danger, the fellow discharged his blunderbuss. The muzzle was so close to Mr. B. that his clothes were set on fire, and his shoulder miserably lacerated: but Mr. B. seized the ruffian. Mrs. B. hearing the shot, ran out of the parlour with a candlestick in her hand, and struck the villain three blows on the face; which so stunned him, that she and her husband were able to drag him to the kitchen. The robber was beginning to struggle, when an unexpected auxiliary appeared. A house dog, seeing his master attacked, secured the robber by the arm which held the blunderbuss; and he was so perfectly crippled, that Mr. and Mrs. B. tied him, and locked him up in the cellar. Mr. B. then hearing the fellows abroad firing shots, loaded the blunderbuss, and guarded the house until morning, when he sent for a Magistrate, who came with a military force, and took Michael Wall, the fellow thus secured, and another named Cooney.

Limerick, Jan. 23. The country between *Clogheen* and *Ballyporeen*, co. *Tipperary*, is in a very disturbed state. Several respectable farmers' houses have been attacked, stacks of corn burnt, horses taken, &c. A general muster of the villains took place on Jan. 15, near *Ballyporeen*, which consisted of no less than two hundred; and, after parading about an hour, with volleys firing, and horns blowing, &c. they were dismissed, every man taking his horse and arms with him.

Jan. 27. In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, the trial of Mr. Kirwan commenced. His counsel challenged all the Jurors, upon the ground of their having been improperly selected by the Crown officers. After a due investigation of the point, the Court found against the challenge. On the 28th, an affidavit on behalf of Mr. Kirwan was brought forward, the purport of which was to procure for him the same advantage as the Crown had had with respect to persons on the pannel; alleging that some were Orange-men, and enemies of the Catholics. This business occupied Wednesday. On Thursday the 30th, the trial opened with a speech from the Solicitor General; and the Chief Justice afterwards proceeded to charge the Jury, explaining to them at considerable length the provisions of the Convention Act.

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The Jury having retired for 15 minutes, returned with a verdict of *Guilty*; subject, however, to the future decision of the Judges of a point of law, relative to an informality in the indictment. On the conclusion of the trial, Mr. Kirwan was informed by the Court, that, notwithstanding his conviction, he was perfectly at liberty to go at large, upon the recognizance he had already provided.

Mr. Kirwan was brought up on Feb. 6; fined one mark, and discharged. Judge Day, on delivering the sentence of the Court, took occasion to make some forcible remarks upon the Catholic Committee, than which, he said, the Catholic cause had not a greater enemy.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 20. The tower of Christ Church, Oxford, which contains Great Tom, was in imminent danger of being destroyed by fire. A room adjoining this venerable structure, the hearth-stone of which was laid on a large oak beam, it is conjectured, had taken fire, and been secretly burning for two or three days before it was discovered. Alarm was given, and assistance procured, in time to prevent the consequences that must otherwise have ensued.

Jan. 30. At the Quarter Sessions, held at *Spilsby* on the 17th inst. the Magistrates refused to administer the oaths to the Rev. Abraham Crabtree, Minister in the Methodist connection, appointed by their annual conference, and respectably recommended as a fit and proper person for the office. This gentleman (in conjunction with two others) is a minister statedly preaching and officiating to very large congregations at *Horncastle*, *Alford*, *Langham-row*, and other chapels adjacent. The Magistrates, it is said, refused the application on the ground of a decision recently made in the Court of King's Bench. At the Quarter Sessions held at *New Milton* last week, seven persons in the Methodist connection applied for licences to preach; which the Court refused, none of them being appointed to preach to a specific congregation.

Feb. 12. This morning, a fire broke out in the Custom-house, at *St. Ives*, in Cornwall, which totally destroyed the building, together with a large quantity of goods, and the whole of the official books and papers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, Feb. 3.

POVAH v. THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

This case came on to-day for a final hearing, when Lord Ellenborough said, the act which gave the power to the Bishop to approve or disapprove persons, was the 14th of Charles II. by which it was

provided, "that no person should be admitted as lecturer, or allowed to preach as such in any church or other place of religious worship in the kingdom, unless previously approved of and licensed by the Bishop of the Diocese." Dr. Povah now complained that the Bishop had refused to license him, not stating his reasons, and refusing to hear him; and he applied to the Court to order him to do so, but the opinion of the Court was, that they had no power to interfere. When the matter came first before the Court, it did not appear clear what were the grounds on which the Bishop refused to license, and therefore the Court granted a rule, which had produced an affidavit in answer, in which he swore that his sole reason for refusing to license Dr. Povah, was a conscientious opinion, and conviction formed, after he had been repeatedly admitted before him and examined, that he could not approve him, and therefore, consistently with his duty, could not license him. His Lordship went on to state, that his opinion, after diligent and impartial inquiry into the life and doctrine of Dr. Povah, was confirmed; and he was convinced that a conscientious discharge of his duty as a Bishop, could not allow him to license a person whose life and doctrine he did not approve. The learned Lord observed, had the *Man-damus* gone, and the Bishop returned this as an answer, the Court must have held it good, unless they were prepared to say that they, and not the Bishop, really possessed the power of approval; and if the Court should feel itself authorized to assume such a power, their *Man-damus* to the Bishop would say, "Approve, though you do not approve, and take our conscience instead of your own to guide you in your judgments." His Lordship concluded by declaring his opinion and the opinion of the Court to be, that they had not the power to grant a *Man-damus*. With respect to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Court were of opinion, if Dr. Povah thought proper, he might still apply to him; but unless the Court could repeal a wholesome and wise Act of Parliament, the present Rule must be discharged.—The Attorney General trusted, with respect to the Bishop, the Rule would be discharged with costs.—Lord Ellenborough said, he did not think, as this was the first time the question had come specifically before the Court, that the Rule should be discharged with costs. The law having been now laid down, should any similar applications be made, the Court, on the subject of costs, might think differently.—Rule discharged.

Monday, Feb. 9.

The Special Commission at the Sessions House in Horse-monger-lane, for the trial of

of 12 seamen, who were found to have entered the Enemy's service, at the capture of the Isle of France, was held this day, when W. Cundell, alias Connell, belonging to the Laurel at the time of the capture, was arraigned: his defence was, that the dungeon in which he was confined was loathsome and filled with vermin, and as a preliminary step to escape, he feigned to enter into the French service, in order that he might go at large: it was given in evidence, however, that the prisoner not only wore the French uniform, but did duty as a French soldier; and that he had treated the British officers, prisoners, with great contempt. The Jury found him guilty, death; but recommended him to mercy, on the ground of his having returned to his allegiance when the opportunity offered. On Tuesday, the 11th, C. Parker, and J. Tweedle, alias Tweddel, were tried and found guilty.—On Wednesday, the 12th, C. Bird was convicted, but strongly recommended to mercy, on account of his having manifested much penitence at his conduct, and behaving humanely to his shipmates who were prisoners.—On Thursday, the 13th, J. Smith and G. Armstrong were capitally convicted; the former was proved to have assisted the Enemy in making cartridge slides; the latter had entered the French service, and worked as a shoemaker, but in attempting to escape, had one eye knocked out and one hand broken.—On Friday, the 14th, S. Farlane was convicted; after which, on J. Teaster being put to the bar, the Attorney General spoke as follows:—Gentlemen of the Jury, The object of these prosecutions is, to show that offenders, such as the prisoner at the bar, and those whose fate has been already decided, cannot escape the hands of Justice; a fact which it is necessary should be publicly impressed on the minds of those engaged in the military and naval services of the country. It may be proper for me to state, that many more persons were found acting in a similar manner. There were reasons for selecting those men who have been tried, as well as those who remain to be tried. Their cases, however, could not be so accurately examined by those who had the opportunity of making the selection, as by myself. I have had an opportunity of investigating the particulars of every charge, and I think the ends of justice are answered.—(*Here the learned Advocate was so much affected, that he could not proceed; and the whole Court participated in his sensibility.*)—I was about to state, Gentlemen, that the purposes of justice have been answered. I would not let my learned friends know the course I intended to pursue, lest it might be conceived that by holding out a promise of

lenity towards the remaining prisoners, I was desirous of exacting, as a sort of sacrifice to mercy, the conviction of the man who has just been tried. I do now, however, think, that those who have been tried will furnish a sufficient example to deter others from the commission of a like offence. I would not have it understood that those who remain have been selected without discrimination. No; there are circumstances of alleviation in their conduct, which form a considerable shade of difference between their guilt, and that of the men who have been convicted. After what has passed, I think it is impossible that any man who owes allegiance to this country, can be so rash as to do as these men have done; except, indeed, persons who have sunk to the last degree of depravity. In ending the prosecutions here, I sincerely hope that the prisoners at the bar, as well as all others who have been concerned in similar proceedings, will be convinced, that that country which they so basely deserted, is not unmindful of their interests, not inattentive to the calls of mercy, as well as of justice. In fine, I hope this lenity may not be misplaced, and that we may not be again shocked with the repetition of such offences, the existence of which is destructive to the safety, character, and honour of the nation."—Mr. Brougham, counsel for the prisoners, did justice to the upright manner in which these prosecutions were conducted, and complimented the Attorney General, on the humane feelings he had manifested throughout, and particularly in his address.—The Chief Baron Macdonald then passed sentence to the following effect:—“The scene passing here is one which I least expected Great Britain would ever see. Scarce a Session of Parliament passes that we do not find the conduct of the British Navy spoken of in terms of high eulogium, and thanks voted to them for their unparalleled bravery. Nay, scarce a week passes that our public papers do not teem with some new instances of gallantry, some further laurels reaped by our naval forces. How unexpectedly, then, do I this day see so many seamen of Great Britain convicted of high treason, of having deserted their King and Country, and of having entered into the service of the Enemy. You (naming the prisoners) have been convicted of this heinous offence, after prosecutions conducted not alone with mercy, but with a degree of delicacy which must have created the admiration of every person who witnessed them. To murder a single man is dreadful, as it deprives the State of a subject; but, joining yourselves to the Enemy, and thereby anticipating the death of numbers, is dreadful in proportion to the number of lives you might have destroyed.

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Next to lifting your hand against your Sovereign, your crimes could not have assumed a blacker dye. By your example you have taught the Enemy to believe that they will reap in our service fresh aid, thereby inducing them to press harder, and find in the British Navy a nursery for their seamen, and this under the eye of such meritorious officers as Capts. Lambert, Curtis, Willoughby, and Woolcombe; the former of whom apprised you of your danger, and exhorted you not to forget your duty. Under these circumstances, it now only remains for me to pass that sentence upon you which the law dictates, a duty, which, as I am now growing old, I did hope to escape, but which, painful as it is, I am bound to perform. It is, that you, and each of you, be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, where you shall be hanged by the necks, but

not till you are dead; that you be severally taken down while yet alive, and your bowels be taken out and burnt before your faces; that your heads be then cut off, and your bodies cut in four quarters, to be at the King's disposal."—The prisoners appeared deeply affected, and they fell on their knees and implored for mercy.

The French General, Simon, lately broke his parole, and absconded from Odiham. He is styled a Baron and a Chevalier of the Empire. 100*l.* was offered for his apprehension. He was taken in a coal-hole in Pratt-street, Camden-town, with Boisson, a French surgeon.

The Prince Regent has approved of the 2d battalion of the 14th Foot being permitted to inscribe on their colours and appointments the word "*Corunna*," in consequence of the distinguished conduct of the battalion in the action of Jan. 16, 1809, near that town in Spain.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Correspondence between the Prince Regent, the Duke of York, and Lords Grey and Grenville, on the subject of forming an extended administration, is of much interest. The communication was made to the Duke of York, who was authorised to inform Lord Grey. The following is a copy of the Letter.

The Prince Regent's Letter to the Duke of York.

MY DEAREST BROTHER,—As the restrictions on the exercise of the Royal authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate to you those sentiments which I was withheld from expressing at an earlier period of the session, by my earnest desire, that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of Parliament, unmixed with any other consideration. I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by Parliament. At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should entrust the functions of the executive government: My sense of duty to our Royal Father solely decided that choice; and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admitted of no doubt or hesitation. I trust I acted in that respect, as the genuine representative of the august person whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was the opinion of persons, for whose judgment and honourable principles I entertained the highest respect. In various in-

stances, as you well know, where the law of the last session left me at full liberty, I waved any personal gratification, in order that his Majesty might resume, on his restoration to health, every power and prerogative belonging to his crown. I certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted to despair of our Royal Father's recovery. A new æra is now arrived, and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction on the events which have distinguished the short period of my restricted Regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of any of her possessions, by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, Great Britain has added most important acquisitions to her empire. The National Faith has been preserved inviolate to our allies, and if character is strength, as applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his Majesty's arms will shew to the nations of the Continent how much they may still achieve when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign yoke. In the critical situation of the war in the Peninsula, I shall be most anxious to avoid any measure that can lead my allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Perseverance alone can achieve the great object in question; and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have honourably distinguished themselves in support of it. I have no predilection to indulge—no resentments to gratify—no objects to attain but such as are common to the whole Empire. If such is the leading principle of my conduct, and I can appeal to the past in evidence of what the future will be, I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of Parliament, and of a candid and enlight-

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enced nation.—Having made this communication of my sentiments in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed, would strengthen my hands, and constitute a part of my Government. With such support, and aided by a vigorous and united Administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain ever was engaged. You are authorised to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to Lord Grenville.—I am always, my dearest Frederick, your affectionate brother,

(Signed) GEORGE, P. R.

Carlton-house, Feb. 13, 1812.

P. S. I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr. Perceval.

Reply of Lords Grey and Grenville.

February 15, 1812.

SIR,—We beg leave most humbly to express to your Royal Highness our dutiful acknowledgments for the gracious and condescending manner in which you have had the goodness to communicate to us the letter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the arrangements to be now made for the future administration of the public affairs; and we take the liberty of availing ourselves of your gracious permission to address to your Royal Highness in this form what has occurred to us in consequence of that communication. The Prince Regent, after expressing to your Royal Highness in that letter his sentiments on various public matters, has, in the concluding paragraph, condescended to intimate his wish, that “some of those persons with whom the early habits of his public life were formed would strengthen his Royal Highness’s hands, and constitute a part of his Government:” and his Royal Highness is pleased to add, “that with such support, aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, he would look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain has ever been engaged.” On the other parts of his Royal Highness’s letter we do not presume to offer any observations; but in the concluding paragraph, in so far as we may venture to suppose ourselves included in the gracious wish which it expresses, we owe it in obedience and duty to his Royal Highness to explain ourselves with frankness and sincerity. We beg leave most earnestly to assure his Royal Highness, that no sacrifices, except those of honour and duty, could appear to us too great to be made, for the

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purpose of healing the divisions of our country, and uniting both its Government and its People. All personal exclusion we entirely disclaim: we rest on public measures; and it is on this ground alone that we must express, without reserve, the impossibility of our uniting with the present Government. Our differences of opinion are too many and too important to admit of such union. His Royal Highness will, we are confident, do us the justice to remember, that we have already twice acted on this impression; in 1809, on the proposition then made to us, under his Majesty’s authority; and last year, when his Royal Highness was pleased to require our advice respecting the formation of a new Government. The reasons which we then humbly submitted to him are strengthened by the increasing dangers of the times; nor has there, down to this moment, appeared even any approximation towards such an agreement of opinion on the public interests, as can alone form a basis for the honourable union of parties previously opposed to each other. Into the details of these differences we are unwilling to enter; they embrace almost all the leading features of the present policy of the Empire; but his Royal Highness has, himself, been pleased to advert to the late deliberations of Parliament on the affairs of Ireland. This is a subject, above all others, important in itself, and connected with the most pressing dangers. Far from concurring in the sentiments which his Majesty’s Ministers have, on that occasion, so recently expressed, we entertain opinions directly opposite: we are firmly persuaded of the necessity of a total change in the present system of government in that country, and of the immediate repeal of those civil disabilities under which so large a portion of his Majesty’s subjects still labour on account of their religious opinions. To recommend to Parliament this repeal is the first advice which it would be our duty to offer to his Royal Highness; nor could we, even for the shortest time, make ourselves responsible for any farther delay in the proposal of a measure, without which we could entertain no hopes of rendering ourselves useful to his Royal Highness, or to our Country. We have only therefore further to beg your Royal Highness to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the expression of our humble duty, and the sincere and respectful assurance of our earnest wishes for whatever may best promote the ease, honour, and advantage, of his Royal Highness’s Government, and the success of his endeavours for the public welfare. We have the honour to be, &c.

GREY.

GRENVILLE.

To his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

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SHERIFFS appointed by the PRINCE REGENT in Council for the Year 1812.
Bedfordsh.—J. Cooper, of Toddington, esq.
Berkshire.—Geo. Elwes, of Marcham, esq.
Buckinghamshire.—C. Salter, of Stoke Poges, esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdonshire.—John Carstairs, of Woodhurst, esq.
Cheshire.—Edmund Yates, of Ince, esq.
Cornwall.—J. Vivian, of Pencalenneck, esq.
Cumberland.—Thomas Hartley, of Linthwaite, esq.
Derbyshire.—R. Bateman, of Foston, esq.
Devonshire.—Jas. Hay, of Collypriest, esq.
Dorsetshire.—Thomas Horlock Bastard, of Charlton Marshall, esq.
Essex.—Sir Robert Wigram, of Walthamstow, bart.
Gloucestershire.—Sir William Hicks, of Witcomb Park, bart.
Herefordshire.—Tho Jay, of Derndale, esq.
Hertfordshire.—J. Currie, of Essenden, esq.
Kent.—John Wells, of Bickley, esq.
Lancaster.—Edward Greaves, of Culcheth, esq.
Leicestershire.—R. Cheslyn, of Langley, esq.
Lincolnshire.—Geo. Lister, of Girsby, esq.
Monmouthshire.—C. Lewis, of St. Pierre, esq.
Norfolk.—John Turner Hales, of Hardingham, esq.
Northamptonshire.—Peter Denys, of Easton Neston, esq.
Northumberland.—Ralph Bates, of Milbourne Hall, esq.
Nottinghamshire.—Hugh Blades, of Ranby Hall, esq.
Oxfordshire.—Francis Sackville Lloyd Wheate, of Glympton Park, esq.
Rutlandshire.—Gerard Noel Noel, of Exton, esq.

Shropshire.—Rich. Lyster, of Rowton, esq.
Somersetshire.—William Vaughan, of Monkton Combe, esq.
Staffordshire.—Thomas Mottershaw, of Silkmore House, esq.
Southampton.—Thomas Thistlethwayte, of Southwick, esq.
Suffolk.—Richard Moore, of Melford, esq.
Surrey.—Thomas Starling Benson, of Champion Lodge, esq.
Sussex.—Geo. Fra. Tyson, of Singleton, esq.
Warwicksh.—Sam. Peach, of Idlicote, esq.
Wiltshire.—Sir Will. Pierce Ashe A'Court, of Heytesbury, bart.
Worcestersh.—J. Baker, of Waresley, esq.
Yorkshire.—Sir Thomas Slingsby, of Scriven Park, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthensh.—John George Phillips, of Cwingwilly, esq.
Pembrokeshire.—Henry Scourfield, of Robeston Hall, esq.
Cardiganshire.—Griffith Jones, of Cardigan, esq.
Glamorgan.—Morgan Popkin Traherne, of Goytrahene, esq.
Brecon.—Charles Fox Crespigny, of Tallyn, esq.
Radnor.—Thomas Grove the younger, of Cwn Eilan, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth.—Wm. Wynne, of Penairth, esq.
Carnarvonsh.—The Hon. Peter Robert Drummond Burrell, of Gwydir.
Anglesey.—Hugh Bulkeley Owen, of Coedana, esq.
Montgomery.—G. Meares, of Fynnant, esq.
Denbighshire.—William Edwards, of Hendre House, esq.
Flint.—Hu. Humphreys, of Parypille, esq.

C I R C U I T S O F T H E J U D G E S.

SPRING - CIRCUIT. 1812.	MIDLAND.	NORFOLK.	HOME.	NORTHERN.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.
	LdEllenbro' J. Bayley	L. C. Justice J. Heath	L. C. Baron J. Grose	B. Thomson J. Le Blanc	J. Lawrence B. Wood	J. Chambre B. Graham
Sat. Feb. 29	Northampt.					
Mon. Mar. 2		Aylesbury			Reading	Winchester
Wednes. 4					Oxford	
Thursday 5		Bedford	Hertford			
Friday 6	Oakham					
Saturday 7	Linc. & City	Huntingdon		York & City	Wor. & City	New Sarum
Monday 9			Chelmsford			
Tuesday 10		Cambridge				
Wednes. 11						Dorchester
Thursday 12					Stafford	
Friday 13	Nott. & town					
Saturday 14		Thetford.				
Monday 16			Maidstone			Exeter and [City
Tuesday 17					Shrewsbury	
Wednes. 18		Bury St. Ed.				
Thursday 19	Derby					
Saturday 21				Lancaster	Hereford	
Monday 23	Leic. & Bor.		Horsham			Launceston
Thursday 26					Monmouth	
Saturday 28					Glou. & City	Taunton
Monday 30	Coventry & [Warwick		Kingston			

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Jan. 31. *The Virgin of the Sun*, by Mr. Reynolds; taken partly from Marmontel's romance of the Ines, and partly from Kotzebue. One of the incidents of this piece is completely new to the Stage—it is that of a storm, accompanied by a violent earthquake. The whole stage, by machinery of a singular construction, rocks and swells like a sea, and the splendid domes of the Temple of the Sun are dashed in fragments on the ground.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Downing-street, Feb. 21. Major-gen. Charles Wale, Governor and Commander-in-chief of Martinique.—Major-gen. the Hon. Robert Meade, Lieut.-governor of Cape of Good Hope.—Lieut.-col. Charles Napier, Lieut.-governor of the Virgin Islands.—Lieut.-colonel Thomas Davey, Lieut.-governor of Van Diemen's Land.

Whitehall, Feb. 22. His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom unto Right hon. Arthur Viscount Wellington, K. B. by the title of Earl of Wellington, in the county of Somerset.—Lieut.-gen. Thomas Graham, Lieut.-gen. Rowland Hill, and Major-gen. Sir James Auchmuty, Knights of the Bath.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Lord Castlereagh, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, vice Marquis Wellesley.

Hon. J. Abercromby, Commander in Chief and Second in Council at Madras, vice Auchmuty, resigned.

N. B. Edmonstone, esq. Provisional Counsellor at Fort William, Bengal.

Foreign-office, Feb. 14. The Prince Regent has appointed Robert Hesketh, esq. Consul at the Port of Maranhao, and in the adjoining provinces of Para and Seara.

Earl of Ancrum, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Roxburgh.

Lieut. Oxley, R. N. Surveyor-general of Lands in New South Wales, vice Grimes, resigned.

Mr. Baker, one of the Police-Magistrates at Hatton-garden, has been appointed to Marlborough-street, vice Brodie, deceased. Mr. Birnie is appointed to Union-hall; and Mr. Chambers succeeds to Hatton-garden.

John Gleed, esq. barrister-at-law and recorder of Reading, Solicitor of the Excise in Scotland, vice Jackson, deceased.

Rev. J. A. Hutton, Head Master of the Free Grammar-school at Launceston.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Robert Evans, Llangelynin R.—Rev. Robert Jones, Bonfieu R.—Rev.

Wm. Ellis, D. A. Rhw R. — all in Carnarvonshire.

Rev. John Stewart, M. A. Second Master of the Charter-house, Haltingbury R. Essex, vice Raine, deceased.

Rev. C. W. Blashfield, Goytre R. Monmouthshire.

Rev. John Woodburn, M. A. Kingston R. Cambridgeshire, vice Pemberton, deceased.

Rev. J. Dampier, M. A. rector of Weston, Harls, collated to a Prebend of Ely, vice Morgan, deceased.

Rev. R. Corfield, Pitchford R. Shropshire, vice Walcot, deceased.

Rev. W. Geo. Freeman, M. A. Milton R. Cambridgeshire, vice Key, deceased.

Rev. Jonathan Alderson, M. A. Herthill and Tedwick RR. Yorkshire, vice Hewitt, deceased.

Rev. D. Curtis, to the livings of Wytham and Albury, vice Wacey.

Rev. Martin Sandys Wall, Chaplain to the Centaur.

Rev. William Gate-Townley, B. A. and Rev. J. Hewlett, B. D. Chaplains in ordinary to the Prince Regent.

Rev. Henry Pearson, Norton V. Derbyshire.

Rev. Thomas Wright, Thetford perpetual Curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. John Foley, M. A. Holt R. with the Chapel of Little Witley annexed, Worcestershire.

Rev. Wm. Singleton, Dale V. near Gainsborough.

Rev. J. J. Cooke, Astley R. Worcestershire.

Rev. Jn. Webb, Tretyre R. Herefordsh.

Rev. James Oakes, rector of Tostock and Rattlesden, Suffolk, to the Cure of the endowed Chapel of Gipping.

Rev. George Kent, Horsham St. Faith's perpetual Curacy, and Horsham V. Norf.

Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Hebrew Professor at Cambridge, Chaplain of Haslar Hospital.

Rev. Matthew Arnold, Chaplain to the Forces in Sicily.

Rev. J. Vander-Meulen, LL. B. vicar of Messing, Essex, and a minor canon of St. Paul's; Belchamp St. Paul V. Essex.

Rev. P. S. Dodd, M. A. Aldrington R. Sussex.

Rev. T. Freke, M. A. vicar of South Tawton, Down St. Mary R. Devon, vice Rev. H. Martin, resigned.

Rev. William Pugh, M. A. Bottisham V. Cambridgehire.

Rev. Thomas Horne, St. Katharine Coleman R. London.

Rev. Mr. Webber, Chaplain to the House of Commons, vice Rev. Mr. Preby.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 21. In Dublin, Right Hon. Lady Lucy Anne Cassan, a son.

Lately,

Lately, in Gloucester-place, Lady Sarah Murray, a daughter.

In Grosvenor-place, Lady Burrell, a son.

In Hereford-street, the wife of J. Owen, esq. M. P. a still-born son.

In New-street, Spring-gardens, the wife of J. Smith, esq. M. P. a son.

At Blithfield, co. Stafford, Lady Harriet Bagot, a son.

At Northam Cottage, Lady La Call, a daughter.

The Hereditary Princess of Bavaria, a son, baptized Maximilian.

Feb. 8. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, Hon. Mrs. Wing, a son.

Feb. 11. Lady Ellenborough, a dau.

Feb. 17. At Westcliff, Isle of Wight, the lady of Sir Thomas Tancred, bart. a daughter.

Feb. 18. Lady Twisden, of Bradbourn Park, Kent, a son, who died soon after his birth.

Feb. 25. In St. James's-place, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, a daugh.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 18. J. A. Graham Clarke, esq. eldest son of J. G. C. esq. of Penham-house, Northumberland, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of L. Parkinson, esq. of Kinnersley-castle, Herefordshire.

Jan. 21. Henry Skrine, esq. of Warley, Somerset, to Caroline Anne, fifth daughter of the late Rev. B. Spry, of Bristol.

Jan. 28. Major-gen. Oswald Younger, of Duphikier, to Miss Charlotte Murray Aynsley, daughter of the late Lord Cha. A.

Jan. 29. Rev. W. G. Freeman, M. A. rector of Milton, Cambridgeshire, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Maurice Swabey, esq. LL. D.

Lately, Viscount Palmerston, to Miss Sullivan.

Adrian Harman Bicker Caarten, esq. of Rotterdam, to Sarah Mary, sole heiress of the late Andrew Van Yrendoorn, of Lambeth, formerly of Rotterdam.

Rev. Reginald Wynniat, to Catherine, youngest daughter and coheiress of the late F. W. Bridges, esq. of Tiberton-court, co. Hereford.

Lieut. Col. M'Nab, to Miss Annabella Walker, of Sunning-hill, Berks.

At Cheltenham, Dennis M'Carthy, esq. to Anne, dau. of Richard Power, esq. M. P.

At Lichfield, Chappel Woodhouse, esq. to Amelia, youngest daughter of Sir Cha. Oakley, bart.

Dr. D. J. H. Dickson, Physician to the Fleet at the Leeward Islands, to Miss Tracey.

At Gretna Green, Hon. Wm. H. Lambton, esq. of Durham, to Miss Cholmondeley, daughter of the late celebrated Madame St. Alban.

Feb. 1. Rev. Walter Radcliff, of War-

leigh-house, Devon, to Miss Abbey Emma Frauco, niece of Sir Manasseh Lopes, bart.

Feb. 2. Edward Thornycroft, esq. of Thornycroft, Cheshire, to Anne, Dowager Viscountess Barrington.

Feb. 3. By special licence, John Lyon, esq. of Hetton-house, Durham, to Anne, second daughter of Barrington Price, esq. of Sparsholt-house, Berks.

At Leyton, Essex, William Cotton, esq. to Sarah, only daughter of Thomas Lane, esq. of the Grange, Leyton.

Feb. 4. C. Ibbetson, esq. of Down-hall, Essex, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of T. Stoughton, esq. of Bath.

Feb. 6. Charles Delves Broughton, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Atkinson, esq. of Bank, near Manchester.

The Earl of Ilchester, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Lord George Murray, Bp. of St. David's.

Feb. 7. R. A. Slaney, esq. of Hatton Grange, Salop, to Miss Muckleston, of Walford, daughter of the late Dr. M.

Feb. 8. Lord Berwick, to Miss Sophia Dubochet.

Feb. 10. John Parkinson, esq. to Frances, daughter of the late John T. Foster, esq. member of the late Irish Parliament.

Feb. 13. ——— Macdonald, esq. to Lady Caroline Edgecumbe, second daughter of Earl Mount Edgecumbe.

R. J. Mansburgh St. George, esq. of Headfort Castle, co. Galway, to Sophia, second daughter of W. Cunliffe Shawe, esq. of Southgate-house.

Feb. 15. Charles Gilchrist, esq. of Sunbury, to Clara, daughter of the late Benj. Baldwin, esq. of Oakingham.

Feb. 18. By special licence, Sir Alex. Mackenzie, of Arock, co. Ross, to Miss Geddes Mackenzie.

At Winchester, J. Story, esq. of Bingfield, co. Cavan, to Louisa, daughter of of Sir P. Gay, bart.

Feb. 20. Frederick Malling, esq. of Stockwell, to Anne, second daughter of Rev. Dr. Wilgress, of Eltham.

E. D. Poore, esq. of Tidworth, Wilts, to Maria Christiana, eldest daughter of J. H. Pakenham, esq. of Gratton-street.

Feb. 25. At Lymington, L. H. Kingston, esq. (second son of J. K. esq. M. P.) to Frances Sophia Rooke, second daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice R.

At Putney, E. Whitmore, esq. banker, of Lombard-street, to Frances, eldest daughter of J. P. Kensington, esq. of Lime Grove.

Capt. J. N. Fisher, of the Royal Marines, to Miss E. M. Walker, eldest dau. of W. W. esq. of Swinnow-park, Yorksh.

. The record of the marriage of Mr. William Pole Tylney Long Wellesley to Miss Tylney Long, (in page 87,) was premature.

1811. **A**T Bullgunge, near Calcutta, July 28. the wife of Major-gen. John Garstin, of the Engineer Corps.

"*Bombay Castle, Aug. 8.* The Honourable the Governor in Council announces, with great regret, the death of Jonathan Thorp, esq. President of the Medical Board on this Establishment, who died on Monday evening the 5th inst. In the numerous and respectable train, civil and military, which followed his remains to the grave, his surviving friends and connexions beheld a sad but grateful proof of the general regard and esteem which he had enjoyed whilst living."

Bombay Courier Aug. 8, 1811.

Sept. 27. At Reading, Berks, after a few days illness, in his 72d year, Mr. John Moore, a very intelligent and respectable plumber. He was a native of Ramsgate, Kent; and first settled in business at Wingham, in that county. During his residence at Wingham, he executed, with much taste, an altar-piece for the church of St. Margaret at Cliff, near Dover, the merit of which has been pointed out by our valuable Correspondent Mr. Cozens, in a former volume of this Magazine (vol. LXXIII. p. 506.) In 1775, an opportunity of succeeding to a long-established business, in his line, at Reading, induced him to remove to that town; where he continued till his death, very much esteemed and respected for his good sense, integrity, and benevolence.

At Batavia, Capt. James Hill, 1st batt. 59th foot, youngest son of James H. gent. Bristol.

Nov. 1. At Deal, Kent, in her 87th year, Mrs. Frances Hulke, widow of the late Lieut. Benj. H. of the Royal Navy; and only daughter and heiress of the late Capt. T. Manley, of the Chesterfield East Indiaman, who died at Madras in 1738.

Nov. 4. At Messina, after seven days illness, Capt. Hill, son of Dr H. of Devizes; assistant-adjutant-general to the army in Sicily, and late aid de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief at Malta, in which situation his merit and abilities were greatly distinguished.

Nov. 8. At Surinam, after a few days illness, C. F. Bentinck, esq. of Welbeck-street, governor and commander-in-chief, &c. of that colony. From his abilities, urbanity, and exertions in the honourable situation he held, the inhabitants of the settlement have, with a numerous circle of friends and relatives in this country, most sincerely to deplore his loss.

Dec. 29. At Dessau, her Serene Highness Louisa Henrietta Wilhelmina, reigning Duchess of Anhalt-Dessau; and daughter of the late Henry Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt. She was born Sept. 24, 1730.

At Messina, in his 40th year, Major-

general Vesey, in whom the British army have lost a brave and worthy officer. He had been on a tour round the Ionian Isles and through the Archipelago, when, on his return, he was seized with a malignant fever; and, on his arrival at Messina, the disorder had made so great a progress, that all medical aid was vain. He was buried with military honours.

Dec. 24. Lost in the St. George, off the coast of Jutland, Admiral Reynolds. (See pp. 74, 174.) The King of Denmark, it is said, has ordered his remains to be brought to Copenhagen, that they may be conveyed to England.

Wrecked in the Defence, off the coast of Jutland, and expired a few minutes after reaching land, Capt. Atkins. His remains were taken out of Fralthing church-yard, carried to the church of Husbye, and deposited in the sacristy with due military honours. The resident clergyman, Mr. Seierssted, held a discourse on the occasion, which was heard with great approbation.

Dec. 28. At Northallerton, aged 87, Mr. William Smith, late of the Black Bull Inn; one of the oldest and original proprietors of the London and Edinburgh mail coach.

Dec. . . . At Northallerton, aged 90, Mr. Robert Simpson, of the Pack Horse inn. He was many years ostler, in his younger days, at the King of Prussia's Head, and at Dowson's inn, the Old Black Swan, in Northallerton: he was ostler at the latter inn, at the time of the Rebellion 1745, and rode express from Northallerton to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with dispatches from General Wade, whose army was then encamped in the old Roman encampment, the "Castle Hills," West of Northallerton.

1812. Jan. 10. At Fort Augustus, N. B. Lieut.-col. George Brodie, late deputy governor of that garrison.

Jan. 13. In her 81st year, Susanna, relict of Rev. P. Lepipre, rector of Apsley, Bedfordshire.

Jan. 14. At Islington, in her 80th year, Mrs. Anne Bettesworth, relict of Rev. Edmund B. M. A. formerly vicar of Highworth, in Wilts, son of the right worshipful Dr. B. Dean of the Arches, and brother of Dr. Bettesworth, Chancellor of London. She was the daughter of Rev. Thomas Harwood, M. A. of Streatley Farm, co. Berks, and rector of Sheperton, co. Middlesex; and granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Harwood, D. D. also of Streatley Farm, and rector of Littleton, in Middlesex.

Jan. 14. "At the Master's Lodge of the Lady Hungerford's Hospital, in Corsham, co. Wilts, at the advanced age of 80, Edward Hasted, esq. the Kentish Historian, F.R.S. and S.A. His laborious History took

took him up more than 40 years, during the whole series of which he spared neither his strength nor his health, to bring it to maturity on which it still stands to the publick, in debt. Notwithstanding his his favourite of the above time, and a deputy-

Lieutenant for the County of Kent with uncommon zeal and activity. He was the only son of Edward Hasted, of Hawley, in that county, esq. barrister at law, was descended paternally from the noble family of Clifford, as he was maternally from the ancient and knightly family of the Dingleys of Woolverton, in the Isle of Wight. By Anne his wife, who died in 1803, Mr. Hasted left four sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son is now a respectable clergyman, vicar of Hollingborne, with the Chapel of Hucking annexed, near Maidstone, in Kent, and in the Commission of the Peace for that County. In the latter part of his life he felt the pressure of adverse fortune, which obliged him to quit his residence in Kent, after which he lived in obscure retirement, and for some time in the environs of London, noticed by a few valuable friends, from whom he received constant tokens of benevolent friendship, as having known him in more fortunate circumstances, several of whom are of the rank of Nobility, and of high estimation in life. A few years ago, his honourable and highly respected patron and friend, the Earl of Radnor, presented him to the Mastership of the Hospital at Corsham in Wiltshire (a most desirable asylum), to which he then removed; and, having obtained, a few years ago, the Chancellor's decree for the recovery of his estates in Kent, of which he had been defrauded, it enabled him again to enjoy the sweets of an independent competence during the remainder of his life*."

Jan. 15. A Ripley, Surrey, aged 82, Mr. W. Griffin, formerly master of the Talbot inn, Ripley.

At Brecon, Theophilus Jones, esq. the Historian of Brecknockshire; in whom was to be found the association of the most pure integrity, a highly respectable degree of talent, and good nature in the extreme, combining all with a lively and playful imagination, and a social and

* "I request my Executor to cause the following insertion, immediately after my death, to be sent for that purpose to the Publisher of the Gentleman's Magazine, to be inserted in the Obituary of the next Magazine after my death; and I am sure my much-respected friend Mr. Nichols will have the goodness to consent to it."

EDWARD HASTED."

communicative disposition. His friends in him have to lament the most open-hearted worthy man, and an entertaining, cheerful, and improving companion.

Jan. 17. At Cromwell cottage, Old Brompton, Mr. J. Hodgeland, late of Fleet-street.

At Stamford-hill, aged 73, Mr. R. Howard.

At Brentford, in her 80th year, Mrs. Mary Sherwill, relict of Markham Esles Esq. late of Weston-green, Surrey.

Mr. Wallis, register of the Bath General Hospital, and formerly an apothecary draper of Chipping Sodbury.

Jan. 19. At Brighthelm-house, near Bristol, in consequence of being dreadfully burnt the preceding evening, by a spark, as it is supposed, falling from a candle upon the bed-clothes, aged 5 years, Edwin Tydell Fox, son of Edw. Long F., M.D.

Fell gloriously on the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo. Major-gen. M'Kinnon. He was descended from one of the most ancient families in Scotland; being a younger son of the late W. M'Kinnon, esq. who was the representative of the younger branch of the Laids of M'Kinnon, which branch became the elder about two years ago, by the extinction of the other. At an early age he entered into the Coldstream guards; and served his first campaign under the Duke of York in Holland. During the rebellion in Ireland, he was Brigade-major to Gen. Sir G. Nugent, where he was remarkable for his courage, humanity, and good conduct. The Gazette of that time particularly notices him. He served in the expedition to Egypt. In the year 1805, he served with his regiment in Germany, under Lord Cathcart; as well as at the taking of Copenhagen, in 1807. He again embarked at the end of 1808 for the Peninsula; where an action was fought under Lord Wellington, in which his name was mentioned with the highest praise in the dispatches. The General married in 1804, the youngest daughter of the late Sir J. Colt, bart. who is left with two infants. After the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, the body of Major-gen. M'Kinnon was found, and with difficulty recognised, and his regiment shewed all the respect possible to the remains of so brave and meritorious an officer.—Capt. Dobbs was buried within a yard of his gallant General.

Jan. 20. In Sloane-street, in the 36th year of her age, Mary, wife of William Hersley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. She endured a long privation of health with cheerfulness and fortitude, and met her dissolution with a degree of composure and resignation not to be exceeded.

After a short illness, aged 63, Miss Docker. In the discharge of her duties to God, she never lost sight of adding to the comforts of her fellow-creatures. The goodness of her heart, and the uprightness

ment of her character, were admired and esteemed.

At Bath, Elizabeth, relict of the late Thos. Haverfield, esq. of Hampton-court, mother of Thos. Calley, esq. of Burdhop-park, Wilts.

Miss Emily Jones Richardson, daughter of the late Col. Jones R. esq. of America.

In Clarges-street, Mr. J. F. Knoche; and, two days after, his wife, Mrs. Avis K. each aged 96 years: they had been married 68 years.

Jan. 21. In Piccadilly, in his 78th year, Chas. Marsh, esq.

In the Edgware-road, in her 61st year, Mrs. Bristow, late of Baker-street, Port-mau-square.

Aged 63, Wm. Browning, esq. of Newington-green.

At Bath, in his 80th year, Edw. Fisher, esq. late of Henbury, co. Gloucester; whose time, and a considerable part of whose fortune, from a very early period, were spent in acts of benevolence; not only by subscribing to several charitable institutions, but administering to the comforts of several distressed families. He was also in the habit of relieving, by small sums of money, clothing, and food, numbers who came to his house, and who will have cause to lament the death of their worthy and generous benefactor.

At Puxton-place, Hunts, Henry Pointer Stanley, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Edw. Erastus Deacon, M. D. of Ecoles, Lancashire.

Jan. 22. At the rectory, Paul's Cray, Kent, in her 22d year, Elizabeth Mary, wife of John Simons, esq. of Thorn-farm, Chesham, Bucks.

At Iwer, Bucks, in his 83d year, Mr. Gooch.

Aged 50, Rev. John Adey Curtis, rec-tor of Bitton, co. Gloucester, leaving a widow and eight young children.

At Widdicar-hill, near Northallerton, Wm. Hutton, esq. a distant relation of the venerable historian of Birmingham of the same name.

At Ardno, Lochfineside, in his 86th year, Duncan McCallum. He was 60 years on the estate of Ardkinglass. He was the first born, and the first that died, of his father's family; the rest, a brother and a sister, are still living in that neigh-bourhood. He has left 6 children, 28 grand-children, and 13 great grand-child-ren.

Jan. 23. At Richmond, the infant son of Daniel Willink, esq.

Aged 75, John Tylee, esq. banker, Devizes.

At Trebartha-hall, in his 80th year, F. Rood, esq. late colonel of the Royal Cornwall militia.

Jan. 24. Fell down in Blackfriars-road, on his return home, Mr. Payne, late clerk

at Messrs. Pellatt and Green, St. Paul's church-yard. He left the office apparently in good health.

Dropped down and instantly expired just as he had sounded his trumpet, dur-ing the rehearsal of the drama of the Virgin of the Sun, aged about 50, Mr. Lacy, of the 1st regt. of Life Guards; a very respectable man, nephew of the late Mr. L., formerly joint patentee with Mr. Garrick in the Drury-lane Theatre. He has left a wife and four children.

At Islington, Francis, son of Mr. Sam. Kent, of Mark-lane.

At Brompton, in her 87th year, Dame Amy Johnston, relict of the late Sir Wm. J. bart. of Caskieben.

At Chastleton-hill, Oxon. aged 50, Mrs. Davies, relict of the late Mr. W. D.

In consequence of the wounds received at the head of his brigade, in gallantly entering the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo, Major-general Craufurd. On the 25th, his remains were interred in the breach: Lord Wellington, and every officer in the neighbourhood, followed him to the grave. At the time he was ve-
siderably advanced & animating them to
There cannot be a st
regard the light divisio
following circumstance
to Portugal last spring
sion, when the army v
ceive Massena's attac
nore, and as soon as h
head, the whole divis
cheers in presence o
served under all the fir
army, and they had all the highest sense
of his great merits; none more so than
the present illustrious Commander-in-
Chief. In private life, he was one of the
best and most estimable of men. The loss
that the country sustains in him is very
great; and to his wife and four children it
is irreparable. — The following official ac-
count of the fate of this gallant officer, ad-
dressed to the Earl of Liverpool, appeared
in the London Gazette, of February 22:—
“My Lord,—Major-gen. Craufurd died,
on the 24th ult. of the wounds received on
the 19th, while leading the light division of
this army to the assault of Ciudad Rodri-
go. Although the conduct of Major-gen.
C. on the occasion on which these wounds
were received, and the circumstances
which occurred, have excited the admira-
tion of every officer in the army, I cannot
report his death to your Lordship, without
expressing my sorrow and regret, that his
Majesty has been deprived of the services,
and I of the assistance, of an officer of
tried talents and experience, who was an
ornament to his profession, and was well
calculated to render the most important
services to his country.—Wellington.”

Jan.

Jan. 25. At Highgate, in his 74th year, after a short illness, Mr. Henry Isherwood, many years at the head of the very extensive paper-hanging manufactory on Ludgate Hill; where he was nearly the oldest housekeeper in the parishes of St. Bride and St. Martin (his house and warehouses extending into both). He was almost universally known, and as generally respected, for his integrity, punctuality, and benevolence, and for a few harmless singularities in dress and manners. In business he was as punctual as St. Paul's clock; in friendship (as we can, amidst many others, testify) warm, steady, and unremitting in his exertions to assist in any difficulty. And to the distressed of every description he was a liberal but unostentatious benefactor. In such a man Society in general has lost a link of a most valuable chain.

Miss Randell, of Clapham.

At Lieutenant-general Davies's, Grove, Blackheath, Mary Rosamond, only daughter of Major Alex. Tulloch, of the royal artillery.

At Redland, near Bristol, Rev. Dr. Thos. Jones, vicar of King's Teignton, Devon, and chaplain to the Duke of Kent. His many estimable qualities endeared him to his family, and to all who knew him. He had conducted for several years a classical seminary of high character, and in a manner greatly to his credit, as an able and accomplished scholar.

At Lowther, J. Richardson, esq. principal agent to the Earl of Lonsdale, receiver-general and clerk for the county of Westmoreland.

Jan. 26. Suddenly, the wife of Mr. N. Beard, of Hoxton-square, and mother of Lieut. Geo. B., who fell in the battle of Albuera. (See last volume, p. 88).

At Upton-place, Essex, aged 45, Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Hartshorne, esq. of the Customs.

Aged 82, Mr. T. Showell, formerly master of the Roebuck-inn, Oxford.

Jan. 27. Suddenly, in Hatton-garden, aged 68, Mrs. Watson.

Aged 61, Anne, wife of Thos. Jackson, esq. of Camberwell. Her loss will be much regretted by the neighbouring poor.

Aged 67, J. Mathews, esq. of Stratford-green, Essex.

Aged 77, Mr. J. Jennings, of Brandiston, Suffolk. Returning home from his son's house, in the same parish, he met the funeral of an old acquaintance, which so affected his spirits, that, after reaching his own house, he died in a few minutes.

At Bath, aged 77, Francis Morgan, esq. late of Shepton Mallet.

At Blechingley, in his 70th year, Mr. John Radley.

Jan. 28. Aged 74, Mr. Richard Harri-

son, the very respectable clerk of the parish of St. George Bloomsbury, which office he had filled near 47 years, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the parish. The Church is one of the fifty new ones provided by Queen Anne, and was consecrated in the year 1730, since which it is very remarkable that there have been but three rectors and two parish-clerks. The rectors have been, Dr. Vernon, Dr. Tarrant, Dean of Peterborough, and Dr. Thomas Willis.—“Mr. Richard Harrison,” another correspondent observes, “was father of the parish clerks. For a strict and exemplary discharge of his duty he was equalled by few, and excelled by none. The large wig which he wore indicated the grandeur and dignity of his station. His zeal sometimes betrayed him into indiscretions, and caused him to assume a dictatorial air which gave offence to the younger clergy. It was his custom for many years to take a solemn walk on a Sunday morning around the church, previously to the commencement of the service, to see that every thing was in order; when in the desk, he would frequently by his gestures remind strangers of the impropriety of sitting during the singing of the Psalms. In short, he might be truly styled *an original*. He was just and honest in all his dealings as an undertaker and upholsterer, and many families entertained the highest respect for his character. He was so attached to psalmody, that not even the rector could influence him to sing less than he thought proper. His numerous relations, to whom he had been a sincere friend and liberal benefactor, have reason to regret his death.”

J. Lagier Lamotte, esq. late of Thorne-grove, near Worcester.

Mrs. Vessiere, of Leicester.

Jan. 28. Thrown out of a gig, in Leadenhall-street, in consequence of passing a stage coach at a quick pace, by which a waggon went over her head and killed her on the spot, aged 19, the wife of Mr. May, ironmonger, Oxford-street. Her husband was also thrown out, and escaped without personal hurt; but has been delirious from the fatal moment.

At Richmond, Surrey, in his 88th year, Mr. W. Alder.

At Bicester, after a long illness, aged 27, Mr. S. Ball, late of the East India Company's naval service.

Mrs. White, of Banbury, relict of the late Mr. Alderman W.

Jan. 29. In Manchester-square, aged 66, Rev. Sir John Knightley, bart. of Fawsley-park, co. Northampton. The title, in default of his own issue, descends to the children of his deceased brother Charles.

In Harley-street, Urania, Countess Dowager of Portsmouth. She was the daughter

daughter of Coulson Fellowes, esq. M. P. and was married to the late Earl. Aug. 27, 1763.

Wm. Brodie, esq. one of the magistrates of Marlborough-street office. He had officiated in the business of the office the preceding day, and took a walk afterwards. On his return he appeared in a state of stupor, soon after he reached his drawing-room he was seized with a paralytic stroke, and, after remaining in a state of insensibility 24 hours, expired.

At the Admiralty, the lady of Sir Jos. Sydney Yorke, bart.

At his chambers in the Temple, J. Grisdale, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, late of Christ's college, Cambridge.

The wife of Mr. Eliezer Chater, of Cornhill.

The wife of Mr. Gaselee, surgeon, Borough.

At Upper Clapton, aged 22, Anne, the wife of J. C. Bruce Grant, esq.

Rev. Mr. Longmore, vicar of Great Baddow, Essex.

The wife of John Russ, esq. of Clifton.

In her 21st year, Mary, wife of Mr. J. Brittan, Bristol.

L. W. Brouncker, esq. of Barford-house, Wilts, and of Pelhams, Dorset.

At Deddington, aged 58, Mr. Urban Fickin, lately draper at Banbury, but retired from business.

At Bognor, of a wound received at the battle of Vimiera, aged 35, Major T. Egerton, 29th reg.

Jan. 30. At Liscombe-house, Bucks, Sir Jonathan Lovett, bart. the father and grand pillar of the independent interest of that county. He was created a baronet September 29, 1781.

At Prestbury, W. Rawlins, esq. surgeon in the North Lincoln militia.

At Southcot Lodge, near Reading, Wm. Mabbott, esq. of Cressington, Oxon.

Suddenly, Mr. Tobias Davies, of the Body Corporate of Leominster.

Jan. 31. Aged 68, the Right Hon. Lady Charles Spencer, sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Duke of St. Alban's.

Much regretted, in her 35th year, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Dixon, of Wickham-pills, Essex.

At Windsor, Lieut. G. E. Layton, 53d regiment.

In the 89th year of his age, Mr. George Iliff, of Hinckley, where he was born May 6, 1723; and was the last survivor of four brothers and a sister, rather remarkable instances of longevity in one family:—Mr. Joseph Iliff died March 4, 1795, aged 76; Geo. Iliff, Jan. 31, 1812, aged 89; John I. Aug. 7, 1799, aged 74; William I. March 12, 1792, aged 64; Mary Green, Feb. 18, 1792, aged 71.—George Iliff was churchwarden of Hinckley. *Genl. Mac. February, 1812.*

ley in 1755, and formerly kept the Star inn, in that town, for whom an assembly-room was built before the death of George II. He must have been the oldest inhabitant of the place when he died.

At Bath, Mrs. Woodis, mother of Admirals Sir Edward and Isaac Pellew.

At Penpound House, Abergavenny, the residence of her grandmother, the Dowager Lady Harrington, Miss Williams, only daughter of Mrs. Cave, of Exmouth, and grand-daughter of the late Sir James H. bart.

At Heligoland, of an apoplectic fit, aged 29, T. C. Mason, son of Captain T. C. M. of the Prince of Wales packet, on the Harwich station.

Lately, In London, — Arcedeckne, esq. second son of the late Chaloner Ad esq. of Glevering-hall, Essex.

Mr. W. Collins, Great Portland-street; author of a poem on the Slave Trade; "Life of George Morland" the artist, &c.

Mr. Merrefield, late an attorney at Grantham.

In Wimpole-street, the relict of M. Cholmley, esq.

Capt. Thomas Serle, 13th foot.

Aged 76, Mrs. Ironside, of Twickenham, relict of Edmund I., esq. author of the "History of Twickenham."

Bucks.—At Steeple Claydon, aged 102, Henry Chandler, a labouring man.

Cambridge.—Rev. Caesar Morgan, D. D. rector of Stratham, near Ely, and prebendary of Ely cathedral; formerly of Christ's college, Cambridge, A. B. 1773; A. M. 1776; D. D. 1793.

Cornwall.—At Trewan, near St. Columb, aged 77, Thos. Vyvyan, esq. is the possessor of the peare for that county.

At Flushing, aged 17, James, second son of Sir Thomas Burke, bart.

Cheshire.—At Buglawton, aged 100, Mrs. Herbert. She enjoyed good health, and retained all her faculties, till within a few weeks of her death.

Devon.—At Sidmouth, of fever, Amelia, third daughter of Gregory Webber, esq. of Batheaston.

At Lympton, the Hon. Mrs. Pennant, daughter of Cornwall Mead, the first Viscount Hawarden, and wife of — P. esq.

Dorset.—In his 67th year, Rev. Wm. Trevelyan Cox, rector of Chedington, and vicar of Stockland and Dalwood.

At Weymouth, the eldest son of F. Renney, esq. of Wimpole-street.

At Blandford, by being imprudently left sitting before the fire, fell from her chair, and was literally burnt to a cinder, aged 82, Mrs. Oxford.

At Bindon Cottage, near Lullworth, aged 101, Sarah White.

Suddenly, at the Oak inn, Pool, Mr. Glover, of Trowen Cottage, co. Montgomery.

Essex,

In his 86th year, Wm. Field, esq. of Canonbury, Russia merchant, highly respected as a most worthy and benevolent man.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Christina Hutchins, of Clapton-house.

Maria, relict of the late Mr. John Harris, and daughter of Mr. Field Willett, banker, Brunten, Suffolk.

Feb. 6. In Upper Charles-street, Northampton-square, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of the late Mr. Sills G. of Dittinghorne.

In his 76th year, James Hallmark, esq. of Welleclose-square.

While giving orders to a bricklayer on Somers Town, Mr. by Duty Office.

is, aged 73, Isaac

in Cadley, esq. of

70th year, B. Tad-

street, aged 79, the Dowager Lady Scars-
id Earl of Portmore,
f Montague-street,

Russell-square.

At Lancing, Sussex, the wife of James Martin Lloyd, esq. M. P. for Steyning.

At Hanley-castle, near Upton upon-

T. B. vicar of Chiswick, aged 82, Isabella, only surviving sister, following, their youngest brother Edward, aged 83, and their sister Mary, aged 24, to the grave, within the short period of 10 months. The circumstances attending the deaths of these four young persons are very remarkable and most awfully impressive. Their brother Edward arrived from India, labouring under a deep consumption; his sister Mary came from Bristol to see him, at Chiswick; but could not be persuaded of his danger, until she had heard the decided opinion of the medical attendant, to an indifferent person, for which purpose she concealed herself behind the curtain; "Now," said she, "I am satisfied; I hope I shall not survive him." She was taken ill the next morning, and after 12 days, died; preceding the object of her tender solicitude to the grave by exactly a month. Similar, but more awful, has been the fate of poor Isabella;—For several months past it had been her repeated declaration, both by letter and words, that, anxious as she might be to have health and strength, to administer to the comforts of her lingering sister, yet, as soon as the sense of her suffering should close, life would become indiffrent to herself. How unsearchable are the ways of Providence! On Wednesday the 5th Feb. her sister was buried; on Friday she accompanied her brother to Chiswick, where she arrived without the least fatigue on Saturday; on Sunday, after a few hours of apparently trifling indisposition, from which she appeared to be fast recovering, in the act of taking some refreshment, she raised her eyes, and, without the least change of feature or posture, immediately expired!—They were four of the six children of the late Rev. Edward Bowerbank, rector of Croft and Birmingham, in the county of York; and prebendary of Lincoln.

At Derby, the wife of J. Dalby, esq. late of the Derbyshire militia.

Feb. 10. After a few hours' illness, of an inflammatory fever, Joseph Atterton, esq. of Portland-place,

In Bedford-row, in her 64th year, Jane, wife of Charles Wyatt, esq.

Mrs. B. Boddington, of Kers Ground, Lancashire.

Feb. 11. In Cavendish-square, J. Langton, esq. of Surden-house, Oxon.

In Grosvenor street, Broad-street in con-

At Lambeth, after a long and painful illness, in her 29th year, Miss Anne Jack-

Feb. 12. At Monmouth, of dropsy on the brain, Andrew Cherry, esq. manager of the Theatres at that town and Swansea; of whom we shall give some memoirs in our next.

Feb. 13. Mr. John Follet, of the Temple, clerk of the Assize for the Western Circuit. Returning late from Blackfriars-road, in company with Mr. Cooper, with whom and some friends he had been spending the evening, owing to the darkness of the night, instead of going on the pavement, they fell down the steps into the Thames. Mr. F., who was rather corpulent, was sucked under some rafts of timber, and perished; his friend, with difficulty, kept himself above water till he was rescued.

In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 63, Mrs. Jane Maria Mac Evoy, relict of the late Christ. M. of St. Croix, in America.

In New Bond-street, in his 73d year, Mr. R. Mason, many years tea-dealer and grocer.

In Davies-street, aged 65, Mr. John Varty, brewer.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Theophilus Clive, esq.

At Bath-row, near Birmingham, in his 78th year, Mr. Edward Armfield, late of Green Bank, in the parish of Yardley. He lost the sight of an eye by a gutta serena at an early period of life; and about 40 years since, by suddenly stooping down, struck the other eye on the pointed corner of a chair-back, and burst it; so that, from that time, he has been totally blind. Though under that, as well as the severe affliction of an extremely nervous habit, such was his patience and resignation to the will of Heaven, he was never heard to utter the least murmur of complaint, but placidly submitted to his singularly distressing situation with that fortitude which so eminently distinguishes the true Christian.

At Langport, Somerset, in his 73d year, Samuel Stuckey, esq.

After a severe and lingering illness, borne with truly Christian resignation, Matthew Wright, esq. an eminent merchant, of Bristol.

Aged 84, the wife of Mr. Robt. Pepall, many years butler of Merton Coll. Oxford.

At sea, in the Queen's Channel, Mr. Tho. Morgan, master of the brig Hope, bound from Chatham to Chepstow. He was a native of the latter place. His remains were interred at St. Lawrence, near Ramsgate, on the 16th inst.

Feb. 14. In Wimpole-street, the wife of W. Tash, esq. of Southgate.

Aged 72, Mr. John Cook, of Longacre, bookseller and stationer. He was a native of Elgin, North Britain, and had a liberal education in his native town, and at the Marischal College of Aberdeen. But, not finding encouragement equal to his ex-

pectations in his own country, he came up an adventurer to London, without either friends or patronage. The writer of this sketch had lived in the same county with him, in Scotland, but had never seen him till 1787, when he found him established as master of an academy at Deptford, in a state of independence, *post varios casus per tot discrimina rerum*. He had been an assistant in several academies about London; and in a social hour was very free in amusing his friends with such ludicrous details of his first adventures, rebuffs, and mishaps, as excited the roar of the company. He taught an academy at Gravesend, at Deptford, and lastly in London, with approbation and success. But, unwilling to wear out the last stage of life in the tiresome drudgery of a school, he commenced business as a bookseller and stationer, in which there is reason to believe his success was equal to his expectations. He was a very worthy respectable man, benevolent and good-hearted, and esteemed by all his acquaintance, being at all times accessible to a numerous tribe of his unfortunate brethren in the school-line, from whom the hospitalities of his house, his best advice, and purse, were seldom withheld. He had a fund of humour that made him a pleasant companion. Among other shifts, to keep himself afloat, he had often employed himself in writing sermons for the Oxonians, as he himself expressed it, though he was never in holy orders. It seems doubtful whether Oxonian-graduates would condescend to avail themselves of such help; yet it is certain, that he dealt in such compositions, or perhaps rather compilations, of his own making, and sold a considerable number. A reverend D. D. a particular friend of his, was very angry with him for daring to usurp the sacred character in writing sermons. Besides a spelling-book, and other small books, he wrote and published a plan for employing the poor in London; and preventing beggary in the streets. Lord Mansfield had seen it, and sent for him. His Lordship commended it, and made him a present. He has left a widow, one son, and 3 daughters.

Feb. 17. Aged 70, Mr. Wm. Fraser, of New Bond-street, optician to his Majesty.

Feb. 21. After a long and painful illness, aged 78, Mrs. Eliz. Cox, widow of the late Mr. Dan. Cox, of King's-row, Pentonville.

Feb. 23. In that part of Market-street, which is in the parish of St. Dunstons, and county of Bedford, Frederic Cavendish, esq. brother to the late celebrated Mr. Henry Cavendish, of Clapham; a man who must not pass away from life, without such a tribute to his benevolent character, as our pages can supply; and of whom, in our next Magazine, we consequently intend to give a memoir.

ADDITIONAL

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Vol. LXXXI. Part ii. p. 596. The following epitaph has been placed on a white marble monument on the North wall of the chancel in Hinckley church:—
 “Beneath are deposited the remains of Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late George Hicks, esq. M. D. of St. James’s, Westminster. She died in this place on the 1st of Dec. 1811, of a rapid decline, on her way from Edgerston in Roxburghshire to Bristol, in the 34th year of her age. This stone is intended only to mark the place of her interment: the hearts of all who knew her are the tablets upon which her virtues are inscribed.”

The late Sir *Wadsworth Busk*, knt. (see p. 597) was formerly a student of the Middle Temple, by which honourable society he was called to the bar. He was afterwards appointed Attorney-general at the Isle of Man, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple, in the great and noble hall of which occurs his name as *Autumn. Lecter*. 1794; and coat of arms, quarterly, first and fourth, three oaks, Vert; second and third, three bells.

The late Rev. *William Brereton* (see p. 91 of the present Volume) died on the 5th of Jan. He was a year and a half at the head of the foundation at Eton, was nearly fifty years rector of Cottesmore, and formerly archdeacon of Stafford, which a paralytic complaint made him honourably resign. His life was prolonged by the unwearied attention and nursing of his amiable daughter for nearly 15 years to the advanced age of 86. By his decease the community sustains an irreparable loss; in him were united the elegant scholar and the polished gentleman, the upright magistrate and the pious Christian. He acquired, therefore, in every relation of a long and honourable life, the esteem and affection due to the merit of having employed the first abilities in the best manner. He married Miss Neville of Thorney, Lincolnshire, who died 1799, and left three daughters; one married to Thomas Tryon, esq. of Bulwick, Northamptonshire. He was the surviving son of Lieut.-colonel Brereton, of the Horse-guards, by his second wife, Mary Hayes, of Holyport, Berks. His eldest brother

Francis, a Lieutenant in the Guards, was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745, at the early age of 24, by a cannon-ball, while resting on a drum, his Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland having just risen from it. His youngest brother, Major Cholmondeley Brereton, was killed at the battle of Wandiwash, East Indies. The words in Smollett’s *Continuation* are, “the gallant and accomplished Major Brereton, whose death was a real loss to his country.” The last mentioned left an only son, William Brereton, of Pagham, Sussex. The Colonel also left three daughters; the eldest married to the Rev. Dr. Haynes, canon residentiary of Windsor, and rector of Hatfield, Herts; the second, to John Chesshyre, esq. of Bennington, Herts, and mother to the Countess Fauconberg.

Mr. *Lynn* (see p. 93) is stated not to be dead.

P. 94. Mrs. *Ann Hall*, wife of Ambrose Hall, esq. of the Hermitage, Walton on the Hill, who died in her 77th year, at Sutton, in Surrey, was eminently distinguished for a fine understanding and amiable disposition, which led her to the practice of all the Christian virtues. Early in life she had the advantage of being frequently in company with Dr. Johnson, Dr. Hawkesworth, and several other admired literary characters, whose friendship she secured from her merit and interesting conversation. Three years previously to her decease, a paralytic affection deprived her of the use of her limbs; but fortunately not entirely of her mental faculties; and, being blessed with a retentive memory, her cheerful and impressive manner drew her friends constantly around her, who witnessed her patient resignation to the will of Providence. During the whole of her long life, she invariably administered comfort and consolation to the poor and afflicted, who must sincerely regret her loss. A friend, who long knew and honoured her, offers this humble tribute to departed worth. Her remains were interred on the 3d of February in Sutton church-yard, in a vault built on purpose for the family; and her friend, the Rev. Dr. Strahan, performed the last sad offices over her grave.

The average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in Feb. 1812 (to the 25th) at the office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.

Birmingham Canal, 615*l.* dividing 26*l.* 5*s.* clear per annum.—Oxford, 124*l.* stock or long share, 750*l.*—Grand Junction, 213*l.* to 220*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham new shares, 5*l.* per cent. discount.—Kennet and Avon, 30*l.*—Dudley, 50*i.* ex. dividend.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 21*l.*—Ellesmere, 69*l.*—Lancaster, 22*l.* 10*s.*—Wilts and Berks old shares, 25*l.*—London Dock Stock, 118*l.* 10*s.* ex. dividend, half-yearly, 3*l.* clear.—Ditto new Subscription, 17*l.* 10*s.* Premium.—Rock, 10*s.* Premium.—East London Water-works, 85*l.*—London Flour Company, 8*l.*—Strand Bridge, 27*l.* per cent. discount, without interest due.—Russell Institution, 17*l.* 17*s.* 18*l.* 18*s.*—Surrey ditto, 15*l.*—West Middlesex Water-works, 85*l.*—Provident Institution, 2*l.* 10*s.* Premium.—Covent-garden Theatre new shares, 455*l.*—British Plate Glass Company, 260*l.* on the average.—Kensington Turnpike Bonds, 100*l.* bearing 4*l.* per cent. 70*l.*—The monthly sale is on the first Friday.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 28, 1811, to February 25, 1812.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males	713	Males	695	Between	2 and 5	137	50 and 60	133
Females	683	Females	676		5 and 10	52	60 and 70	114
					10 and 20	46	70 and 80	108
					20 and 30	89	80 and 90	48
Of whom have died under 2 years old				30 and 40	126	90 and 100	5	
Peck Loaf 5s. 2d. 5s. 4d. 5s. 5d. 5s. 5d.				40 and 50	152			
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.								

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 15, 1812.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	111	8	58	0	45	9	36	3	57	8	Essex	106	8	55	0	49	4	33	8	50	6
Surrey	117	8	54	0	49	4	37	6	59	8	Kent	106	2	54	0	46	0	33	0	50	8
Hertford	107	0	58	0	44	6	35	6	56	0	Sussex	114	8	00	0	50	0	36	2	00	0
Bedford	102	4	57	6	45	0	32	6	54	7	Suffolk	101	5	52	0	43	9	32	4	47	8
Huntingd.	104	2	00	0	47	2	31	4	52	9	Camb.	99	0	52	0	37	3	26	2	50	4
Northam.	103	8	53	6	49	11	26	8	54	0	Norfolk	98	7	53	8	42	1	32	0	47	6
Rutland	103	6	00	0	53	0	31	9	57	0	Lincoln	96	4	53	2	48	9	27	8	50	2
Leicester	98	5	00	0	52	2	31	0	46	2	York	89	4	53	6	44	9	28	1	54	1
Nottingh.	102	0	56	0	50	10	31	6	52	0	Durham	90	1	00	0	46	0	29	0	00	0
Derby	93	0	00	0	50	10	32	4	56	0	Northum.	83	6	60	0	43	9	29	0	54	0
Stafford	101	3	00	0	55	10	33	0	58	11	Cumberl.	88	5	52	0	40	1	29	8	00	0
Salop	104	8	69	0	60	0	35	0	83	6	Westmor.	92	6	46	0	38	4	29	5	00	0
Hereford	107	2	64	0	57	4	33	11	64	8	Lancaster	94	4	00	0	42	0	34	8	60	0
Worcester	109	3	59	10	57	7	37	1	57	4	Chester	93	2	00	0	57	8	37	1	00	0
Warwick	107	2	00	0	59	0	33	10	60	11	Flint	106	1	00	0	59	8	00	0	00	0
Wilts	111	2	00	0	54	8	34	6	58	8	Denbigh	101	11	00	6	56	9	28	9	00	0
Berks	115	5	00	0	48	10	33	7	59	8	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	45	0	27	9	00	0
Oxford	110	6	00	0	50	0	30	7	56	5	Carnarv.	99	0	00	0	50	0	27	0	00	0
Bucks	112	8	00	0	46	10	32	6	55	2	Merionet.	103	5	72	0	55	8	32	6	00	0
Brecon	119	11	00	0	63	4	28	10	00	0	Cardigan	116	8	00	0	58	6	24	7	00	0
Montgom.	101	7	00	0	52	9	33	4	00	0	Pembroke	95	7	00	0	62	10	25	4	00	0
Radnor	113	3	00	0	57	4	29	5	00	0	Carmarth	116	0	00	0	62	8	29	0	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.	115	6	00	0	64	0	29	4	00	0	
105 1½56 7½51 9½31 5½56 0										Gloucester.	115	0	00	0	58	9	00	0	00	0	
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset	119	2	00	0	59	2	31	4	60	4	
00 0½00 0½00 0½00 0½00 0										Monmo.	115	4	00	0	58	10	00	0	00	0	
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Ma-										Devon	112	10	00	0	54	7	33	10	00	0	
ritime Districts of England and Wales, by										Cornwall	106	6	00	0	54	6	26	5	00	0	
which Exportation and Bounty are to be										Dorset	115	7	00	0	56	4	33	4	00	0	
regulated in Great Britain.....										Hants	111	9	00	0	52	5	33	8	00	0	
Ditto for Importation and Duty.....											102	2	56	11	49	10	30	5	54	9	
											102	3	54	9	49	8	30	3	55	9	

PRICES OF FLOUR, February 24 :

Fine per Sack 95s. Seconds 85s. to 90s. Bran per Q. 14s. to 16s. Pollard 27s. to 30s.

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Feb. 10 to Feb. 15 :

Total 7375 Quarters. Average 107s. 2d.—9d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, February 15, 50s. 1d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, February 19, 43s. 8d. per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, February 24 :

Kent Bags.....	4l.	0s. to 5l.	12s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l.	10s. to 6l.	15s.
Sussex Ditto.....	3l.	15s. to 5l.	5s.	Sussex Ditto.....	4l.	10s. to 6l.	0s.
Essex Ditto.....	4l.	10s. to 5l.	12s.	Farnham Ditto	10l.	0s. to 11l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 25 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 2l. 17s. — Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 5s. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.
Straw 2l. 11s.—Smithfield, Clover 6l. 5s. Old Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 2l. 16s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, February 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Mutton.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts about 2230.	Calves 80.
Veal.....	6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs 11,500.	Pigs 400.
Pork.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.		

COALS, February 24 : Newcastle 40s. to 53s. Sunderland 42s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 92s. Mottled 102s. Curd 106s. CANDLES, 13s. per Doz. Moulds 14s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 10d. Clara 4s. 10d. Whitechapel 4s. 9d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1812.

No.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	S. Sea New An.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 per Ct. 1726.	3 per Ct. Au. 1751.	4 per Ct. Au. 1789.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	B. Long Ann.	Om-nium.	India Bonds.	Excheqr. Bills.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Long 3 per Ct.	Long Ann.
29	231 1/2 232 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 1/2	62 1/2 3/4	—	—	79 1/2 1/2	94 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	3 1/2 dis.	17 a 18 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	—	81 1/2	3 1/2
30	Holiday	—	—	—	—	63 1/2 1/4	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 1/2	94 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	2 a 6 pr.	—	—	5 1/2
31	231 1/2 232	181 1/2 182	67 1/2	—	—	63 1/2 1/4	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 1/2	94 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	—	—	5 1/2
1	Sunday	181 1/2	67 1/2	—	—	63 1/2 a 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 1/2	94 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	3 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 7 pr.	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	63 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 1/2	94 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	—	—	—
3	Holiday	—	—	—	—	63 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 1/2	94 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	—	—	5 1/2
4	—	—	—	—	—	63 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 1/2	94 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
5	Holiday	—	—	—	—	63 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 1/2	94 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	5 1/2
6	231 1/2 1/2	—	67 1/2	—	62 1/2 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 1/2	94 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	—	—	—
7	232	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 1/2	94 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 1/2	94 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
9	Sunday	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 1/2	94 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	7 a 11 pr.	—	—	5 1/2
10	231 1/2	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 1/2	94 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	11 a 5 pr.	—	—	5 1/2
11	231 1/2 1/2	180 1/2 181	—	—	—	63 62 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	62 1/2	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	100 1/2	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	16 a 17 pr.	9 a 12 pr.	92 1/2	—	—
12	Holiday	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	—
13	231 1/2	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	—
16	Sunday	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	—
19	229 1/2	—	—	62	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	—
20	229 1/2 1/2	—	66 1/2	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	5 1/2
21	229 1/2	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	—
23	Sunday	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	—
24	Holiday	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	—
25	229 1/2	178 1/2	—	62 1/2 1/2	62	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	—
26	229 1/2	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 6 1/2 pr.	—	—	5

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1990

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1. The Government of the United States of America
 2. Department of the Interior
 3. Bureau of Land Management
 4. Washington, D. C. 20240
 5. Attention: Chief of Bureau
 6. Date: 10/1/77
 7. To: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
 8. Federal Bureau of Investigation
 9. Washington, D. C. 20535
 10. Subject: [REDACTED]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1865. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

... ..

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The Journal of Law, Economics, & Organization, V20 N2
Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of
the American Society of Law and Economics,
Inc.

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force.

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Embellished with Perspective Views of the Churches of WITHERLEY, in Leicestershire;
IYNDON, in Buckinghamshire; and FLAMSTED, in Hertfordshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1812.

No.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	S. Sea New An.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 per Ct. 1726.	3 per Ct. An. 1751.	4 per Ct. An. 1789.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	E. Long Ann.	Om-nium.	India Bonds.	Excheqr. Bills.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Ins. An.
29	231 1/2 232 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 1/4	62 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	94 1/4	—	16 1/2	2 1/2 dis.	17 a 18 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	—	61 1/2	5 1/2
30	Holiday	181 1/2 182	—	—	—	63 1/4 1/4	62 1/2 1/4	—	—	79 1/2	94 1/4 1/4	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	2 a 6 pr.	—	—	5 1/2
31	231 1/2 232	182	67 1/4	—	—	63 1/4 1/4	62 1/2 1/4	—	—	79 1/2	94 1/4 1/4	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	—	—	5 1/2
1	Sunday	181 1/4	67 1/4	—	—	63 a 1/4	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	94 1/2 93 1/2	—	16 1/2	4 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 7 pr.	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	16 1/2	3 dis.	17 a 18 pr.	4 a 7 pr.	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	16 1/2	3 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	—	—	—
4	Holiday	—	—	—	—	63 1/4	62 1/2 1/4	—	—	79 1/2 79	93 1/2 94	—	16 1/2	1 d.	17 a 18 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	—	—	5 1/2
5	231 1/4 1/4	—	—	—	—	63 1/4	62 1/2 1/4	—	—	79 1/2 79	93 1/2 94	—	16 1/2	1 d.	18 a 17 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	61 1/2	—
6	232	—	67 1/4	—	62 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
8	232	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	79 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
9	Sunday	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
10	231 1/2	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
11	231 1/4 1/4	180 1/2 181	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	62 1/2	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	5 1/2
12	Holiday	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
13	231 1/2	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	62	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2	100 1/2	16 1/2	1 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	60 1/2	5 1/2
15	—	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
16	Sunday	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	62	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2	—	16 1/2	1 d.	17 a 18 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
19	229 1/2	—	—	62 1/2	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	58	61 1/2	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2 93	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 dis.	15 a 16 pr.	4 a 6 pr.	—	—	—
20	229 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2 93	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	15 a 17 pr.	4 a 7 pr.	—	—	5 1/2
21	229 1/2	—	66 1/2	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2 93	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	15 a 16 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	62 1/2	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2 93	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	15 a 16 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
23	Sunday	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2 93	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	15 a 16 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
24	Holiday	—	—	—	—	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2 93	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	15 a 16 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
25	229 1/2	—	—	—	62	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2 93	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	15 a 16 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	—	—	—
26	229 1/2	178 1/2	—	62 1/2	62	62 1/2 1/2	62 1/2 1/2	—	—	78 1/2 78 1/2	93 1/2 93	—	16 1/2	1 1/2 d.	15 a 16 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	93 1/2	—	5 1/2

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GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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Albion—C. Chron.
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Cour d'Angleterre
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15 other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
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Berwick—Boston
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Blackb. Brighton
Bristol 5, Bury
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.

Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumberland 2
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchester—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hertford, Hail 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Leicest.—Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
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Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. NICHOLS and SON, at CECILIO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID, 1812.

26. *Ephemerides Naturæ Curiosorum*, vol. IV. appendix, p. 41, says, that Dr. David-Krieg was sent by, and at the expence of, the Royal Society of London, to travel through the British Colonies in America, and make observations.

27. Dr. Isaac Lawson, Physician General to the Army, published, and indeed wrote the greatest part of Cramer's *Ars Doctimastica*, and was the first patron and introducer of the celebrated Linné to the learned world, for by his means Linné, as it were, emerged from obscurity, being little countenanced. Dr. Lawson was extremely well skilled in fossils, had an extensive correspondence, especially in Germany, and had made large and elegant collections of fossils. In 1767 I bought a large parcel of his collection, and numbers of specimens his brother gave away and were lost, (MSS. 1 Number 1775.)

28. Counsellor William Franckombe, an accurate and learned fossilogist, chiefly in *petrefacta*, and had a numerous and well-chosen collection of fossils, was born at Bristol, on the 6th August 1734, and died of an over-fatness, asthma, &c. on the 3d of September 1767. His collections of books, fossils, &c. were sold immediately after his death by Samuel Paterson; Mr. Ingham Foster bought his diary or catalogue and observations on his fossils, a MS.

29. Mr. Richard Guy, Surgeon, (famous for his cure of cancers) died on Sunday 27th September, 1767, of a sudden stroke of the gout in his breast. He was well in the morning, and dead in the evening. He was buried 4th October, 1767. His collections were sold about 1773 by Paterson.

30. Mr. Mark Catesby, author of the excellent and celebrated work, "The Natural History of Carolina," &c. died in December 1749. I compute he was about 70, tall, meagre, hard favoured, and sullen look, and was extremely grave or sedate, and of a silent disposition; but when he contracted a friendship was communicative, and affable. He left a widow, and a son and daughter. He often told me he believed he was descended from the Catesby of Richard III.

31. John Tradescant; for an account of him, his tomb, &c. &c. see *Philosophical Transactions*, vol.

LXIII. pp. 1. 79, art. 12, by Dr. Andrew Ducarel.

32. Henry Baker, esq. F. R. S. F. S. A. &c. born in Tooke's or Quality Court, Chancery Lane, died on Friday Nov. 25, 1774, of a decay of nature, aged 76. He had been confined to his room in an infantile state about two years. He was buried on Tuesday 29th November, 1774, in the New Church yard, in the Strand, near the iron rails next to the Strand, without any tomb stone or memorial over his grave. He married a daughter of the famous Daniel Defoe, and had two sons, who both died before him, and left the son of the youngest his heir, then about 11, under guardianship of his executors — Roycroft, esq. and Mr. English. He was son of a clerk in the Six Clerks' Office, and bound apprentice to a bookseller in Pall Mall. All his loose papers were burnt without mercy by his executors, even to his correspondence, which, though loose, were laid ready for binding in guard books, and only the bound or guard books were preserved.

33. James Parsons, M. D. F. R. S. F. S. A. &c. author of "The Analogy between Animals and Vegetables," "The Remains of Japhet," &c. and some 4to numbers of "A Theatre of Seeds," with figures, and many papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*. Was undoubtedly (but he always denied it) born in Ireland, and of an Irish family; studied at Trinity college, Dublin, and at the University of Paris or Rouen. He died April 4, 1770, aged 65; and most of his collections were sold at Paterson's soon after. A fine and curious collection of seeds and fruits, scientific and perfect. *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1780, p. 566, says he was a native of Ireland, was a learned, communicative, and agreeable man, a good anatomist and man-midwife. His last publication was "The Remains of Japhet," in 1767, in 4to. He was buried at Hendon, 17 days after his decease. A portrait of him, by Mr. Wilson, is now in the British Museum; another, left unfinished, is possessed by his widow. He was married many years, had only a boy, who died young, i. e. six or seven years old, to the great grief of the Dr. and his Lady.

34. Mr. Peter Collinson died in August

August 1768, aged 75. Dr. Fothergill wrote a tract of his life, and gave a print of him. London Magazine for January 1776, has a very good portrait, and like him; says (and I have made additions) he was great grandson of Peter Collinson, who lived on his paternal estate called Hugal Hall, near Windermere Lake, ten miles from Kendal in Westmoreland, born in 1693. Dr. Derham, Dr. Woodward, Mr. Dale, Sir Hans Sloane, Mr. Catesby, Mr. Dubois, &c. &c. were his acquaintance. Elected F. R. S. December 12, 1728. A mercer by trade, at the Red Lion, in Gracechurch Street. F. S. A. from its first institution. Died at Lord Petre's, at Thorndon, of a total suppression of urine.

35. Mr. Charles Dubois died between 1735 and 1740, very aged. His heirs were Mr. Waldo, who married his niece, and her sister. Was a great and celebrated botanist, and had an excellent botanic garden to his house on the upper green, where the fair is kept, at Mitcham, in Surry. He had collections of shells, fossils, &c. of which I saw some at Mr. Waldo's, junior, about 1760.

36. Mr. George Edwards died about 1778.

37. Cromwell Mortimer, M. D. died January 1752 of a dropsy. Many years secretary to the R. S. and was succeeded on the 5th February following, by ballot, by the Rev. Thomas Birch, D. D. (against Gawin Knight, M. B.) and held it till 1765.

38. Mr. Salter, founder of Saltero's Coffee House at Chelsea, and of the collections there. Notice of him is taken by Sir Richard Steele, in his *Tatlers*; viz. No. 34, in vol. I. His Daughter, Mrs. Hall, continued in it till about 1758 or 1759, when others took it, who made a catalogue, and still keep the curiosities carefully. 1781.

39. John Hill died about 1776, well known for his many voluminous and mostly incorrect writings; there is a fine and good folio print of him.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, March 3.
THERE cannot be a doubt that in a country where the descent of real and personal property is governed

by established rules of legal consanguinity, the faithful preservation of records of baptisms, marriages, and burials, ought to be held as an object of the highest importance in the contemplation of the Legislature; and the neglect with which such records have been treated, and the mischiefs consequent on that negligence, are so notorious and evident, that there are few persons who have seriously turned their thoughts to the subject, who will doubt the necessity of a speedy and vigorous remedy. And I must confess I am astonished to find a Clergyman of the Church of England (p. 149) speaking of the obligation of an oath, to verify the fidelity of his discharge of his duty in the office of registrar, as a degradation of the Clerical character, and levelling him with lower orders of persons on whom oaths are necessary to be imposed; for this would imply that oaths are fit only to bind the vicious and ignorant, and are an insult to the virtuous, the intelligent; and enlightened. But I heartily agree with him that it would be an affront not only to the Church Establishment, but to common sense, to make the bare declaration of a Dissenting minister an equal legal test of veracity with the oath of a minister of the Church of England; for it is in direct hostility to the true principles of toleration to establish such a distinction; and however salutary might be the general provisions of a bill for better regulating parish registers, I must confess, I should wish to see it perish if it must inevitably be loaded with an enactment so invidious.

As one proof, however, that something is really wanting for the better preservation of parochial registers, I send for insertion in your Magazine a part of the pedigree of the family of South*, of Kelsterne, in Lincolnshire, many of the proofs upon which are taken from the register of Kelsterne (a village about seven miles from Louth), which register, about five or six years ago, I found in the possession of the Rector of Weldon, in Northamptonshire, who told me it came into his hands with the registers of the parish of Weldon. T. B.

* This shall appear in our next. EDIT.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain. 100ths of inch.	Evap. 100ths of inch.	Wind.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			
Feb. 21	54	43	29.62	29.56	—	—	S. W.
22	50	40	29.52		—	—	S.
23	51	31	29.63		—	—	W.—S. W.
24	45	34	29.98	29.48	1.16	.16	N.—N. W.
25	45	32	29.70	29.15	.5	.4	S.
26			29.35		—	—	W.
27	44	32	29.76	29.69	—	—	S. S. E.
28	44	32	29.68	29.66	—	—	S.
29	44		29.55		—	—	S.
Mar. 1	43	32	29.68	29.60	—	—	S. E.—E.
2	41	28	30.00	29.35	—	—	N.
3	40	39	29.94	29.91	.35	.17	S.
4	50	34	29.83	29.79	—	—	S. W.
5	46	42	30.00	29.90	—	—	N. W.
6	51	42	29.90	29.70	.12	.10	S. W.—N. W.
7	56		29.81	29.70	—	—	W.—W. S. W.
8	53	34	30.12	30.08	—	—	N. N. W.
9	45	32	30.31	30.29	—	—	N.
10	42	31	30.34	30.26	—	—	N. N. W.
11	42	36	30.27	30.26	—	.22	N.—N. W.
12	45	34	30.24	29.96	—	—	S.
13	42	35	29.98	29.94	—	—	N. N. W.
14	42	30	30.06	30.04	—	—	N. W.
15	40	32	29.72		—	—	N.
16	34	30	29.70	29.67	—	—	N. E.
17	35	31	29.77	29.75	—	—	N. E.
18	40	31	29.59	29.32	—	—	W.
19	41	29	29.32	29.32	—	—	S.
20	44		29.15	28.85	—	—	N. E.

Feb. 21. Windy with various clouds in different stations. 22. Rough gales from the South, with rain and hail-showers, and some flashes of lightning, with thunder. 23. Clouds in two strata; evening *Cirrostratus* and *Halo Lunaris*. 24. Snow, which fell in the night, melted to-day, and caused a flood in the marshes of the river Lea; clear by night. 25. This day we might truly say—*nigerrimus Auster*

Nascitur, et pluvio contristat frigore cælum;

The marshes still flooded. 26. Hazy morning; fair day, with various clouds; and clear night. 27. White frost, rainy day, and fair night. 28. Fair hazy still day, *Cumulostratus*, &c. 29. Various clouds and fair; dark cloudy night.

March 1. Petroid and mountainous *Cumulostratus*, &c. wind rose at night. 2. A few very slight showers of snow and hail. 3. Hoar frost, then small rain, and very dark night. 4. Misty morning; some small rain in the day; fair intervals by night. 5. Fair, various clouds, distances clear, and a stiff breeze. 6 and 7. Pretty fair. 8. Showers. 9. Clear morning; showers at night. 10. Fair. 11. Much cloud. 12. Dark and rainy by night. 13. Clear morning; hail, rain, and wind, P. M. 14. Showery afternoon. 15. Fair, and hail showers. 16 to 18. Cold N. E. wind and generally overcast. 19. A *Corona Lunaris*, overcast. 20. Rain, snow, and sleet; warmer in the evening.

LUMINOUS METEORS.

In my last I mentioned the propriety of an artificial division of those luminous accensions called Falling Stars into three kinds; the little *stellar meteors*, the *brilliant meteors*, and the *caudate meteors*: these names are certainly very defective in point of description, but they may serve for meteorologists, in their journals, to point out the peculiar kind of meteor which they wish to record, till a more scientific nomenclature shall be invented. The *stellar meteors* have much the appearance of the real stars; they abound in clear frosty nights in winter, and in dry weather with easterly winds; they leave no train of light behind them. The brilliant meteors are generally larger and brighter, and happen in warm summer evenings, particularly when *Cirrostratus*, and thunder clouds abound. The *caudate meteors* are phenomena which appear to result from some peculiarity in the atmosphere through which they pass; the long white phosphoric trains of light which they leave behind them, seem to arise from the burning of some gass (hydrogen perhaps) lighted by the meteor in its passage through the air. They generally take place in the intervals of stormy weather, and before the occurrence of high wind, of which Virgil has considered them as a prognostic in the following very descriptive verses:

“Sæpe etiam stellas, vento impendente, videbis
Præcipites cœlo labi, noctisque per umbram
Flammarum longos à tergo albescere tractus.”

Georg. lib. 1.

Clapton, March 23, 1812.

THOMAS FORSTER.

IVINGHOE CHURCH, BUCKS, S.W.

FLAMSTED CHURCH, HERTS, N.E.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE

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Morning Chronicle

Times—M. Advert.

P. Ledger & Oracle

Brit. Press—Day

St. James's Chron.

Sun—Even. Mail

Star—Traveller

Pilot—Statesman

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Embellished with Perspective Views of the Churches of WITNEY, in Leicestershire;
 IYNDON, in Buckinghamshire; and FLAMSTED, in Hertfordshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1812.

The internal architecture is not inelegant. The nave is separated from the side aisles by two rows of octagon columns with foliage capitals, four on each side, five pointed arches, plain mouldings, but bold. The nave is open to the roof, and all other parts of the church. The timbers and rafters are ornamented with pendant angels, particularly over the part where the rood-loft was, with a block and pulley, originally, I suppose, for a lamp to be suspended. The roof rests on long posts, set on corbels of stone, curiously carved into wry faces, as if they were sensible of the weight of the roof on their shoulders. The posts are between the windows, and are carved to represent the twelve Apostles, not badly executed. The pulpit is against one of the South pillars near the transept, being handsomely carved oak, with the Resurrection on the back; a thick sounding board carved into tracery or fretwork, a reading desk and clerk's desk decreasing in height. The iron crane and frame to place the hour-glass in still remain. There are but few pews, being chiefly very antient stalls, the tops of which are carved in a rude and irregular manner. There is a newly-erected gallery at the West end; on each side of the window over it are two remarkably fine slender columns at the edge, from the springing of the arch to the bottom, with capital and base. A stone seat runs round the back of the side aisles. A very antient stone font stands near the South West corner of the nave; it is of an octangular shape, and has formerly had one round pillar at each corner, as the tops and bottoms plainly shew; they stood clear of the octagon foot it now rests on. The whole of the church is neatly paved, but wants a thorough repair.

Yours, &c.

J. S. B.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *Toddington,*
Bedfordshire, March 4.

THE small remains of the once market-town of FLAMSTED are pleasantly situated on a hill about twenty-seven miles on the turnpike road, leading from London to Dunstable; antiently called *Verlamstedt*, owing, it is supposed, to the river Vere, or Verulam, or Verlume, washing the foot of the hill.

In the time of king Edward the Confessor, Leofstane Abbot of St. Alban's gave this manor to three knights, Turnoth, Waldof, and Turman; but in the time of William the Conqueror, Ralph de Thony, Todeney, Tony, or Toni, his standard-bearer at the battle of Hastings, held it, as appears from Domesday Book: "In Dana's Hund. Ralf de Todeney holdeth Flamstede for two hides of land." Camden states it to have been granted to the father of Ralf. It was the chief place of his residence. He married the daughter of Simon de Montford, and dying left a son Ralf, who married the daughter of the Earl of Huntington and Northumberland, his heir. Roger was his heir, and married the daughter of the Earl of Hainault. Ralf was disinherited by king John for assisting the Barons, yet came into favour again, and was restored by Henry III. Robert, his successor in the sixth generation, 27. Edward I. obtained a charter of that king for a market on Thursdays, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of St. Leonard, and five days following. The present fair or feast is kept eleven days before; the market has been long disused. To the manor, as Robert died 3. Edward II. without issue, Alice his sister, widow of Thomas Leyborn, was found heir, and married to Guy de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, whose heir was the famous Guy, who died near Calais 43. Edward III. His heirs enjoyed this a long time; but male issue failing, and Anne daughter of the duke of Warwick dying young, his sister Anne inherited, who was married to Richard Nevil Earl of Salisbury, who had with her the title of Earl of Warwick. This Richard dying at Barnet field, temp. Edward IV. the estate fell to the Crown. His Countess, 3. Henry VII. possessed it again, after the death of her daughters. Henry VIII. granted it to George Ferrars and his heirs, from whom it came to Sir John Ferrars and Knighton Ferrars of Beyford; whose daughter, Katharine, married to Thomas Lord Fanshawe. Lord and Lady Fanshawe sold it to Serjeant Edward Pecke; from him it descended to William his son, of Stamford in Essex, who left a son William, and he disposed of it to Mr. Pearce, whose second son is the present lord of the manor.

The

The Church (*see Plate I.*) is dedicated to St. Leonard. It is in the hundred of Dacorum and deanery of Berkhamsted, valued in the King's books at 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a rectory impropriate, antiently in the Crown, part in the University of Oxford, and part in the Sebright family of Beechwood Park; the former granted it by lease to them that they should find a curate to officiate in the church. King James I. granted the reversion to trustees for Mr. Gunsty, curate therein, in 1618, by lease for forty-two years. The Church stands high. Leland says, that "riding through a thorough fair on Watling street, not far from Mergate (Market Street) he saw in a pretty wood side *St. Leonard's* on the left hand, &c." It is built in the Gothic style, of flints and courses of tiles (supposed to be Roman) alternately, part plastered, with a square tower at the West end, surmounted with a high leaded spire and vane; and a clock dial on the North side. The building is uniform, consisting of a nave, two side aisles, North and South porch, and a chancel at the end, with a vestry on the North side, lofty ceiling, formerly two stories, in which is a piscina; door into the chancel, near which is a handsome monument by Flaxman, close to the altar, Faith and Hope at top, and an urn in the centre, inscribed as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of Sir Edward Sebright, third baronet, descended from William Sebright of Sebright Hall, in the county of Essex, and of Blakeshall, in the county of Worcester, in the reign of Henry II. He died December 15, 1702, aged 36 years, and was interred in a family vault at Besford Court, in the county of Worcester. He left issue four children, Thomas, Edward, Anne, and Helen."

"Dame Anne Sebright, only surviving daughter and sole heir of Thomas Saunders, esq. of Beechwood, in the county of Hertford, and Helen Sadler, of Sope-well, in the same county, relict of Sir Edward Sebright, third Baronet. She died December 25, 1719, aged 49 years. Her remains are deposited in her family vault in this church."

"Sir Thomas Saunders Sebright, fourth Baronet, died April the 12, 1736, aged 44. His remains are deposited in the family vault in this Church. He left issue two sons, Thomas and John."

"Dame Henrietta Sebright, relict of Sir Thomas Saunders Sebright, Baronet,

and daughter of Sir Samuel Dashwood, knight, died March 21, 1772; and her remains are deposited in the vault in this church."

"Edward Saunders Sebright, esq. second son of Sir Edward Sebright, bart. travelling through France, was murdered by robbers near Calais, December 12, 1723, aged 25. His remains were brought to England, and are deposited in the family vault in this church."

"Sir Thomas Saunders Sebright, fifth Baronet, son of Sir Thomas and Dame Henrietta, died unmarried, October 30, 1761, aged 38. His remains are deposited in the family vault in this church."

Yours, &c.

J. S. B.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN,

March 1.

BY an extract from the Oxford Herald, inserted in your last Supplement, p. 601, you have given some account of Clarendon House, in which it is stated "that the only trace which the curious Antiquary will now find upon the spot, to indicate the immaculate Clarendon once had possessions there, arises from the modern adoption of a possessor of a small piece of the land lying towards Bond Street, now distinguished as Clarendon Hotel." From some papers which I have seen, I am enabled to state why this house is so distinguished. At the beginning of the last century it was the property of Henry Lord Dover, and was conveyed by him as a security for money to John Chamberlain, and described as "part of the ground whereon a Capital Messuage or Mansion House formerly called Clarendon House, and afterwards called Albemarle House, did then lately stand, or of ground to the said late capital messuage belonging, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martin in the Fields, on the West side of a certain street there called Bond Street," and is mentioned as abutting on other grounds of the said Henry Lord Dover, part of which were let to the said John Chamberlain. It was afterwards conveyed to Henry Edward Earl of Lichfield, in trust for Barbary, Duchess of Cleveland, and by her to Charles Duke of Grafton. In 6 George III. an act was passed to enable the Duke of Grafton to sell the above premises, the same having been intailed by the will of his father, and they were in consequence purchased by John Earl of Buckinghamshire,

shire, who also had an under lease of part of a piece of ground adjoining, formerly called Conduit Mead, which the City of London had agreed to let to the said Duke for 61 years, renewable every 14 years for ever. The Earl made it his town residence for many years, and died in the year 1793; by his will he directed the same to be sold; which was done by his executors, and it was converted into a Subscription House, since which it has been known as the Clarendon Hotel. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, Feb. 15.*

IN your LXXIXth Volume is a letter from Mr. Banks, in answer to another of your Correspondents, respecting the antient barony of Zouche of Harringworth. Mr. Banks, I find, has stated in his valuable publication, that "the descendants of the last Lord Zouche, in the line of Tate, are illegitimate," and for proof of their illegitimacy he refers to my letter on the subject, (*Gent. Mag.* Vol. LXXI. p. 402) in which I have shewn, from the most respectable authorities, that there is very great reason to conclude that Zouche Tate was illegitimate. In Vol. LXXVIII, p. 506, Mr. Banks says respecting the Tate family, "had F. T. ever travelled the counties of Buckingham and Northampton, he might have heard a current report which concurs with what, he states, I mean to insinuate." What is the report to which Mr. Banks alludes?

It should seem from the letter of your Correspondent, W—ds—r (Vol. LXXIX. p. 1013) that there is no issue from Mary, second daughter and coheir of the last Lord Zouche.

Exclusive of the descendants of the last Lord Zouche, can any of your Correspondents inform me whether there is any issue from George Lord Zouche, who died in the year 1560, or from Richard Lord Zouche, whose sister, Catherine, married Francis Uvedale of Horton, Dorsetshire, second son of Sir William Uvedale, of More Crichel, in that county.

Yours, &c.

R. U.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 6.*

IN answer to CIVIS, who, in p. 30, makes inquiry respecting a remarkable family picture, noticed in your Magazine some years since, I have to inform him that about six years ago,

having accidentally called at the White Swan at Stockwell, I saw in the parlour, what I suppose to be the very picture to which he alludes. It was an oil painting, composed of characters dressed in the costume of the time of Queen Elizabeth. In the centre was a lady sitting with a gentleman reclining his head on her lap, apparently sleeping; on the right three persons were approaching from an antient building in the back ground; and on the left was a gentleman who appeared to be the first speaker in the following colloquy, which was inscribed in letters of an old character underneath, and which I have now copied from a memorandum hastily made at the time. The words omitted were not legible, but may be easily gathered from the context.

"Madam, I pray you this one thinge me showe,

Who yon three bee, if you them knowe,
Comming from the castle, in such degree,
What is their descent and nativite?

Sir, The one by the father's side is my brother, [mother,

And soe is the next, in righte of my
The third is my owne sonne lawfully begot,

And all sonnes to my husband that——

Without hurt of lineage in any degree

——Shew me in —— how this may be."

Yours, &c.

N.

Mr. URBAN, *Berwick, March 5.*

OBSERVING that the Translator of the Epitaph on the Rev. Percival Stockdale (see your last volume, page 667) had misunderstood the sense of it in two or three places, I trouble you with another translation. R. P.

"Sacred to the memory of the Reverend PERCIVAL STOCKDALE, whose remains rest here interred. In eloquence he was agreeable and impressive; ardent and fervent in the promotion of learning; in conversation pleasant and acute; strenuous and bold also in the vindication of truth; to the hypocrite a bitter, a determined foe; his imagination was vivid and quick; his mind independent, disdaining servility equally to all; to his parents his affection was warm and constant; and in the cultivation of letters elegantly and actively his life past away: even to him no small praise is due, for the classical productions of his pen. But, alas! age, at length, without disease, weakened and exhausted his vigorous mind. Stop, traveller! and bewail the miseries of man! the frailties of our nature pardon and forget. Farewell."

Mr.

Mr. UREAN, *Liverpool, Feb. 5.*

PERMIT me, through the medium of your Magazine, to offer a few remarks on the *Phœnissæ* of Euripides, as lately edited by Mr. Burges. Your Readers, who have perused this edition, must have observed its principal features: which are a bold departure from several received and well-authenticated readings, and an innovation in some of the choral songs hitherto considered *monostrophics*; but in Mr. B's edition fashioned into *strophes* and *antistrophes*. I am not about to dispute the purity of diction which may exist in some of Mr. B's alterations; some of them may seem more intelligible than the received text: but I shall attempt to shew that, to make room for unwarranted conjecture, phrases and words have been expunged, which are not so unworthy Euripides, as Mr. B. appears to consider them.

We may ramble in the devious wilds of conjecture, and perchance approach the excellence and catch the spirit of this admirable Tragedian, but, at the same time, we must not lose sight of venerable authorities before us; we must reject the illusions of fancy, and search for the fragments of the Poet's mind, sparkling here and there among the dusty heaps of time-worn manuscripts and scholia; this I humbly conceive is a surer clue to purity of text. Thus we may, as it were, raise him from the shades, arrayed in all the splendour of his appropriate diction.

But to proceed. First let us notice verse 145;

Σπονδαῖς ὅτ' ἦλθον σὺ κασιγνήτῳ Φέρων.

We observe the same words precede in verse 95: Mr. B. wonders this has escaped the notice of former editors and the celebrated Porson himself. Valckenaer, however, does appear to suspect the verse as an interpolation. But this is not the only repetition that occurs in Euripides; and if we dismiss the verse in question, what must be the fate of many in his

Medea and the other tragedies: yet suppose it away, and a dismemberment of the context directly shows the violence committed. Thus we see in the verse before,

Σημεῖ' ἰδὼν ΤΟΤ' ἀσπίδων ἐγνώρισα
then,

Σπονδαῖς ΟΤ' ἦλθον σὺ κασιγνήτῳ Φέρων.
so, if we take away the former verse; ΤΟΤ' loses its correlative ΟΤ'; hence it is very plain that the Poet wrote both the verses, or neither! To save the former, Mr. B. proposes to read τὸδ' for τὸτ': this, however, completely mars the sense. He has no objection to τὸτ' signifying "olim," "formerly." But, unfortunately for him, Jocasta in the prologue intimates this messenger to be lately on his return from the Argive camp. Verse 81,

Ἡξέειν δ' ὁ πεμφθείς φησιν αὐτὸν ἄγγελος.
Let us then exclude τότε; but I want the authority; for though two MSS. furnish us with ἐπεγνώρισα, yet Mr. B's ἀσπίδων ἐπὶ (a great liberty taken with the common reading) rests on no authority whatever.

The mutilated writings of the Antients are not to be supplied by hardy transpositions of entire words, without the least regard to manuscripts; but they often are by a slight change in the letters of a word, or in the connexion of one word with another. Many of the manuscripts being written in capitals, and the words close together, copyists may have committed many and great blunders by the annexion to a word of a letter belonging to the next.

We will now endeavour to protect the Poet from the charge of useless repetition. The scene, which is supposed to be in Thebes, beautifully exhibits to us Antigone in conversation, on the roof of the palace, with her tutor, who had been to Argos as ambassador between her rival brothers. Not far from the walls of the city are the encampments of the enemy, and in verse 104,

Κινούμενον — Πελασγικὸν
Ἰλίου πύργον —

is a picture before our eyes. But, before Antigone ascends the roof, the tutor thus addresses her: v. 93.

——— πάντας δ' ἰξιδὺς φράσσω

"Α τ' εἶδον εἰσήκουσα τ' Ἀργείων πάρα.
Soon after she asks many questions, and wonders how he has acquired so exact a knowledge of the leaders and their insignia. But, as she knew that he was lately arrived from Argos, and he had told her that he would relate every thing he had seen or heard there, she ought to have concluded that there he obtained the knowledge. However, as she appears to have forgotten this, and, in verse 141, asks him

Σὺ δὲ ὦ γέρον πῶς αἰσθάνη σαφῶς ταῖδε;
what could he reply more proper than Σημεῖ' ἰδὼν κ.τ.λ.—the unnecessary line which Mr. B. thinks should be expunged! Here, by-the-bye, it may be noted that the Latin version of this passage, as we have it in the editions of Barnes and Beck, does not appear to give the true meaning of the original: it seems to refer τότε to ἰγνώρισα; whereas I conceive it should be referred to ἰδὼν in the following order. ἰδὼν τότε (ταῖ) σημεῖα αἰσπιδῶν ὅτε ἦλθον φέρων σπονδαῖς σὺ πασιγνήτω, ἰγνώρισα: αἱ (σημεῖα) προσδεδορκῶς οἶδα τοὺς ὠπλισμένους.
"Having seen the figures on their shields at the time when I carried to your brother the pledge of truce, I recognize them; which having closely observed, I know the warriors who bear them."

As to the garrulity of the tutor, being unusual in the old men of Euripides, I must remark that the repetition is imposed by the forgetfulness of Antigone, which is extremely natural in the supposed troubled state of her mind: this, together with what we term a useless repetition, might, by appropriate tone and action, have been so expressed to his Athenian audience, as to have excited an opinion of the poet's merit in this passage, far different to that entertained by Valckenaer and Mr. Burges. These considerations, with the authorities of Barnes, Brunck, Beck, and Por-

son, lead me to conclude that the verse was really written by Euripides.

We are now come to verse 183 and following, which Mr. B. has transformed into strophe and antistrophe. I object to the innovation. First. Because *anomoestro-phics*, such as those in question have ever been considered, abound in the tragedies of this Poet, and are almost peculiar to him. We may discover in them the finest specimens of dramatic skill and the tender πάθος for which Euripides is remarkable. Antigone interrupts the subject of conversation, and breaks out in an incoherent apostrophe to the Moon: this affection is depicted in measures almost uncontrouled; and how much more naturally than it would appear in the stiff regularity of strophe and antistrophe? Secondly; because the best judges of Greek Tragedy have left these verses untouched. Among the Antients, Hephæstion and other eminent writers acknowledge them, and they are supported (at least they are not rejected), by later scholars; Canter, Barnes, Valckenaer, Beck, and Porson, our column of Grecian literature. Thirdly; and what I consider most especially objectionable, is the bisection of a period; and this Mr. B. is obliged to submit to in the formation of his strophe and antistrophe. — Thus, before the sense is complete, the strophe is made to end at χερσὶ φέγγος—But both strophe and antistrophe ever close with the period. And this is a rule so scrupulously regarded, that I question whether Mr. Burges can produce me a single instance in Euripides, or in any other Greek tragedian, of a period thus divided. The actions accompanying the strophe and the antistrophe were distinct, so of course was the sentiment. Fourthly; these parts were almost always allotted to the Chorus, either entirely, or in dialogue with the other actors: and for five hundred instances of this, scarce any are to be found where

where the Chorus are excluded. They were also sung with dances or extensive procession; but Antigone (to whom Mr. B. would assign them) is represented on the roof of a palace!!

Having stated my principal objections, I beg leave, Mr. Urban, to lay before your Readers the verses as they have been hitherto received, and the order in which Mr. B. has edited them.

Beck's Edition.

Antigone.—ὦ λιπαροζώνου θυγατερ
αἰλίου σελαναία*,
χερσοκύκλον Φίγγοι,
ὡς ἀτρεμία* κέντρα
καὶ σώφρονα πῶλοις
μεταφέρων ἰθύνει.

Mr. Burges has altered and transposed as under:

Σίροφη E.

Antigone.—ὦ λιπαροζών' A
-ελίου θυγατερ σελαναία
κύκλου χερσοφίγγους
Αντισίροφη E.
ὡς ἀτρεμίας βαίνα
καὶ σώφρονα κέντρα πῶλοις
μεταφέρων ἰθύνει.

Mr. Burges, we may observe, has not only changed the metre but the sense. *λιπαροζών'* altered from *λιπαροζώνου* is made to refer to *σελαναία*. The alteration is supported by the opinion of Brunck and a quotation from Theocritus, Idyll. 2. 165, *χαιρε Σεληναία λιπαρόχροε*. Mr. B. has not, however, the aid of a single manuscript, nor has he shown us the impropriety of the common reading. *λιπαρός* "bright," and *ζώνη* a zone, girdle, or belt, are common, and applied both to the masculine gender and the feminine: for the former see Lucianus quon. His. scrib. 19. 27. Ed. Hems. and Homerus. Il. B. 44. — *λιπαροζώνου*, as relating to the sun, I think, is proved to be

exceedingly proper and descriptive, from the very appearance of that luminary: for, in a clear sky, a bright effulgence seems to surround his disk, which surely may be expressed by the epithet *λιπαροζώνος*, "bright-girdled" or "bright-encircled." Now in the moon we see nothing that resembles the ζώνη. The common reading *χερσοκύκλου Φίγγος*, without a single manuscript authority, is distorted to *κύκλον χερσοφίγγους*, because in Phaeth. fr. 10, Euripides uses the latter in allusion to the sun! But *Φίγγος*, "light," is applicable to both the sun and moon; and as to *χερσος*, let us hear our Poet, El. 54.

† ὦ νύξ μέλαινα χερσίων ἀστρον τρέφε. Thus, Mr. Urban, it is evident the epithet *χερσος*, and of course *χερσοφίγγος*, is allowable in speaking of sun, moon, or stars!! *θυγατερ, σελαναία*, and *χερσοκύκλου Φίγγος*, may all be referred to their possessive *αἰλίου* to describe the moon's borrowed light; which being that of the sun, justifies a community of epithets. I read the verses in the following order: *ὦ θυγατερ, χερσοκύκλου Φίγγος αἰλίου λιπαροζώνου, σελαναία, ὡς ἀτρεμία καὶ σώφρονα κέντρα μεταφέρων πῶλοις ἰθύνει* (understand αὐτόν). I leave these comments to the consideration of your candid Readers, and, fearing I may become tedious, conclude for the present.

JAMES WRETMAN.

Postscript.—I had almost omitted to make mention of the metre of the last noted six verses or lines: and, certainly, as they are now arranged, it is difficult to say to what class they properly belong. But I consider them as *commata* or *hemistichs*, and conceive that they ought to be scanned and written in three instead of six lines. Thus:

1. ὦ λιπαροζώνου θυγατερ | αἰλίου σελαναία,
2. χερσοκύκλου Φίγγος, | ὡς ἀτρεμία | κέντρα
3. καὶ σώφρονα | πῶλοις μεταφέρων ἰθύνει.

* Beck reads *σελαναία*, and *ατρεμία* in another edition, and which appear to suit the metre much better.

† Homer in his Hymn to the Moon has "*χερσίων ἀποσεφανον*."

The two former evidently belong to the ἀσυναρτήτα described by Hephæstion; see Gaisford's excellent edition, pp. 84 and 88. The first colon or hemistich is *dactylic ephthemeris*; the remaining colon is the τροχαῖκον ἡμιολιον. The third verse is the "Ionicus a majore" trimeter and a syllable; see p. 63 line 10 of the same author; and if we may by the συνεκφώνησις contract μεταφέρων to μεταφ'ρων the verse will be exactly the same as the one quoted by Hephæstion himself. I make the τε in διγαστε long, because it closes the "colon," and contract σου in αἰλίου into one long syllable with Hephæstion's authority, grounded on the natural tendency of the organs of speech; as one can scarcely avoid pronouncing the letters as a monosyllable: viz. "yoo."—In this innovation I may appear to subject myself to the charge which I urge against Mr. Burges; but you will perceive, Mr. Urban, that I do not in the least change the *ordo verborum*: the lines as they commonly appear, I repeat, are unsusceptible of classification; and as, when disposed in three verses, we recognize exactly similar in the respectable author before mentioned, I trust I shall not be considered presumptuous in suggesting the alteration. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Quinton, Feb. 4.*
EAGERLY, according to custom, looking over the contents of your Magazine for December last, p. 505, I dropped upon the birth-place of my favourite Shenstone, and glad I am that there is a semblance of it preserved. If Mr. Parkes, or any other gentleman, would supply you with a view of the House and Grounds at the Leasowes about the time of Mr. Shenstone's death, it would certainly be very desirable to preserve a representation of so remarkable a place, as left by such an able improver of nature.—Modest and worthy Shenstone! I knew him well. Amiable in his manners, willing to communicate, he was the friend of merit and the fosterer of genius. I well remember when a

youth, that I showed him some Verses I had written on the Leasowes, which, although they have little to recommend them, I will introduce, to show the willingness he had to assist a rhyming adventurer, and likewise the facility with which he wrote. With a pencil he immediately annexed the eight last lines, and returned me the verses.

Verses written at The Leasowes, May 19, 1759.

How soothing are those fragrant shades,
 With ev'ry beauty crown'd;
 Sequester'd valleys, fair cascades,
 And hills that smile around.
 O let me haunt this peaceful cell,
 In bliss unmix'd and pure;
 Here ev'ry sordid aim expel,
 And ev'ry anguish cure.
 But, ah! my humbler lot denies
 Such pleasure to my share;
 Ev'n in this calm abode, my sighs
 Disclose the pangs of care.
 Thrice happy *thou*, whom Fate's decree
 Has here securely blest;
 Would Fate allot one joy to me,
 And give thee all the rest.
*But tho' I to those woods rehearse,
 The woes with which I pine,
 Will wit and beauty read a verse,
 Or soothe a pang like mine?*
*Yet on this beech I grave my care,
 For FANNY's eyes alone;
 And may the purport please my fair,
 Or still remain unknown.*

Yours, &c.

A. F.

Inscription on a Cenotaph intended to be erected in the Church at PRESTON, Northamptonshire. (See p. 174.)

"Reader, within these consecrated walls this marble Tablet (with tribute that is due) is inscribed to the Memory of JAMES NEWMAN NEWMAN, esq. of the Royal Navy, Captain of his Majesty's ship "Hero," of seventy-four guns, wrecked on the 24th of December, 1811, upon the Haak Sands, off the Texel Island, and every soul on board perished!! He was the son of Charles Newman, esq. of Preston-Deanry, in the county of Northampton, and of Esther his wife, who was niece of the late Sir John Langham, bart. of the same county. He has left an aged father to lament the loss of a beloved son in the prime of life; an affectionate wife to bewail the death of an excellent husband; and his country to regret as they regard the loss of a good and gallant officer.

*'Non omnis moriar: multaque pars mei
 Vitabit Libitinam.'*

Mr.

A Series of Letters on Acoustics,
addressed to Mr. ALEXANDER, Dur-
ham Place, West Hackney.

SIR, LETTER III.

THE qualities which belong to Sound, may be divided into different kinds, independent of each other.

1. "*Pitch*, which depends upon the quickness or slowness of the vibrations. The laws of this velocity, and the circumstances which determine it, are well known." These will be explained hereafter.

2. "*Resonance*, which arises out of the intimate composition of the sonorous body: in it we distinguish different tones, as the *clear*, the *soft*, the *dull*, the *crackling*, with the laws of which we are yet unacquainted."

Smooth and clear sounds proceed from bodies, the parts of which are of the same kind, and of an uniform figure: and harsh sounds, from such as are of a mixed matter, and irregular figure.

The following are the conclusions which M. Perolle draws from various experiments:

1. That all substances, which were tried, which possess extended surfaces, fortify the weak sounds produced by bodies which touch them, and modify the tone in a manner peculiar to each.

2. That these effects arise from the transmission of sound by solid bodies being in general better than by the air, and the peculiar modification of the tone by each.

3. That the *resonance* of musical instruments is more particularly to be attributed to this cause.

4. The experiments with musical strings afford reason to conclude, that the volume of bodies has an influence in their sounding properties.

5. As marble in some degree extinguishes sound, and bears the same rank among solid bodies as inflammable air among fluids, it is not advisable to use it in the construction of churches, concert rooms, or other edifices, in which the propagation of sound is desirable.

I shall subjoin an experiment contained in Annotations on the above paper of M. Perolle.

"Numerous experiments have shown, that sound can be reflected, and that the impression on the ear is

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greater or less, according to the disposition of the reflecting bodies. Optical instruments are disposed in a tube of such a length, that the rays of light which arise from a small portion of the visible hemisphere can alone reach the organ of perception. All the others strike the surface of the tube, and, after one or more reflections, are almost totally absorbed or lost. It remains to be ascertained from reasoning or experiment, how far the effect may be produced with regard to sound. With a cylindrical wooden pipe, three inches in diameter, and eight feet in length, at the distance of two miles from London, I listened to the noises which came from the capital. I think I did not deceive myself by a prepossession, when I distinctly heard the noise and agitation of wheels on the pavement much more strongly than any other kind of sound. Nearer sounds, not in the direction of the tube, were less perceived; and such as were loud, afterwards assumed a musical tone; most probably upon the reiterated reflections under the several angles of its reception."

But to return to the qualities of Sound. With regard to tones, some are too *grave*, and others too *acute*, for the human ear.

"There are degrees of acuteness and gravity which are beyond the powers of apprehension. The warbling of birds is of this kind. No birds but the nightingale and cuckoo produce musical tones which we can imitate, or compare with those of our musical instruments. A bullfinch and canary bird can be taught by flageolets and bird-pipes; but their natural warble is incommensurate with our scale."

Dr. Robison found, that any noise whatever, if repeated 240 times in a second, at equal intervals, produces the note C, at the bottom of a treble voice. If it be repeated 360 times, it produces G. It was imagined, that only regular agitations of the air, such as are produced by the trembling or vibrations of elastic bodies, are fitted for exciting in us the sensation of a musical sound. But he found that any noise whatever will have the same effect, if repeated with due frequency. Nothing surely can have less pretensions to the name of a musical sound, than the solitary snap which a quill makes,

makes, when drawn from one tooth of a comb to another; but when the quill is held to the teeth of a wheel, whirling at such a rate that 720 teeth pass under it in a second, the sound *G in alt* is heard most distinctly; and, if the rate of the wheel's motion be varied in any proportion, the noise made by the quill is mixed in the most distinct manner with the note corresponding to the frequency of the snaps.

I shall continue, as I began, to give very long quotations; because, those for whose use these essays are compiled, are not likely to have leisure to consult the original works from which my extracts are taken; and I had rather that authors should speak for themselves, than, by altering their language, pass off *their* ideas for my own, which would, in fact, be arraying myself in borrowed feathers, and endeavouring to conceal the theft, by having them dyed, and the colour changed for the worse.

"All very loud noises," says Dr. Hartley, "are disagreeable. Now it is easy to imagine, that the violent agitations of the drum of the ear may so strain that membrane, that it may be hurt even by gentle sounds.

"Uniform sounds, whether vocal or instrumental, are pleasant, if their degree of loudness be not excessive; because they fall short of overstretching the drum of the ear.

"Two notes sounded together afford a greater degree of pleasure than one, if the ratio of their vibrations be sufficiently simple.

You will, with facility, understand the nature of *ratios*, as applied to vibrations of musical sounds, and the pulses or strokes occasioned by them, if I explain it in the following manner:

"If, in the *same time*, a second for example, that *one* sound makes *one vibration*, another sound makes *two vibrations*; the *first* sound, with respect to the *second* sound, is said to have the *ratio*, that is, proportion, of 1 to 2. Now this ratio of two vibrating sounds gives the octave, 240 being the number of vibrations made by C in one second. I have only to multiply this by 2, and it will give the octave, $240 \times 2 = 480$. These are the pulses made by C in one second.

$\frac{3}{2}$ gives the 5th.

$\frac{4}{3}$ — major 3d.

$\frac{5}{4}$ — minor 3d.

$\frac{6}{5}$ — minor 6th.

$\frac{8}{6}$ — major 6th.

I would also observe, that if you invert the foregoing fractions, thus: $\frac{4}{3}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, &c. they will give the proportional length of strings or pipes to produce these vibrations or pulses in the air; because, vibrations are *inversely* as the length of strings and pipes; that is, (not in *mathematical*, but in common language) the vibrations will be *slow*, in proportion to the *length* of the strings, and *quick* in proportion to their shortness.

"The above ratios," says Dr. Hartley, "are very simple. But a note with its flat or sharp, second or seventh, is originally disagreeable."

"It may also be observed, that concords seem to be originally pleasing, in proportion to the simplicity of the ratios by which they are expressed. Hence we may, perhaps, suspect, that even the concords were originally unpleasant to the ear of a child, from the irregularity of the vibrations which they impress on the drum of the ear; and that at last they fall within the limits of pleasure, as many other pains do."

Such is the manner in which Dr. Hartley accounts for the *original pleasure* arising from musick. It is, however, I believe, acknowledged by those best acquainted with the subject, that we are ignorant of the immediate cause of the pleasure we receive from certain consonances.

"Nature," says Rousseau, "which has endued the objects of every sense with qualities proper for flattering it, has chosen, that one sound, whatever it be, shall be accompanied with its agreeable sounds, as she has willed, that one ray of light should always be formed of the finest colours. But, if we remove this question, and inquire whence arises the pleasure which a perfect concord causes to the ear, whilst it is disgusted with the concourse of every other sound, what can we answer to that, unless to demand, in our turn, why green delights the eye more than gray? and why the odour of the rose is pleasing, whilst the poppy's smell is disgusting?"

"I do not deny that natural philosophers have explained all this: and what is there that they do not explain?"

plain? But how much do these explanations depend on conjecture; and how little solidity do we find in them, when they are nearly examined."

I will close my present letter with some observations on Harmony, by Dr. Robison.

"We have made numberless trials of the different concords with persons altogether ignorant of musick. We never saw an instance of one, who thought that mere unison gave any positive pleasure. None of all whom we examined had much pleasure in the octave. All, without exception, were delighted with a 5th, and with a major 3d; and many of them preferred the latter. All of them agreed in calling the pleasure deriv'd from the 5th, a *sweetness*, and that from the major 3d, a *cheerfulness*, or *smartness*, or by names of similar import. Few had much pleasure from the minor 3d, or minor 6th. N. B. Care was taken to sound the concords without any preparation—merely as sounds; but not making a part of any musical passage. This circumstance has a great effect upon the mind. When the minor 3d and 6th were heard as making a part of the minor mode, all were delighted with it, and called it sweet and mournful. In like manner the chord ♯ never failed to give pleasure. Nothing can be a stronger proof of the ignorance of the Antients of the pleasures of harmony."

The subject of vibrations I shall resume in my next letter. C. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 18.

THE arguments of Dr. Marsh against the Bible Society may be briefly comprehended in the following syllogism:

Whatever British institution tends to the domestic distribution of the Bible without the Prayer Book, is detrimental to the Church of England.

The Bible Society is a British institution, that tends to the domestic distribution of the Bible without the Prayer Book; therefore

The Bible Society is detrimental to the Church of England.

St. Paul, in direct contradiction to the above, has written, in the third chapter of his second Epistle to Timothy, "And that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salva-

tion, through faith, which is in Christ Jesus. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." Thus does St. Paul fully declare, that the Bible alone is able to make men wise unto salvation, and to make them perfect (i. e. as men can be), thoroughly furnished unto all good works. After such a proof, nothing more is requisite for the refutation of Dr. Marsh's objections, than to demonstrate the accordance of our Homilies with the word of God. In the second part of the first Homily we read, "*The humble may search any truth boldly in the Scripture, without danger of error.*" And if he be ignorant, he ought the more to read and to search holy scripture, to bring him out of ignorance." And again, "Concerning the hardness of Scripture; be that is so weak, that he is not able to brook strong meat, yet he may suck the sweet and tender milk, and defer the rest until he wax stronger, and come to more knowledge: for God receiveth the learned and unlearned, and casteth away none; and the Scripture is full, as well of low valleys, plain ways, and easy for every man to walk in; as also of high hills and mountains, which few men can climb unto, And whosoever giveth his mind to Holy Scripture with diligent study and burning desire, it cannot be, saith St. Chrysostom, that he should be left without help." And in the second part of the Homily concerning prayer: "O that all men would studiously read and search the Scriptures! then should they not be drowned in should easily perceive well of this point of doctrine the rest." Let the reader compare the above with the treatise of Dr. Marsh, and readily acknowledge the arguments for the Bible alone are as popular, so apparently true Protestantism, and arguments for the contrary are from the public view, are equally difficult to dangerous to propose.

I am as warm a friend to the Liturgy as any man: I admire both its doctrines

doctrines and its diction, and think it should be so plentifully distributed, as that the want thereof might never be felt in our churches; but to suppose that the same is requisite as an *explanatory companion to the Bible*, is a doctrine repugnant to common sense, to the constitution of our Church, and to the express declaration of the Almighty. But, if even this be conceded, it by no means follows, that the Bible Society is therefore open to detraction; for, whether this Society existed or not, this same effect must still prevail. If a member of the Establishment subscribe to the Bible Society, he will, wherever he deems necessary, distribute the Prayer Book to the poor, in exactly the same numbers as if he had never subscribed; and if a Dissenter subscribe, he will omit the Prayer Book, in the same manner as if no such Society existed. From this source, then, no blame can attach to the Society; and to accuse it as being the cause of the perversion and wresting of Scripture, is nothing wiser than to blame the learned Doctor for all the fantastical notions and Socinian principles which any of his auditors may choose to ingraft on his excellent lectures. That the Prayer Book is highly useful as a public formula, no Churchman can deny; but, as neither the Homilies, the Canons, nor the Articles of our Church, express any necessity for distributing it, as an *explanatory companion to the Bible*, may the most venerable Seniors of this University strive, with one hand and one heart, to oppose so delusive and dangerous an innovation; and by establishing an Auxiliary Bible Society, may they, as much as in them lies, promote the glory of God, whose they are, and whom they serve. "To omit," says Dr. Johnson, "for a year, or for a day, the most efficacious method of advancing Christianity, in compliance with any purposes which terminate on this side of the grave, is a crime of which I know not that the world has yet an example."

SCRUTATOR OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Quainton, Feb. 26.*

RELIGION is the friend of man; the best religion is consequently the best friend of man. Every honest man will naturally think that which he professes the best, will be earnest in the practice of it himself, will teach

it his children and dependants, and use every proper method in making proselytes to it. Among the Dissenters from the Church of England, I trust there are many, very many, honest and worthy men; but there is a way of making proselytes with some of their professors, which I cannot but call a meretricious one. I will instance in three of the different persuasions. The Roman Catholic priests: many of these, besides allowing the use of force whenever it is in their power, say, you must be of our Church; for ours is the only true Church; if you are not of our Church, you are not a true Christian; you are a Heretic; you must come and confess to us to obtain absolution, otherwise you will be damned to all eternity. Thus they lord it over the consciences of their flock, whom it is their acknowledged principle to keep in ignorance. The Calvinist represents God as partial, dwells upon God's predestination, and tells you, if you are not of the Elect, you cannot be saved: now, by the Elect they must mean their own sect, or else they must be wretched; they, therefore, try to win you over to their sect, by assuring you that then you are most likely to be of those favoured few, among whom, if you are not found, you may pray and strive your heart out, and yet will not be saved. The last I allude to, is the sect of the Antinomians, who say your good works are of no avail; sin as much as you will, come to Jesus, and he will save you: the greater sinner, the greater saint; only have faith, and that will do. This is a very easy religion, and in this light I am persuaded many of the common people embrace it. No wonder people become proselytes to such alluring doctrines. No wonder Couventicles are crowded, while the honest Church of England is neglected, which tells you, that you must be a good man in order to be saved; that you must, while you have opportunity, be faithful in every good work; that though you rely on the atonement of the Saviour, as the meritorious cause of your salvation, yet sincere endeavours and good works are the condition: that your righteousness must exceed that of the Scribes and Pharisees; that it must be wrought up to that high strain expressed by our Saviour in his divine Sermon on the Mount: that we must labour

labour as diligently as if all depended on ourselves, and our labour must be enforced and sanctified by love to God, faith in our Redeemer, and the most heartfelt gratitude for his sufferings and expiation.

We allow with the Roman Catholic that theirs was once the true Church, but we know, alas! also that it has long been, and still is, corrupted with cruelty, persecution, idolatry, blasphemy, and absurdity. We allow with the Calvinists, that God, before the foundation of the world, predestined to save his faithful servants and true penitents by the death of his Son; but we cannot think that God would be partial to any set of men, because he declares over and over in the Scriptures, that He is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him. With the Antinomians, we believe that our good works alone cannot save us; but we cannot be induced to believe that they are of no consequence.—If I have mistaken the tenets of any of these different professors, I am ready to acknowledge my error; but I must say it arises from the manner in which they express themselves, and the mean, coaxing, insidious manner in which they endeavour to gain proselytes. May the Church of England, or any of its preachers, never make use of any such deceitful methods! but let them, in all honesty of heart, preach the necessity of following our blessed Saviour's example in all godliness of living, together with grateful and heartfelt reliance on the availing atonement of his all meritorious sacrifice, to render our best work acceptable, and to obtain for us eternal salvation; This is the true orthodox doctrine; may God bless it with His favour among us, *Esto perpetua!*

Yours, &c.

B. D.

P. S. If I have not mentioned the Unitarian system, it is because I do not consider it as a Christian system.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Feb. 27.*

BRING an eye-witness of the extensive good afforded by a Sunday School, where five hundred children are educated in the principles of the Established Church,—considering that such a plan of education is sufficient for the purposes intended to the lower orders, that it interferes with

no habits of industry which the parents in the poor classes are obliged to cultivate in their offspring at an early period, and that it is supported at a comparatively small expence to schools of daily resort; considering also that, in many parts of the Metropolis, schools on the “Lancasterian Plan” have been already formed; it is submitted whether it would not be more beneficial to the real interests of the poor, if the “National Society” confined its object to the establishment of Sunday Schools and the enlargement of those already formed? Query, what has been the progress of the Society for “the support and encouragement of Sunday Schools” instituted 1785, of which Lord Barkham is President, and the success attending its exertions?

Mr. Perceval has moved for an account of the number of Churches and places of worship connected with the Establishment, which, it is hoped, is preparatory to the supply of Chapels of ease in populous districts. The Bishop of London was furnished with similar accounts by the incumbents in his diocese about two years ago;—it is lamentable to assert the fact, that in a Parish in this Metropolis, containing nearly 50,000 inhabitants, the parish church is the only place of worship connected with the Establishment.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

“In every village mark'd with little
spire, [to fame,
Embower'd in trees, and scarcely known
There dwells, in lowly shed and mean
attire, [name.”
A matron old, whom we School-mistress
SHENSTONE.

IN the contemplation of these highly laudable efforts, now in agitation, for the better education of the poor, on the new plan of Bell and Lancaster, I cannot but be struck with a consideration, which, allowing it to be comparatively of minor weight, and importance, is surely of too great moment to be with justice entirely overlooked. I mean the case of a certain class of persons, hitherto not without their use in society, on whose behalf I would gladly put in a word, before it be too late, having the highest authority for the goodness of “a word spoken in due season.”

The prevalence of one manufacture, as an article of general or even most

most ordinary use, has before now been known by experience, while it has promoted the interests of some artificers, to throw another class (whose work was on such account become unfashionable or less in request) out of employment, and subject them to unlooked-for distresses. Nay we may even add that many highly ingenious inventions, discoveries, and improvements for facilitating the performance of agricultural and mechanical operations, might here be enumerated, which, while they have reflected great honour on the projectors, have at the same time driven many industrious hands into situations of difficulty and distress. To apply these observations to the point in question: I cannot be wholly free from apprehension, that while endeavours of the most strenuous nature are in agitation to promote the grand national object mentioned in your Magazine for December last, page 501, some hoary heads may be bowed low with sorrow by the privations to which they may find themselves subjected, at a period of life too far advanced to admit of their entering into a new line of business, unless this hint be attended to, which however I leave it to abler talents than my own to improve. I am induced, by the reasons above mentioned, earnestly to recommend to the consideration of the highly respectable promoters of "The National Society" the justice, propriety, and great expediency of making some provision for the remaining and declining years of any of those venerable characters, whether masters or mistresses of little country schools, whose pupils may be taken from them by the adoption of the present scheme. Far, very far, be it from me to suggest any idea, tending to the depreciation of a plan, which I shall be most happy to see blessed with extensive and complete success. Since, however, in its execution, many persons of the above description will probably find themselves in the situation alluded to, I trust no apology will be necessary for suggesting the importance of some mode being framed, to provide an asylum suited to the station such individuals may heretofore have occupied. Few indeed among them are likely to find employment in the new establishments; and yet those who are thrown out of this opportunity, may

most probably be found, in many instances, entitled by their former situation to a better provision than a parish poor-house, or the yet more precarious subsistence to be derived from asking charity, to which it is not impossible some deserving characters may by these means be reduced, should no attention be paid to the subject of this application. Permit me in conclusion to illustrate my meaning by a fable, which may, I flatter myself, serve to enforce the foregoing observations.

A philosopher contemplating the brilliancy of the solar beams, and wrapt up in reflections on the majesty and greatness of the Author of nature, originating in so sublime a subject, was at length deeply engaged in reducing his thoughts into a regular form, in order to enlighten mankind with a proof of the existence of the Creator, derived from the glories displayed by that luminary, which stands confessed as the brightest image of the divine perfections in the whole material universe. Dazzled with the lustre of the grand object on which he had for some time been gazing with as steadfast attention as he was able, he inadvertently set his foot on a beetle of superlative beauty, who, as he lay expiring, thus addressed the astonished Sage, "Would it not, friend, have better become thee, before thou hadst raised thy view quite so high, to have reflected that the same almighty and benignant hand, which gives the sun his lustre, was alike employed in forming and sustaining the very creature thou hast deprived of life, as in the creation and preservation of that more shewy object by which, to my unspeakable injury, thou hast suffered thy whole attention to be absorbed?"

A FRIEND TO THE AGED.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Feb. 17.*

ALL lovers of Choir Service, and real friends of Cathedral Establishments, year after year, feel increasing uneasy sensations at the rapid decline of this most interesting part of the service, as far as it differs from parochial service; and the manner in which services and anthems are performed, and the wretched voices and style of singing, which bear no proportion to the singing heard by the publick on particular occasions, and

and which affords them an opportunity of comparison. This is probably owing to the very incompetent salaries paid to Lay Clerks; and not a sufficient remuneration to an Organist to expend a sufficient quantity of time in instructing Choristers. In the course of sixteen years I have lived to see one Cathedral nearly deserted on a week-day, not by the members of the Choir, for the Lay Clerks are fined *three-pence* a time for missing !!! By the statutes of this Cathedral, the Dean and Prebendaries were to lose their "daily distributions" if they missed church. But this is become an *obsolete ordinance*. In the Cathedral of Norwich, contrary to the practice which I believe obtains in every other Cathedral, the Nicene Creed is *chanted*, not sung. To this I should raise no objections if it were *properly* chanted. The Choir, Mr. Urban, is of very considerable length; and it is with difficulty the congregation can hear the service at the altar. After a Dean or a Prebendary has finished the Gospel, instead of a single note on the choir organ, merely to give the choir a certain pitch, comes a most terrific blast of three octaves on the full organ, and off start the boys with more indecent speed than the Nicene Fathers scampered at the sound of the dinner-bell, to get a seat near a haunch of venison or a marrow pudding. The Church is so ill lighted in the winter season, that a person must grope his way in the dark, through the nave of the church, and is fortunate if he can make his exit at the West door without having previously run his head against a pillar. If Harry the VIIIth could have foreseen how the revenues of the Church would be employed in aftertimes, he would have made very different statutes. However, he did reserve to himself and his successors, the power of altering and amending the statutes of the Cathedral of Norwich*.—I shall not, Mr. Urban, make these complaints under a fictitious name, but sign myself, C. J. SMYTH.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

MUCH has lately been said on the subject of limiting the granting of licences of Dissenting Preachers at the quarter sessions, to such persons

* I suppose this is the case with respect to all cathedrals of the new foundation.

only as are appointed to some particular congregation; which decision of the courts of law has been stigmatized by some as a *novel* construction of the Toleration Act of William and Mary, cap. 18. But how it can be justly styled a novel construction I know not; as it is clearly and manifestly the *express meaning and original intention* of the act itself; by which it is enacted "that no person dissenting from the Church of England in Holy Orders, or pretended Holy Orders, or pretending to Holy Orders, (being a preacher or teacher of any congregation of dissenting Protestants) shall be liable to any of the penalties aforesaid, who shall at the sessions of the said place where he shall live, take the oaths of allegiance, &c. &c." Now it must be clear to every man that this privilege or exemption is confined and restricted to such persons *only* "as are preachers or teachers of some congregation," and cannot be extended to such as are not appointed to *any* congregation at all: otherwise every member of such congregation might obtain a licence, and enjoy the civil privileges and immunities, which were intended only for the preachers or teachers of such congregation; and thus the whole body of the Dissenters might claim exemption from the Militia laws, &c. &c. to which every lay member of the Established Church is liable, as well as all other subjects of his Majesty. Indeed in a periodical publication, devoted to the dissenting interest, it is actually recommended even by "*a Presbyter*" (as he styles himself), to adopt this very mode of appointing, "at an nominal salary, as assistant teachers of each congregation, *all persons*, who desire to obtain licences," and thus, he adds, "to temporize, and defeat the law by its own weapons," (see Monthly Mag. for Feb.) Now to say nothing of the absurdity and indecency of this proposal, I shall only observe that in this case the Legislature requires no more from Dissenting Preachers, than it does from the Clergy of the Established Church; none of whom can be admitted into holy orders without a real nomination to some ecclesiastical cure or benefice for the exercise of his ministry.

It is plain, therefore, that the Dissenters, like the Catholics, are not, nor will

will be, content with an equality of liberty with the Established Church, but would usurp more and greater immunities and privileges than the national church itself enjoys. Having already, by a torrent of clamorous petitions, borne down, as it were, the Legislature into a rejection of the salutary provisions proposed by Lord Sidmouth, they are now endeavouring to urge the Government to annul this wise and prudent provision of the Toleration Act; and thus to open a door for an unlimited number of itinerant preachers and nominal teachers, attached to no congregation, and yet claiming the exemptions and privileges designed only for such as have really fixed and regular clerical or ministerial appointments.

ANTITHROUS.

N. B. The Act of Toleration confines these privileges to the "preacher or teacher of any congregation." It does not say to the preacher or teacher of any denomination of dissenting protestants, so that the appointment to some specific congregation seems an express condition.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 26.

IN your last Supplement, there appeared a letter signed W. B. wherein your Correspondent observes, that "at a time when Dissenters and Sectaries are pursuing their insidious attempts to subvert the establishments of Church and State, the watchful care and unremitting exertions of the true friends of both are indispensably necessary to counteract and defeat them, particularly of those in Holy Orders." He proceeds to observe that *extemporary lectures* given by the parochial clergy, separately from the common and regular observance of the Sabbath, would contribute much to this important object. Though evening lectures (I will not say extemporary) properly conducted in large populous towns, may be productive of some good, yet the advantages to be derived from the introduction of them into *retired country villages*, where the mass of the population consists exclusively almost of the working and laborious poor, are very questionable. Is the labourer, after several hours of violent and extreme exertion, having been exposed, perhaps, to the combined severities of cold, rain, and wind, whose limbs, benumbed and stiffened by labour, are

scarcely able to support his exhausted frame to his distant cottage, in a proper state of mind to attend to and receive religious instruction? The hour of assembling at these evening lectures is in other respects extremely unfavourable to that solemnity and decorum which ought to prevail during the performance of public worship. The church being generally but indifferently lighted up, the most unseemly noises proceed from the more gloomy parts of it, not immediately under the observance of the preacher. Besides, *deeds of darkness* not unfrequently are committed by the younger part of the audience, on their return home to their distant hamlets, which more than counterbalance any possible good that may be supposed to accrue from the establishment of evening lectures in villages. Extemporary evening lectures have lately been introduced into the neighbourhood of my residence; and it will not be a monstrous breach of Christian charity in suspecting the reverence of the Clergy who introduce them, for the formularies, liturgy, and discipline of that Church of which they are ministers; when it is notorious that some of them, in the performance of divine service even on Sundays, systematically omit both the Litany and Communion Service; while others, who have not the hardihood to make this omission, read over our admirable form of public prayer with a carelessness and disgusting haste, which equally betray their sentiments. Surely conduct such as this is not calculated "to preserve the purity of Christian worship, or to support the venerable fabric in which it is maintained."

The country parish priest who conscientiously discharges the important duties of the pastoral office, reading at the stated periods in an impressive manner, and with due solemnity, the established and truly scriptural formularies of the Church, delivering with impassioned feeling a well connected written discourse, adapted to the comprehension of his hearers, and at other periods judiciously embracing opportunities and circumstances of imparting religious and spiritual instruction, confers more real benefit on the hearts and souls of those committed to his charge, than wild extemporary harangues possibly can effect, however repeatedly given, or however interlarded with tremendous and

damnatory

damnatory expressions; which generally have no other result but that of enslaving the mind to a species of religious phraseology, and of producing either the most daring presumption, or the most gloomy and deplorable despair.

A CHRISTIAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

MR. URBAN, *Plumsted, Kent, Feb. 22.*

THE rare qualities and talents of the late Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, of which so much has lately been said, adds additional honour to the antient family from which he descended. You refer us in May 1810, to Nash's *Worcestershire* for his pedigree; and as his Lordship, by his secretary in June 1809 by letter, makes the same reference, it seems, from what is therein stated, that he was in possession of no better evidence of his descent from the second Earl of Northumberland than is set forth in Nash, though I think it is considered in Green's *Worcester* that there is no doubt of the fact. Perhaps his Lordship's removal to Ireland, the charge of the see of Dromore, and the loss of his only son Henry, which you note 1783, p. 364, might lead him to become indifferent to complete a pedigree he had taken such pains with*. It seems from Collins's *Peerage*, 1779 (for I have not a later edition) that much exertion was made by a James Percy, on the earldom of Northumberland becoming extinct, but who effected nothing. That John Percy, great grandson of the second Earl, left issue, appears from the Widdrington family not quartering the arms of Percy. Sir Ralph Widdrington matching with Phelice, daughter of Sir Robert Claxton, and she, by the inquisition taken after his death in 1487, being found his coheir, of the age of twenty-four years, of course entitled Sir Henry Widdrington, son and heir of Sir Ralph, who married Margery, sister of John Percy, to quarter the arms of Claxton, which by the Herald's visitation it appears his descendants did, and surely could not have neglected the arms of Percy, had they been entitled. After the peerage was granted, the Widdringtons appear to have made a minute investigation as to their right of arms, for I have seen in the British Museum an atchievement of

fifteen quarterings, in which the Percy arms do not appear. John Percy, it appears, left Northumberland after the death of Sir Henry Widdrington, and about the time his sister Margery remarried to Sir William Ellerker; and though it is concluded he removed from thence to Worcester, yet no record was found there to positively prove it. It is stated he brought his son an infant to Worcester, which, I apprehend, does not mean a little child, but is to be taken in a legal sense for a person under age; for James his son, who married in 1567, otherways must prove that both he and his father must have married at a very early period; and I cannot but think that Julyan Percy, who married in 1540 to Simon Peyter, must have been a daughter of John Percy, and not the widow of his son, as is considered in the pedigree; and possibly another daughter of his might be wife of John Evans, whose son Percy Evans was baptized 1550. Julyan is not a very common Christian name; and admitting she had it given her from any of her mother's family, by consulting the Northumberland pedigrees and records to observe where that name occurred, something might perhaps appear to lead to the ascertaining whom John Percy married. As to his son, who continued the name at Worcester, he most likely married there, and some will of his wife's relations would very probably recognize her issue, or mention her by name; but, as looking at the wills of a whole register for a small number of years is very tiresome and tedious, most likely this was not done. Had we an index to the names mentioned in wills, the same as in Collins's *Peerage*, any pedigree that it was possible to effect might be soon done, and would avail much as to claims of any kind, whether relating to honours or property. James Percy the grandson of John dying in 1574, and John stated to be his brother in 1567, and Richard the son of James in 1611, while his widow lived to 1642, shews this part of the Percy family to be cut off in early life, and dying without wills, or only such as were made in their last sickness, it so falls out that nothing occurs from this source of information to take notice of any relations descended from Margery, sister of John Percy, by any wills in the registry at Worcester. However, this may not be the case with

* See the Pedigree of Bp. Percy, as connected with Cleiveland, in Nichols's "*Leicestershire*," vol. IV. p. 708.

with the descendants of Margery in Northumberland, who were very numerous. I have seen a deed recited, which states her in 1513 to be then the mother of John, born 1503, named after her brother, of Ralph, a younger son, and five daughters; and by the Harleian manuscripts it appears she had afterwards three other daughters by Sir Henry Widdrington, six of whom married as follows: Constance to Sir Walter Fenwick, Margery to Roger Fenwick, Mary to John Mitford, Dorothy to Robert Lord Ogle, Jane to John Fenwick, and Catherine to Valentine Fenwick; Anne and Ellinor died single. Mr. Collins in his Peerage considers she had issue by her future husband Sir William Ellerker. I find Anne Ellerker of Widdrington married to John Shaftoe of Babington, most likely a sister to Robert, William, and John, noticed by Mr. Collins. I also find a grant from the crown in 1567, of the goods and chattels of Ralph Ellerker attainted of felony to Edward Widdrington, who continued the principal line, and his brother Hector Widdrington, a natural son of Sir John, the elder son of Margery, that he had by Alice his maid servant during his widowhood. Most likely this Ralph was brother to those mentioned; but it cannot be considered that either he or John were the issue of Margery, seeing she had by her former husband two of that name, who lived and had abundance of issue. John died in 1571 (not 1551 as stated by Mr. Collins), and left nine sons and seven daughters, and Ralph left several sons; him I take to have been steward to the Earl of Northumberland, as appears from a letter noticed by Mr. Collins, p. 391, dated 1530. If Margery had any issue by Sir William Ellerker, of course they would be equally related to the descendants of John Percy with the Widdringtons, and would be liable to recognize relations so honourable to them in their last wills, most likely in the register at Durham, which would in all probability establish the branch at Worcester with the Northumberland family, which could not fail to be pleasant to the descendants and relations of the deceased prelate, and worthy of the notice of antiquaries and genealogists in general.

Yours, &c. JOHN OVERTON.

Rectory House, Rodney Stoke,
Mr. URBAN, Feb. 27.

CURSORYLY running over the several numbers of your last year's volume a few days ago, I alighted on some very judicious and sensible observations in that for January, on the depreciation of paper money, concluding with a short string of equally pertinent and useful remarks also on the cause and multiplicity of bankruptcies which have of late so commonly occurred in this kingdom. In the course of his elucidation of this latter point, referring, more particularly, to those which have originated through the flagitious means of fraud and speculation only, in which class are comprehended, perhaps, more than half of the failures which have taken place amongst us for the last seven or ten years past, the author wisely conceives, that "in justice to the community at large, and as a preventative against such malpractices, a distinction should be made in bankruptcy; those failures," continues he, "which have arisen from a fall in the articles in which the bankrupt dealt, from bad debts, losses at sea, or by fire, or such other casualty as cannot be guarded against, ought to be distinguished from the result of fraud and speculation. The latter should be visited with the severest punishment, branded with a mark of infamy, or prohibited from embarking in matters of trade; the public should be protected from the probability of the recurrence." A suggestion of this sort, Mr. Urban, so creditable to its patriotic writer, and so pregnant with universal good, as it certainly appears to be in a prospective point of view, ought, on no account, to escape the immediate notice of the Legislature, whose interference, as the worthy *Philopatriæ* goes on to observe, is, doubtless, the "only expedient," in order to provide as ample a remedy as possible, against all manner of fraudulent and nefarious trafficking for the time to come, as well as more effectually to guard against the many other evils so deservedly complained of in his truly-excellent and comprehensive letter.

Under the earnest hope, therefore, that this weighty and highly important subject may speedily arrest the attention of some of our leading Senators in the House of Commons, and that

that the country at large may, in consequence, not long hence experience the beneficial effects of their united wisdom thereon, through the powerful sanction of some strict and wholesome law which shall be enacted for the above purposes; I beg, by your kind leave, Sir, through the medium of any future page, that you may have to indulge me with in your widely-circulated *Miscellany*, most heartily to second the motion of your Correspondent *Philopatriæ* on this public concern, by adding to his own remarks thereon, a short sketch or definition of the classification of bankrupts, if I may be permitted to make use of such an expression on this occasion, under the existing laws in Holland, antecedently to the dreadful overthrow of the old constitution of that ill-fated country, which has since, unfortunately, been carried into effect through the irresistible force of that accursed and all-devouring revolutionary system of French tyranny and usurpation, under the vexatious and almost insupportable burden of whose galling and cruel chains, the whole continent of Europe, more especially, has for so many years past groaned and been hopelessly tormented! The sketch alluded to, is taken from a fragment of an old newspaper which I have now before me; and *Philopatriæ* in particular will, no doubt, be pleased to find, when he comes to see it, that the mode of distinction contained in it, in regard to the different specification of bankrupts, and the consequent treatment which each separate class amongst them respectively received, which was always in proportion to the real nature and quality, as well as certain measure and magnitude of either their misfortunes or their crimes, as might, in each individual instance, happen to turn out to be the case, falls in exactly with his own praise-worthy sentiments on the subject, and actually exhibits, in its executive form, a most complete and perfect model, or, more properly speaking, a most complete and perfect precedent, in the legitimate and undeniable practice of a foreign country in the purest times of its civilization, of the very plan which he himself seems so anxious to have established here, under the authority of the Legislature of our own land. It is as follows:

"The Dutch, whose bankrupt laws are the best calculated in Europe, distinguish bankrupts into four classes. The first, those who have failed through real misfortune in trade, or the failures of others; the second, such as have shut up through weakness and imprudence; the third, those who have run out through extravagance; and the fourth class are the fraudulent bankrupts, who, as the phrase is, 'break to make themselves.' These four kinds meet with very different treatment: the persons who can prove their integrity and their misfortune, are constantly restored by their creditors; those who have acted honestly but imprudently, either by trading beyond their capital, or by giving improper credit, are admonished, advised, and set up again in a lower degree, till their industry advances them; the third class, who, though fair dealers, have lived extravagantly, are imprisoned for a fixed proportionable term as a punishment; and those convicted of fraud, are condemned to death."

Bath Herald, May 11th, 1793.

Yours, &c.

THOMAS ABRAHAM SALMON.

MR. URBAN,

March 2.

I SHOULD be much gratified if any of your numerous Readers would give me their sentiments on the following subject; viz. in what places do Birds usually die, and what become of the bodies of such as die every year in a natural way?

The question at first sight may appear puerile; and many will answer, that as they must die, so they must of necessity decay in common with all the other works of Nature. No one will doubt the truth of this assertion; but it is not a sufficient answer to the inquirer into Nature, and it would be satisfactory to have some information relative to the particular places in which they perish. Eagles, hawks, and others of the larger tribes whose period of life is rather extended, do not increase in a great degree; but of the smaller genera the increase is immense; of course we may infer that the annual waste is proportionate; and yet I never, in my walks or rides, in winter and summer, through every description of country, recollect to have found the body of one single bird, which I could suppose died through age or any other natural cause of death, although such a thing has long been the object of my search. Is it that birds are composed of materials

rials so fragile, that when the spark of life is extinct, the bodies instantly fall to atoms? or are they as quickly devoured by the large birds of prey or vermin? On the whole, I am disposed to think that birds have some secret recesses to which Nature directs them when their dissolution approaches, such indeed as seem to baffle our keenest observation.

There is in the East Indies a bird called the Adjutant bird, of which description numbers come down every day, to all appearance from the sky, who feed on the meat and offal that is daily thrown away by Europeans, in consequence of the religious notions of the natives forbidding them to touch it; when hunger is satisfied, they ascend, and are lost in height, till the calls of nature bring them again to the spot on the succeeding day. Where the Adjutant bird comes from, breeds, or of its natural history, nothing is known, nor is it likely we ever shall know, as investigation is attended there with great difficulty and danger. Even in England we may never be able to determine the questionable migration of Swallows, or the disappearance of Flies.

Yours, &c.

JOHANNES.

Mr. URBAN,

Cuckney, Notts.
Feb. 15.

“**A**S busy as the Devil in a high wind,” (see Mag. for December last, page 505) is an adage of probably much greater antiquity than the legend of Saint Michael, and originated in the generally-received opinion of the Devil being the author of all mischief.

The proverbial saying *to turn cat in band*, (see Vol. XXIV. pp. 66, 172, 212, and LIII. pp. 926, 928,) has hitherto been “obscured by the corrupt pronounciation” of *pan* for *band*; and notwithstanding much reading and some ingenuity have been exhibited by your old Correspondent, in support of the text *to turn cat in pan*, yet the attempt to prove that *cat* is a corruption of *cate*, and that *cate* is “an old word for a *cake* or other *omelette* usually *fried*, and consequently *turned in the pan*,” is very far from being satisfactory. Indeed, it is afterwards observed by the same respectable writer, that “*cate* is no other but the last syllable of the word *delicate*, and that *cates* signify *deli-*

cacies. Shakspeare playfully gives precisely the same definition:

“—— Kate, the prettiest Kate in Christendom, [Kate, Kate of Kate-Hall, my super-dainty For *dainties* are all *Cates* ——.”

Taming of the Shrew.

I am informed that the words *cates* and *acates*, perhaps from the French *achat*, frequently occur in house accounts of the sixteenth century; and uniformly distinguish, in such accounts, the provisions purchased, among which we may presume to class *delicacies* or *dainties*, from such as were the immediate produce of the farm. It does not then seem reasonable to infer that the adage in question has any relation to “*eate* or *cake*, or other *omelette fried* and *turned in a pan*.” Proverbial sayings, generally speaking, took their rise from circumstances and occurrences familiar to those in the lower stations of life; from common objects, and not from the habits or customs of the few in the higher ranks of society. How then is it probable that one of our most common sayings should allude to a practice, of which the great majority of mankind, in all ages, may with reason be supposed to be ignorant? that is to say, the method of dressing certain *delicacies* for the tables of the great.

Give a dog an ill name and hang him, is another old saying, and tends to shew, that before the invention of gunpowder, offending dogs as well as cats were customarily destroyed by suspension. Since the invention of gunpowder, another engine of destruction has superseded the cord or band; and notwithstanding the practice of *shooting the cat* * is doubtless of high antiquity, yet the proverb now under discussion did evidently take its rise from the punishment inflicted by hanging, as a cat when suspended by the neck *in a band* twirls about, and from its rotary motion and gesticulation, requires, it is said, more space when undergoing this operation of strangulation, than perhaps any other animal of the same size. *Swing*† and *hang* are synonymous terms; hence the origin of another old saying, serving to elucidate and confirm the true reading of

* See Grose's Dictionary.

† Ibid.

the proverb in question; speaking, in derision, of a place of small extent, we say *there is not room to swing a cat*, meaning there is not room to hang a cat, or for a cat to turn in band.

JAMES DOWLAND.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 20.

THE following observations seem to myself interesting; they are part of what may one day be offered to the world under the title of "*England safe and triumphant!*" The attacks of the most rigid critical examination are not only not deprecated, but invited.

I conceive that we live "in the time of the end;" as I shall largely set forth on some future occasion. Daniel gives us some of the events of the time of the end. Let us, therefore, take one remarkable verse of Daniel xi, assuming what Mr. Faber has ably proved; that the king, who does according to his will, symbolizes the new dignity and kingdom of France.

"And at the time of the end shall the king of the South push at him, and the king of the North shall come against him like a whirlwind with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships."

As I do not intend a critical disquisition upon this verse, I shall not observe more upon the chariots, than that they were the most deadly machines of antient war, and of course representative of modern.

As France is the king; which country in relation to France is the king of the South? Italy and Spain are the only countries in Europe, and we can scarce look across the Mediterranean for effective hostility to France. The choice then lies between Spain and Italy; but Italy is much rather to the East than South of France, whereas Spain is every where decidedly and exactly South. This kingdom of Spain is then, at some not distant period, to push or butt at him; and the word seems to imply repeated desultory acts of hostility, rather than one great blow and a cessation.

As the prophet immediately continues that the king of the North should come against him, there is an implied league and confederacy between these kings of the South and the far more formidable North against the king. The North, in reference to France, must be Great Britain, purely

and exactly North. What are generally called the Northern powers, even supposing them included in the prophecy, are in regard to France North East. Russia indeed, whatever the situation of its capital, is decidedly East. Great Britain then may, or must, be the king of the North, who, in alliance with the Spanish kingdom of the South, comes against the king, with the usual implements of powerful war, and especially *with many ships*. This last is a very striking characteristic. The Northern kingdom, unlike the foe, or the Southern ally, is eminently maritime. If this be, or be near, the time of the end, Britain must be the Northern king; for what other European power, or what other power in the world, has, or is likely to have, I do not say a navy, but a solitary fleet of ships of war? The king of the South butts at him. This warfare has been shewn to be very characteristic; but it is as much so that the far more formidable Northern ally comes from a distance against the king to aid the butting in the South. Except in the puny attempt to avail himself of our Irish dissensions, the king has never attacked Britain. In what corner of the world has not Britain come against the king? The four quarters of the world have been at once the stages of our attack upon the king. By land and by sea, with chariots and horsemen, and with many ships, Britain has attacked him like a whirlwind.

Need I then say that France is indeed a power too worthy of the eminent title of the king? or that Spain has already butted at him, and is at this moment butting? France has had abundant cause to rue these repeated desultory acts of most destructive hostility. Without one grand conclusive effort, in every corner of the Peninsula they have butted and are butting at him. In strictest alliance with the South, we see at this moment the far more formidable British empire of the North. There is scarce a ship of war upon the waters of the whole globe which is not British; and these floating castles, these many ships, having always borne the arms of Britain to certain victory in every corner of the world, have conveyed our never-conquered armies to meet the enemy in the Peninsula of the South. Thus has Britain

come

come against him like a whirlwind. However barren the laurels, laurels have been always gained.

That this singular and most destructive war against the king, is more worthy of prophetic notice than other attacks which have been made upon him, may already appear. Army after army have been swallowed up in it, and human foresight discerns no probable termination. If nothing else, its length has already given it a peculiar importance, and every month adds to the amount. Neither is it clear that a revealed limit is affixed to its continuance. We may almost, indeed, conjecture that the theme of the next verse, his entrance also into the glorious land, is not altogether successive to the Spanish war. The turn of expression at least admits the entrance into Judea, if such be the glorious land, while the Southern and Northern powers are united against him in the Peninsula, the countries and kingdoms of which he has entered and overflowed and passed over. It should be observed that as the king of the North comes against him, it is not the countries of the Northern king which are to be passed over, but the countries which the Northern king would defend. The very specification of the entrance may be expressive; for it is certain that either the British or their allies might have seized the passes of the Pyrenees, so as in all human appearance to have precluded an entrance. This, however, may rather be in the fact than the prophecy. The entrance may rather be the taking possession. Whether this entrance and overflowing and overpassing be more than temporary, is perhaps left doubtful by the Prophet. I do not feel confident that they signify a final and complete subjugation. All the prophecy seems already fulfilled. They have entered, overflowed, passed over, and yet Spain is unsubdued as at the first butting. The waters overflow, pass over; perhaps they do not settle on the land. "It is true," says the writer of one of our daily papers, "he has over-run a large tract of territory; but as fast as he has advanced, the ground he has left behind him has reverted to its former owners, and must be re-conquered before it can be said to belong to France."

"We will not pretend to say what may be the ultimate issue of the struggle in the Peninsula; but surely

the unconquerable perseverance of the Spaniards, their unextinguishable hatred of the oppressors, and the unabated magnanimity which they have hitherto displayed amidst so many melancholy reverses of fortune, afford us strong hope that their efforts will not be in vain."

Unless, Mr. Urban, some of your Correspondents can convince me of error, I may on some future occasion follow up the further fortunes of Daniel's Infidel King.

C. N. CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Jan, 4.*

THE following extract will give entertainment, I hope, to your Readers, and great pleasure to R. S.

ON ARMORIES.

" — Armes, as ensignes of honour among military men, in the generall signification, have been as anciently used in this realme as in any other; for, as necessitie bred the use of them in managing of militarie affaires, for order and distinction both of whole companies and particular persons amongst other nations, that their valour might thereby bee more conspicuous to others; likewise no doubt among the inhabitants of this island, who alwayes have been as martiall as any other people whatsoever. In so much, unlesse we would conceive hardly of our own progenitors, we cannot thinke but that in martiall services they had their conceit in their ensignes, both for distinction, direction, and decency.

"He that would show variety of reading in this argument, might note out of the sacred Scripture, that every tribe of Israel pitched under their own standard; out of prophane authors, that the Carians, who were the first mercenarie soldiers, first also bare markes in their shields; that the Lacedemonians bare the Greek letter A, the Messenians M, &c. .

"But to come home, some give the first honour of the invention of the armouries in this part of the world to the ancient Picts and Britans, who, going naked to the wars, adorned their bodies with figures and blazons of divers colours, which they conjecture to have beene severall for particular families, as they fought divided by kindreds*.

"When this isle was under the command of the Romans, their troupes and bands had their severall signes. As the *Britannici* in their shield a carbuncle, *Britannici* a plat party per saltier. *Sta-*

* *Notitia Provinciarum.*

blesiani,

blesiani a plate within an annulet, *Secundani* an annulet upon a crosse. For particular persons among the Grecians, *Ulysses* bare in his shield a dolphin; among the Romans, *Julius Cæsar* the head of Venus; *Crius*, a French captain, a man weighing gold; a Saguntine Spaniard, an hundred snakes; so I onely read among the Britans that the victorious *Arthur* bare Our Lady in his shield, which I doe the rather remember, for that Nennius, who lived not long after, recordeth the same.

"In the Saxon Heptarchie, I find little noted of armes, albeit the Germans of whom they descended used shields, as Tacitus* saith, "*colore surcata*" [*scuta lectissimis coloribus distinguunt*] which I know not whether I may call armes or no; neither know I whether I may referre hither out of Beda, how Edwin king of Northumberland had alwaies an ensigne carried before him, called in English a *Tuffe*, which Vegetius reckoneth among military ensignes; or how king Oswald had a bannerroll of gold and purple interwoven palie or bendie, set over his tombe at Beardney Abbey; or how Cuthred king of Westsex bare in his banner a golden dragon at the battail of Bureford, as Hoveden noteth; as the Danes bare in their standard a raven, as Asserius reporteth.

"Hitherto of Armes in the generall signification; now somewhat of them in the restrict signification, as wee define, or rather describe them, viz. That armes are ensignes of honour borne in banners, shields, coates, for notice and distinction of families one from the other, and descendable as hereditary to posterity.

"Here might divers enquiries be made when they began to be hereditary, which was very anciently, if we relie upon the Poet's credit. For to overpasse other, Virgil saith that *Aventinus Mercur*'s sonnes are an hundred snakes, his father's armes:

"*Clypeoque insigne paternum,
Centum angues, einctamque gerit
serpentibus hydram.*"

"Also whether some † have aptly applied this verse of Lucretius [lib. V. 1282] to armes of this kinde:

"*Arma antiqua, manus, ungues, dentesque fuerunt.*"

"And whether these places of Suetonius ‡ may be referred to armes of this sorte, where he sayeth that *Caligula* the emperor—" *Familiar. insignia nobi-*

lissimo cuique ademit, Torquato torquem; Cincinnato, crinem." And that the house of *Flavia* was obscure, "*sine ullis armorum imaginibus.*"

"Whatsoever some discourse out of the king's seales of hereditary armes in England, certaine it is, that the Lyons were the armes of our kings in the time of Henry the First. For John of Marmontier in Touraine, who then lived, recordeth that when the sayd king chose Geffray son of Foulk Earle of Anjou, Tourain, and Maine, to be his sonne in law, by marrying to him his onely daughter and beyre Mawde, and made him knight, after the bathing and other solemn rites, bootes embroidered with golden Lyons were drawne on his legs, and a shield with golden Lyons therein hung about his necke.

"That king Richard the First his grand-childe bare Lyons, appeareth by his seale, as also by his verses in *Philippeidos*, uttered in the person of Monsieur William de Barr* ready to encounter Richard, when as yet hee was but Earle of Poictou:

"*Ecce comes Pictavus agro nos provocat, ecce* [Leonum.
Nos ad bella vocat; rictus agnosco
Illius in clypeo, stat ibi quasi ferrea
turris, [protervo."
Francorum nomen blasphemans ore

"It is clear also by that author, that Arundell bare then swallowes in his shield, as his posterity in Cornwall doe at this day. For of him he writeth, when he was upon the shooke with the said William de Barr;

"*Vidit hirundela velocior alite quæ dat*
Hoc agnomen ei, fert cujus in ægide
signum, [nitenti,
Se rapit agminibus mediis clypeoque
Quem sibi Guillelmus lævâ prætenderat
ulnâ, hastam."
Immergit validam præacutæ cuspidis

"About this time the estimation of armes began in the expeditions to the Holy Land, and afterwards by little and little became hereditary, when it was accounted most honorable to carry those armes which had been displayed in the Holy Land, in that holy service against the professed enemies of Christianity. To this time doth Peter Pithæu and other learned French men referre the originall of hereditary armes in France; and in my opinion without prejudice to other, about that time we received the hereditary use of them, which was not fully established untill the time of kind Henry the Third. For the last Earles of Chester, the two Quineyes Earles of Winchester, the two Lacyes Earles of

* Germ. § VI.

† Ph. Moreau.

‡ In *Caligula*, cap. 35.

* Guil. Brit. lib. 3.

Lincolne, varied still the father from the sonne, as might be particularly proved.

"In these holy warres many armes were altered, and new assumed upon divers occasions, as the *Veres Earles* of Oxford*, who bare before quarterly Gueles and Or, inserted a mollet in the first quarter, for that a shooting starre fell thereon when one of them served in the Holy Land. The *L. Barkleys*, who bare first Gueles a cheveron Arg. after one of them had taken upon him the crosse, for that was then the phrase, to serve in those warres, inserted ten crosses pattè in his shield. So *Geffray of Boullion*, the glorious general in those warres, at one draught of his bowe, shooting against David's tower in Hierusalem, broched three feetlesse birds, called *Allerions*, upon his arrow, and thereupon assumed in a shield, Or, three allerions Argent on a bend Gueles, which the house of Lorrian descending from his race continueth to this day. So *Leopald* the fifth Marques of Austria, who bare formerly sixe larkes Or in Azure, when his coate-armour at the seige of Acres in the Holy Land was all dyed in bloud save his belt, he took for his armes, Gueles, a white belt, or a fesse Argent, which is the same, in memory thereof."

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 18.

IN the Second Volume of *Typographical Antiquities*, by the Rev. Mr. Dibdin, is a long note upon the *Liber Aggregationis Alberti Magni*, an edition of which was early printed in this country by William Mechlin, but without date. Mr. Dibdin seems by this note to have bestowed peculiar research upon the works of this author, which are certainly very curious; but as it appears that the editor has seen no other copy of this work than that published by Mechlin, I beg leave to state some particulars of a copy in the possession of Mr. Haworth, which I believe to be the edition of that work from which Mechlin printed his, as they perfectly agree in every word, even the abbreviations. This work was beautifully printed at Augsburgh in 1478 by John de Annunciata, in double columns, with large margins, and upon most excellent paper. Like most of the works published at that time it has no title-page; though the addition of that useful appendage was soon after adopted. The *Perutilis repetitio famosi*, &c. printed by Gregory

Botticher at Leipzig in 1493, has a title-page. This work, like the other, proves the art of paper-making and printing to have been brought to great perfection in Germany at that time. Indeed Augsburgh was then famous in the useful arts; and when Mr. Dibdin, according to his promise, shall have laid before us the foreign treasures of Lord Spencer's library, we shall not, perhaps, find it much behind Mentz in the art of typography. In 1478 an edition of the *Liber Aggregationis* was printed by Schribber at Bologna. Albert, after having resigned the episcopacy of Ratisbon, returned to his cloister. He was born at Cologne I should infer from the following extract:—"Explicu't secreta aliqua Alberti Magni de Colōia super," &c. The books commence as follows:

"Liber primus de viribus quarund' herbarum."

The second begins with an enumeration of a variety of stones, and then

"Si vis scire utr. mulier tua sit casta, accipe lapide' qui magnes vocatur est," &c.

The book ends with a variety of astrological observations at c 3.—Then

"Impressus quide' est hoc opusculu' per magisterium Johannem de Annunciata de Augusta. laus Deo, pararoseq' Virgini Marie, necno' toti curie celesti triumphanti, anno salutis M.CCCCLXXVIII."

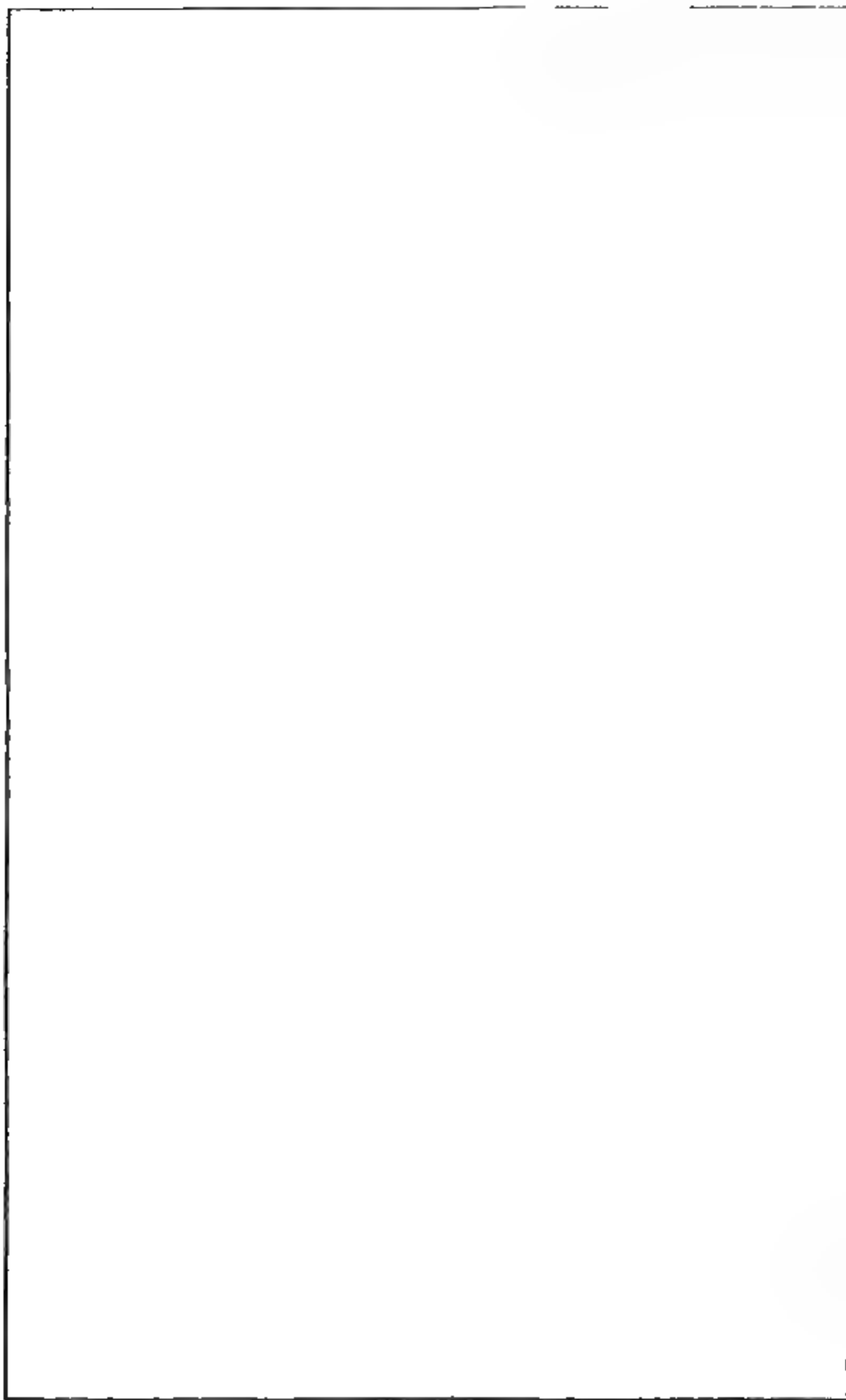
I should think Mr. Dibdin's inquiries would be much facilitated by a little more attention to the water-marks of those copies, where the dates and printers' names are omitted; such is the case with the work entitled

"Here begynneth a lytel treatyse of the horse, the shepe, and the goos;" of which there are three editions, and, perhaps, but one copy remaining of each. The Roxburgh copy was printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and has one leaf more than the Cambridge. Mr. Haworth's copy wants the last leaf, but had the same number as the Cambridge, which Mr. Dibdin supposes to have been printed by Caxton. It has also the following water-mark, which I do not find engraved in Ames's impressions of Caxton's water-marks: a circle divided into six compartments, one line branches out of the circle about half an inch, and ends

* *Genealogiæ Antiquæ.*

WITHERLEY, W.

Genl. Mag. March 1812 17 11 p.



ends in a small flower or diamond. There are also short appendages starting from the outside of the circle. The print is certainly Caxton to Reynard the lion seated unadorned, having a cat, a pig, or complaints of sn in the back or a rabbit. The thing by Lydgate very interesting.
R. JONES.

ANALYSIS OF BOOKS. No. VII.

Title. "Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus, his Divine Pymander, in seventeen books. Together with his second book called Asclepius, containing fifteen chapters, with a commentary. Translated formerly out of the Arabick into Greek, and thence into Latine, and Dutch, and now out of the original into English. By that learned Divine Dr. Everard*. London. Printed by J. S. for Thomas Brewster, at the Three Bibles, in St. Paul's Church Yard, near the West end, 1657." 24mo.

* *Judicious Reader.*—This book may justly challenge the first place for antiquity, from all the books in the world, being written some hundred of years before Moses his time, as I shall endeavour to make good. The original (as far as it is known to us) is Arabick, and several translations thereof have been published, as Greek, Latine, French, Dutch, &c. but never English before. It is pity the learned translator [Doct. Everard †] had not lived, and received himself the honour and thanks due to him from Englishmen, for his good will to, and pains for them in translating a book of such infinite worth, out of the original into their mother tongue.

"Concerning the author of the book itself, Four things are considerable, viz. his name, learning, country, and time. 1. The name by which he was commonly styled *Hermes Trismegistus*, i. e. *Asterius Ter Maximus*, or the Thrice Greatest Intelligencer. 2. His learning will appear, as by his works, so by the right understanding of the reason of his name. 3. For his country, he was king of Egypt. 4. For his time, it is not without much controversie betwixt them

that write of this divine, ancient author, what time he lived in. Some say he lived after Moses his time, giving this slender reason for it, viz. because he was named *Ter Maximus*, for being preferred (according to the Egyptian customs) being chief philosopher, to be chief of the priesthood, and from thence to be chief in government and king. But if this be all their ground, you must excuse my dissent from them, and that for this reason, because, according to the most learned of his followers, he was called *Ter Maximus*, for having perfect and exact knowledge of all things contained in the world; which things he divided into three kingdoms, as he calls them, viz. *Mineral, Vegetable, Animal*, otherwise the great *Ekkr* of the philosophers, which is the receptacle of all celestial and terrestrial virtues; which secret many ignorantly deny, many have chargeably sought after, yet few, but some, yea, and *Englischen* [Ripley, Bacon, Norman, &c.] have happily found. The description of this great treasure is said to be found engraved upon a *Smagdine* table, in the valley of *Ebron*, after the flood. So that the reason alleaged to prove this author to live after Moses seems invalid; neither doth it any way appear that he lived in Moses his time. It is received among the ancients, that he was the first that invented the art of communicating knowledge to the world by writing or engraving. Now if so, then in all probability he was before Moses; for it is said of Moses [Acts vii. 22.] that he was, from his childhood, skilled in all the Egyptian learning, which could not well have been without the help of literature, which we never read of any before that invented by Hermes. In this book, though so very old, is contained more true knowledge of God and Nature, than in all the books of the world besides, I except only sacred writ. There is contained in this book that true philosophy, without which it is impossible ever to attain to the height and exactness of Piety and Religion. According to this philosophy, I call him a philosopher, that shall learn and study the things that are, and how they are ordered, and governed, and by whom, and for what cause, or to what end, and he that doth so, will acknowledge thanks to, and admire the Omnipotent

* Hermes surnamed Trismegistus, or Thrice Great, is supposed to have lived A. M. 3078. Cavaubon believed this book to be written by a Christian to assert Christianity by a pious fraud, making Hermes say part of what the Christians believe. This book has been counterfeited about the beginning of the second century. Biog. Dict. art. *Hermes*.
† Query, who was Dr. Everard?

Creator, Preserver, and Director of all these things. I am not of the ignorant and foolish opinion of those that say, the greatest philosophers are the greatest Atheists; as if to know the works of God, and to understand his goings forth in the way of Nature, must necessitate a man to deny God. The scripture disapproves of this as a sottish tenent [Job 38.], and experience contradicts it: for behold! here is the greatest philosopher, and, therefore, the greatest divine.

“Read, understandingly, this ensuing book, (and for thy help, thou mayest make use of that voluminous commentary written upon it, viz. Hannibal Rosseli Calabar.) then it will speak more for its author than can be spoken by any man, at least by me.

Thine in the love of the truth, J. F.*

*The Titles of every Book of
Hermes Trismegistus.*

“Lib. 1. His first book. 2. Poemander. 3. The Holy Sermon. 4. The Key. 5. That God is not manifest, and yet most manifest. 6. That God alone is good. 7. The Secret Sermon on the Mount, of Regeneration, and the Profession of Silence. 8. That the greatest Evil in Man, is the not knowing of God. 9. A Universall Sermon to *Asclepius*. 10. The Minde to Hermes. 11. Of the Common Minde to Tat. [or Tatus.] 12. Hermes Trismegistus, his Crator, or Monas. 13. Of Sense and Understanding. 14. Of Operation and Sense. 15. Of Truth to his Son Tat. 16. That none of the Things that are can perish. 17. To *Asclepius*, to be truly wise.”

Extract.

“1. I, O my son, write this first book, both for humanity sake, and for piety towards God.

2. For there can be no religion more true or just, than to know the things that are, and to acknowledge thanks for all things to him that made them, which thing I shall not cease continually to do.

3. What then should a man do, O Father, to lead his life well; seeing there is nothing here true?

4. Be pious and religious, O my Son; for he that doth so is the best and highest philosopher; and without philosophy, it is impossible to attain to the height and exactnesse of piety or religion.

5. But he that shall learn and study the things that are; and how they are ordered and governed; and by whom, and for what cause, or to what end; will acknowledge thanks to the WORK-

* Query, who was J. F.?

MAN as to a good FATHER, an excellent NURSE, and a faithful STEWARD, and he that gives thanks shall be pious and religious, and he that is religious shall know both where the truth is, and what it is; and learning that he will be yet more and more religious.....

8. For this onely, O Son, is the way to the TRUTH which our PROGENITORS travelled in; and by which making their journey, they at length attained to the good. It is a venerable way and plain, but hard and difficult for the soul to go in, that is, in the body.

9. For, first, it must war against its own self, &c. &c. J. B. Feb. 25.

(To be continued.)

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION No CLX.
Rise and Progress of Architecture in England, (continued from vol. LXXXI. part I. p. 29.)

Pointed Style of Architecture during the Reign of HENRY VIII.

IN this strange æra of universal change in religion, politicks, morals, architecture, painting, costume in dress, and numerous other particulars; none gave way more to the delusive phantom, than did that of our antient architecture, both with respect to an entire subversion in its original character, and by the ruthless devastations wrought on some of its brightest examples; indeed, those left us at this day lie at the mercy of capricious taste, and gloomy innovation; under the specious plea of *improvement* and *repair*.

We may readily assert, that in Henry's reign, and for near a century after, no ecclesiastical buildings were raised; and it is supposed that Covent Garden Church, by Inigo Jones, was the first structure erected for that purpose; and although adapted to the uses of the Protestant service, yet it bears the form and semblance, in plan and elevation, of a Pagan temple, being of the Roman order of architecture. But more of this in its due place. If any attention was paid to old churches in Edward VI. and Elizabeth's reigns, it must have been upon the score of alteration, to suit in some instances the established mode of worship; but yet of no moment, so as to count upon any great points of information to be obtained upon the new mode of design. Lordly mansions, princely palaces, engaged all the art of the land in this respect; and they were done on a scale the most extensive

sive and the most costly; a new race of beings were to be accommodated with portals, courts, halls, galleries, chambers of state, and every other arrangement that could invite luxury, or gratify ambition. The example to be recurred to for full instruction of the mode of such buildings is Hampton Court, the palace of "that great child of honour," Cardinal Wolsey, remaining with little transformation as left at his death.

HAMPTON COURT. *Visited 1811.*

Plan.—Entrance front, bearing to the West. On the right a single wing, on the left a ditto, with the entrance front to the offices attached to it. The offices run on the North side of the palace, made out by a court, avenues, or passages of communication for servants to attend in the great hall, chambers of state, &c. In this office-arrangement are the kitchens, sculleries, pantries, larders, butteries, wood-houses, and a variety of other menial allotments of the palace. Passing through the portal or gateway of the West front of the main building, entrance is had into the first court. Sides, North, West, and South; apartments for the household officers, &c. East side, West front of the great hall, second portal, apartments, &c. This portal is on an increased scale of decoration; passing through which, entrance is given into the second court. On the North side, is the great hall; sides, West, South, and East, chambers of state. A third portal occurs on the East side leading to the principal chambers of state. A colonnade of the time of William the Third, who modernized parts of the general buildings, is set up, by way of an addition to the basement story of the South side of this court. A third court stands beyond the East end of the great hall; here some of the offices and grand chambers are brought together, making out the several sides of this court. Still more Eastward, and in the centre of the mass of the palace at this extremity, is a fourth court, done into a rich colonnaded quadrangle, and in the area a fountain; the elevations above are all in the same style, shewing together other alterations made by William the Third. This quadrangle, I suspect, was originally a regular cloister, as in the centre of the East walk are vestiges of an entrance

with ecclesiastical decorations, into what may be conceived was the public chapel for the whole establishment, though now the place is used for other purposes. The whole Eastern line of the palace at present (and no doubt was so formerly, before the alterations in point of room finishings were gone into) gives the state apartments, of guard-room, presence-chamber, grand bed-room, closets, galleries, &c. On the left of the approach to the palace are the stables, with modern alterations; and it may be presumed these out-buildings took a wide circuit, as on Hampton Court Green are many coeval buildings, a grand gateway, &c.

Elevations.—The materials used throughout the whole work are stone and brick; the main walls being of the latter article, while the decorations of coins, buttresses, doorways, windows, bases, strings, entablatures, parapets, pinnacles, &c. are wrought with stone. The heads of the door-ways shew the flat, twice struck sweep; many of the windows, likewise, have the same flat sweep, and others present their heads entirely flat, with the openings mullioned into compartments, in one, two, or more tiers, the head of each compartment pointed with the twice struck sweep. Octangular towers, buttresses, battlements, perforated parapets and pinnacles, still in practice. Bay or bow-windows occur, and, perhaps, in a more obtrusive way than heretofore; indeed this decoration of a bow-window has been handed down in various forms and situations even to our own times. Amidst the variety of objects seen on the pile before us, is a visible creeping in, a tendency to bring forward the then new imported Italianised farrago of enrichments; but the buddings are so inconsiderable, that it may be thought Wolsey's architect was much adverse to become a dabbler in the innovating school of foreign Professional trifles; but such professionalists, in the succeeding reigns, were not so nice, as all their designs became loaded to an extravagant degree, with embellishments, wrought with all the fantastic and grotesque ideas that had found way into this kingdom from the Continent, either of the Flemish, French, or Italian schools. But more of this as we proceed with our task of information.

West front. Three stories; archway

way in the centre of the portal, over it a bay-window, right and left octangular towers, rising tiers of battlements, &c. Office front, noble gateway, octangular towers, &c.

First court. Exceedingly grand; This is made out on the East side, as bearing the prime approach to the magnificent part of the palace. In the centre, the portal, over it a bay-window; on each side octangular towers, and on the left extremity of the line, is the West front of the great hall, of a design wholly in the mode of a chapel; great West windows, turrets at the angles, pediment with an uncommon parapet head, &c.

Second Court.—Very superb, wherein is seen the East aspect of the portal to the first court, to which, on the third story, is a large and very curious clock. There are similar clocks at Wells, Exeter, Saint Mary Ottery, Devonshire. But the chief feature in this portion of the palace is the South side of the great hall, with its buttresses, tier of large windows, one of them a most sumptuous oriel window.

Third Court,—On the West side a noble bay-window, rising the whole height of the elevation, an octangular tower adjoining, and between them a grand square-headed mullion compartmented window. These three decorations constitute the East front of a large state chamber, situated at the East end of the great hall, and is the only chamber (at least that is seen in common) that remains both externally and internally unaltered.

Internal part of the Palace.—Great Hall.—Arrangement as usual; windows on each side, and at the West end, below which is the minstrels' gallery and screen supporting of it; at the East end of the hall is the High Pace. Near it, on the North side, a rich door-way; opposite, and on the South side, a splendid oriel. The roof of this hall is open worked, as at Westminster and Eltham palaces. The general entrances to the hall are at the Western extremities of the North and South sides, up flights of steps, within large and ample porches. The oriel is most beautiful, being constructed in one intire mullioned compartmented window, and its groined cieling is perhaps one of the finest performances of the kind in the kingdom. The screen of the min-

strels' gallery partakes both of our old architecture and that of the Italian school; something of this kind seems to pervade the enrichments of the open-worked roof; but such contaminations are barely discernible among the innumerable and transcendant English architectural forms making out the design, which is profusely grand, and its parts intricate, a charm not comprehensible to common eyes, constituting that wonderful effect, which at once astonishes and delights; first, as to its mechanical formation; and, secondly, as to its splendid and sublime display. While we congratulate the admirers of such scenes, that the time-serving theatre, erected in the late reign, taking up so much of the interior of the hall, is done away, we must, at the same time, regret to announce that some innovations of late have been made in the hall internally. The pavement has been laid on one level, whereby the character of the gradual ascent to the High Pace at the East end is lost. Minstrels' gallery destroyed; a door-way broke through the East wall of the High Pace, and a stucco cast copy from the door-way on the North side of the hall stuck up, for entrance to the chamber there adjoining. This may well be called a ridiculous and wasteful doing away the character of the High Pace, an undertaking of no use or benefit; otherwise than to show the world in what contempt modern Professionalists hold our antient works, and at the same time to manifest their power, by introducing, on all occasions of this sort, their own fantastic innovations. The lanthorn in the roof obliterated; but the compartment, from whence it took its springing, remains. This character thus lost, it is not meant to say, made a part of the labour just noticed; perhaps done many years back: however, be this as it may.

Grand Chamber situated at the East end of the great hall, the walls covered with tapestry, exhibiting a series of historical subjects, highly interesting by the fine drawing and costumic instruction they convey. This is the only chamber left unmodernised; that is, as far as our search warrants us to assert, as already spoken of.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Kennington, March 16.
THE words to the musick of the celebrated Swiss Song "*Le Rans des Vaches*," as given in your last Magazine, may be acceptable to some of your Readers.

Lento.

Quand reverrai-je en un jour
 Tous les objets de mon amour? } *bis.*

Allegro.

Nos clairs ruisseaux, nos coteaux,
 Nos hameaux, nos montagnes?

Lento.

Et l'ornement de nos campagnes
 La si gentille Isabeau?

Allegro.

A l'ombre d'un ormeau
 Quand danserai je au son du chalu-
 meau?

Quand reverrai-je en un jour,
 Tous les objets de mon amour?

Mon père! ma mère!

Mon frère! ma sœur!

Mes agneaux! mes troupeaux!

Ma bergère!

Lento.

Quand reverrai-je en un jour
 Tous les objets de mon amour?

There is some error in the period at which Mrs. Hall, as recorded in your Obituary page 198, was first seized with a paralytic stroke; for, to my certain knowledge, it occurred in September 1807. T. T. R.

Mr. URBAN, Cirencester.

YOUR Correspondent, Mr. DE VASTON, who sent you the musick of the *Rans des Vaches*, wishes to be informed what Scotch tune was said to have had a similar effect, as mentioned by D'Israeli. I remember having read, but cannot recollect in what author, that the air alluded to is called "*Lochaber*."

"*Le Rans des Vaches*," (which Dr. Beattie states to be a Swiss dance,) was so called because the cow-keepers in Switzerland, as well as in almost the whole of Germany, call home their cattle in the evening by that kind of air, either with a horn or bagpipe, or with a large hollow reed, about eight feet in length, which they blow in the same manner as a horn, and which they make use of in the daytime as a crook (*houlette*). If we consider the series of sounds producible with that simple instrument, we shall not be surprised to find the fourth of the scale made sharp (fa ♯) as in the copy of this air given by Rousseau, on plate N of his excellent

Dictionnaire de Musique, or in the copy in Shield's Treatise on Harmony, "as it was noted by one of the greatest violin-players that ever crossed the Alps," p. 119. 4to, 1800. In Mr. D's copy C♯ should be marked at the cleft; and even then it will be somewhat different from Rousseau's. Another *Rans des Vaches* is given in Shield's treatise. A gentleman, born in Switzerland, once told me that he knew at least a dozen different calls used in that country.

POLYHYMNIA will experience no small difficulty in applying the words of "the celebrated Swiss Ode," with which she professes to be so much pleased, to the musical notes. A friend of mine says he was once most highly delighted by hearing that air unexpectedly, while he was admiring one of the most picturesque scenes in Switzerland. He was acquainted with the words really sung to that wild melody, and stated that they were not correct French, but a kind of *Patois*. If I recollect aright, they were nearly the same as the following, which I transcribe, without any alteration, from Chabran's Instructions for the Spanish Guitar.

RANZ DES VACHES.

Adagio.

"Les armaillias da colombetta,
 Di gran matia se sont leva,
 Ho! ho! lioba, lioba, por aria, lioba,
 lioba por aria.

Allegro.

(Venite tutti petit'a gros'e, bianca nera
 galliott'e rope,
 Tasto tasto corrite tutti lioba lioba ho.)

Adagio.

Venite tasto por aria ho! tutti lioba por aria.

2 Les fillas dellas bergeria
 In jestias si sont bel vestirs
 Ho! ho! &c.

3 Oue allez-vous, bellas fillettas
 Si matinas vi fai tracia
 Ho! ho! &c.

Your Correspondent agrees with Rousseau and Beattie, in ascribing the effects of this air to an association of ideas. Rousseau's Dictionary was published more than forty years ago: in that work he remarks that the air no longer produced the same effects, as *formerly*, on the Swiss, because, having lost all taste for their first simplicity, they no longer regretted it, when it was brought to their recollection.

A. M.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

March 3.

A SHORT biographical memoir of the late learned and highly respected WILLIAM BOYS, esq. is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1803, (vol. LXXIII. p. 421.) Since his decease a marble tablet with an inscription, of which I send you a copy below, has been erected to his memory, against the North wall of the chancel in Saint Clement's Church, Sandwich. ***

"Juxta sepultus est
GULIELMUS BOYS, Armiger, S. A. et L. S. Socius;
ab antiquâ et clarâ familiâ
Olim de Bonington et Fredville in hoc comitatû oriundus.
Natus est apud Deal; inde discedens,
Chirurgiam et Medicinam in hoc Oppido
ab adolescentiâ usque ad provectionem ætatem exercuit.
Oppidi hujusce et Portûs XLII annos Juratus,
Bis Prætoris munere functus est.
Inter officia institutæ vitæ susceptæque publicæ curæ obeunda,
Literas humaniores feliciter excoluit,
Historiam Naturalem, Antiquitatis Monumenta,
Domesticosque præsertim Oppidi et Portûs Sandvicensis Annales,
Ingenii solertiâ et studio illustravit.
Vir eximio animi candore, suavissimis moribus,
summâ vitæ integritate ornatus,
Mortem obiit, LXVIII annos natus, XVto die Martii,
Anno Domini MDCCCIII.

Uxorem primam duxit, anno MDCCLIX, Elizabetham, Henrici Wise, hujusce Oppidi, generosi, filiam; quæ demortua anno MDCCLXI, in Ecclesiâ S'eti Petri sepulta est: alteram, anno MDCCLXII, Janam, Thomæ Fuller, de Statenborough in villâ de Eastry in hoc comitatû; armigeri, filiam; quæ demortua anno MDCCLXXXIII, in eodem tumulo cum marito sepulta jacet: Ex illâ filium unicum Gulielmum-Henricum, filiam unicam Elizabetham: Ex hac sex filios, Thomam, Johannem-Paramor, Edvardum, Henricum, Robertum-Pearson, Georgium; tres filias, Janam, Mariam, et Saram suscepit. Quorum Elizabetha et Sara olim è vitâ excessere; reliqui vero superstites hac tabulâ Patris dilectissimæ memoriæ consecraverunt."

Mr. URBAN,

March 14.

ANOTHER fall of two shillings an ounce in the price of fine gold; which took place the 7th instant, has reduced it to 5l. 6s.

Silver is also lower. The London refiners now sell virgin silver at 6s. 11d. per ounce. Gold still maintains a superiority of price when compared with silver, its due proportion being rather less than fifteen to one; but its present price your readers will see is more.

B. S.

views are merely to a private collection, he may find it to his advantage to communicate with,

Yours, &c. THOMAS SHARP.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 22.

READING, in the "Account of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," the mode of treating the Tanjore Converts who, before their deaths, had absented themselves from the Lord's Table, viz. *by burying them apart from the rest of the congregation*; a thought occurred, that a similar regulation, enforced by the proper authority, which I should suppose the Ecclesiastical court (if not it might be by act of Parliament) would tend greatly to the furtherance of Religion, by casting a stigma on the shameful neglect of this positive institution. It is well known, that in all spacious churchyards the S. E. parts are almost solely appropriated for burials; if, therefore, those who had never communicated (to determine which registers should be kept) were to be buried to the

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, March 7.*

YOUR Correspondent N. S. L. (Suppl. p. 604,) enquires for "abbey seals, or others of a public kind, relative to any part of the county of Warwick." I am sure you will oblige me with a corner of one of your pages, to inform N. S. L. that I possess several of that description, and shall be happy in affording him every facility and assistance in my power towards a publication of the seals of the county; or if his

the North of the church, it might be attended with salutary effect.

I can account for the lukewarmness of the generality of the common people of the Establishment, to the neglect of this indispensable sacrament. Mass, or the receiving the sacrament, is interwoven with the rites of the Roman Catholic Religion, and never omitted by those who go to church at all. Inattention to religious duties begets lukewarmness, and leads to crime: crime is necessarily visited by disease of body and remorse of mind; and in that state the sufferer is open to the assaults of Enthusiasm, and forsakes his Church for the rant of the Conventicle.

Yours, &c. ORTHODOX.

Mr. URBAN, March 12.

YOUR Correspondent H. in p. 38, cites a proverbial expression from Rabelais' works by Ozell—*"Wine of one ear;"* and solicits an explanation of it. I apprehend that he mistakes in supposing this to be an English proverbial expression, and that it is derived from the French, though erroneously translated, who have this proverb, which they apply to any thing that is crude, immature—*"Vin d'une Année."* From which it appears that it should be wine of one year, and not of one ear:—Wine of only one year old, or new wine, not being in estimation.

Yours, &c. R. E. R.

Mr. URBAN, March 7.

I CANNOT refrain from requesting you to insert, in the Gentleman's

Magazine, the following curious "definition of a Christian man after the Pope's making." It is copied from a large folio book in the chancel of Richmond church, Yorkshire, the date or title of which I am at a loss to find out. RICHMONDIENSIS.

"A Christian man after the Pope's making defined."

"After the Pope's Catholic religion, a true Christian man is thus defined:—First, to be baptized in the Latin tongue (where the godfathers professe they cannot tell what), then confirmed by the bishop; the mother of the childe to be purified; after he be growne into yeeres, then to come to the church, to keepe his fasting daies; to fast the Lent; to come under *benedicite*, i. e. to be confessed of the preest; to do his penance; at Easter to take his rites; to heare masse and divine service; to set up candles before images; to creepe to the crosse; to take holie bread and holie water; to go in procession; to carrie his palms and candle, and to take ashes; to fast the ember daies, rogation daies, and vigils; to keepe the holie daies; to paie his tithes and offering; to go on pilgrimage; to bui pardons; to worship his Maker over the preest's head; to receive the pope for his supreme head, and to obeie his laws; to receive St. Nicholas' clerks; to have his beads; and to give to the high altar; to take orders if he will be a preest; to saie his mattens; to sing his masse; to lifte up faire; to keep his vow; and not to marrie; when he is sicke, to take the rites of the holie Church; to be buried in the church yard; to be rung for; to be sung for; to be buried in a frier's cowle; to finde a soul preest, &c."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, March 13.—The Chancellor's two gold medals for the best proficient in Classical Learning amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, have been adjudged to Mr. T. S. GUSSETT, of Trinity College, a scholar on Lord Craven's foundation, and Mr. C. NEAL, of St. John's, the senior wrangler.

Mr. ELLIS, of the British Museum, has undertaken to superintend the Manuscript of BRAND'S Popular Antiquities, which is now printing in two volumes, 4to. as expeditiously as the nature of the work will allow.

Dr. AIKIN has undertaken the sole future superintendence and composition of the Annual Register (originally published by Mr. DOUGLASS).

commencing with the volume for 1811.

The following will soon be published: Dr. CROMBIE'S Work on Latin Synonyms.

Observations and Remarks on various Parts of Great Britain, during four excursions made by him in the years 1810 and 1811. By Mr. D. C. WEBB.

Remains of the late Rev. E. WHITE, of Chester, from papers in the possession of the late Mr. Spencer of Liverpool. By Mr. FLETCHER, of Blackburn.

A Poem entitled "India."

Mr. BURNS'S second part of "An Inquiry into the Moral Tendency of Methodism."

Mr.

Mr. GRAHAM's "Review of the Ecclesiastical Establishments in Europe."

The Bioscope, or Dial of Life explained, by the Author of the Christian's Survey, &c.

An Essay on the Utility of Soap-ashes as a Manure; in which their nature and properties, the soils on which they are most usefully employed, and the mode of application, are illustrated by numerous interesting facts, demonstrating their beneficial effects on arable and pasture lands, in parks, gardens, inclosures, &c. &c.

Botanical Materia Medica, in four volumes, 8vo. By Dr. STOKES.

A third volume on the Diseases of the Horse. By Mr. JAMES WHITE.

The following are preparing:

Memoirs of the late Rev. THEOPH. LINDSEY. By Rev. T. BELSHAM.

The History of the kingdom of Bengal, from the earliest periods of (authentic) Antiquity, to the Conquest of that country by the English in 1757. By Professor STEWART of the East India Company's College.

A Sketch of the Present State of Caracas. By Mr. R. SEMPLE, author of two Journeys in Spain.

"Calamities of Authors;" by the Author of "Curiosities of Literature."

Mr. Serjeant HEYWOOD's new and very much improved edition of his Digest of the Law relating to County Elections.

Elements of Chemistry. By Mr. DAVY, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution.

A view of the Facts ascertained concerning Heat, and its relations with Air and Moisture, in an 8vo volume. By Professor LESLIE.

A Translation of RICHERAND's Elements of Physiology, from the fifth and last edition, illustrated by notes, and accompanied with a comparative view of the state of Physiology in this country and on the continent. By Dr. DE LYS.

Dialogues on the Microscope, in two volumes. By the Rev. J. JOYCE, author of "Scientific Dialogues."

A fourth and fifth volume of "Tales of Fashionable Life." By Miss MARIA EDGEWORTH.

Mr. EDGEWORTH's improved edition of Professional Education.

An Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Money and of Paper Currency. By Major TORRENS, author of "The Economists refuted."

A new Quarterly Publication, entitled "The Christian Philosopher, intended to promote the interests of Religion and Literature," will commence in May.

Mr. T. D. W. DEARN has published proposals for "An Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive Account of the Weald of Kent," to be embellished with Engravings.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Chelsea, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, The History, Topography, and Antiquities of Fulham; including the Hamlet of Hammer-smith; interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of Illustrious and Eminent Persons."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Mr. SURTEES asks, 1. What is the distinction (if any) betwixt the antient Titles of Knighthood *Miles* and *Chevalier* or *Chivaler*? He does not think the appellations are indiscriminately used in old deeds; and is inclined to suppose that *Chevalier* implies the higher rank.—2. Are there engraved Portraits of Ruthall, Pilkington, James, and Neile (or any of them) Bishops of Durham? Mr. S. recollects that there is a head of Bp. James in the hall of Christchurch, Oxford; and perhaps Pilkington's portrait is preserved at Cambridge.—3. From what family of Conyers did Conyers Middleton derive his Christian name? Was not Dr. Radcliffe, the physician, related to some family of the name of Conyers?—4. Is there any engraved portrait of Sir George Wheeler, Prebendary of Durham, &c.? [There is a good original portrait of him at Houghton-le-Spring, with grey hair, a black skull cap, and scarlet robe. Has this been engraved?]

W. F. would be much gratified by any particulars relating to the Life or Family of Dr. ROBERT FOWLER, who was consecrated Abp. of Dublin in 1779; or with any Monumental Inscriptions belonging to the family.

Our Friend AARON BICKERSTAFF, who is indignant at the reflections in page 30, should recollect who threw the first stone; and that he is still concealed under a *masked battery*.

A list of all the patents granted for nearly twenty years past may be seen in "The Repertory of Arts," &c. To comply with the request of our Correspondent, were it in our power, would more than fill a Magazine.

FIDELIS in our next; with A. Z. W. H. R. &c. &c.

. The lines intituled *The Vicarage Sequestered*, p. 158, were received in July 1811.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

24. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*, by John Nichols, F.S.A. Lond. Edinb. and Perth.—Vol. IV. Part I. containing *Guthlaxton Hundred*, being the *Sixth Portion of the Work*, 1807. The second Edition, 1810.—Vol. IV. Part II. containing *Sparkenhoe Hundred*; the *Seventh and concluding Portion*, 1811.

[Concluded from Vol. LXXIV. p. 1224.]

FROM peculiar motives attendant on our connexion with this Work, we have hitherto abstained from entering in any way at large on its merits, in the Critical Department of our Miscellany. But the period is now arrived, when our commendation, however it may gratify the Author, cannot possibly be attributed to interested motives. Of the Fifth Portion, the last which we noticed, or of the Four Parts which preceded it, not a single Volume can be obtained; and of the *Sixth* and *Seventh*, which we are now about to review, there are very few unsold.

The Hundred of GUTHLAXTON (Part I.) was completed but a few weeks before the calamity of February 8, 1808, which destroyed all possibility of remuneration to its Author; and that too at a time when not more than three-fourths of the purchasers of the former Parts had been supplied; a circumstance which rendered it indispensably necessary to re-print that Portion, though at the certainty of a very considerable loss.

Of SPARKENHOE (the VIIth and concluding Part), several Parishes, which had been printed, were destroyed. This Part, therefore, it was necessary to begin entirely anew.

The History of Leicestershire may now, with strict justice, be noticed as the most ample and satisfactory COUNTRY HISTORY that has hitherto appeared; with reverence be it spoken to the *manes* of *Dugdale*, *Bridges*, *Blomefield*, *Morant*, *Hutchins*, *Nash*, *Hasted*, *Shaw*, &c. &c.; nothing, in short, being omitted, that could in any way illustrate or enliven the tedium of dry research.

In these two Portions, as in the preceding ones, the Plates are good, and numerous. In *Guthlaxton* there are LXVIII.; and in *Sparkenhoe* CXXVII. Among these, the principal Views are, *Gent. Mag. March*, 1811.

Ansley Hall, the seat of Mr. Newdigate Ludford;

Appleby Hall, Rev. John Moore's;
Bardon Hall, Mr. Hood's;
Bosworth Hall, Mrs. Pochin's;
Braunston Hall, Mr. Winstanley's;
Danet's Hall, Dr. Alexander's;
Enderby Hall, Mr. Loraine Smith's;
Gopsal Hall, Baroness Howe's;
Kirkby Malory Hall, Viscount Wentworth's;

Lindley Hall, Rev. S. B. Heming's;
Misterton Hall, Mr. Franks's;
Normanton Hall, Mr. Arkwright's;
Oldbury Hall, Mr. Okeover's;
Orton Hall, Mr. Perkins's;
Osbaston Hall, Mr. Twisleton's;
Shenton Hall, Col. Wollaston's;
Stanford Hall, Mr. Otway's;
Westcotes, Mr. Ruding's.

Among the Portraits, are,

Rev. Samuel Ayscough;
Rev. Anthony Blackwall;
William Burton, the Historian;
Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham;
Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart.
Rev. John Gallaway;
John Nichols, F. S. A.
John Onebye, and three of his Relations;
Rev. Dr. William Perkins;
Mr. John Robinson;
Lord Chief Baron Smyth;
David Wells, esq. F. S. A.
Rev. William Whiston; and
John Wickliffe, the Reformer.
Mr. Wollaston.

As a Specimen of the manner in which the Churches are engraved, we shall here give a View of that of Witherley*, the last described in the Work.

"This Church consists of a tower (in which are five bells), a spire, chancel, nave, and North aisle. The tower and spire together are 52 yards high. 'The steeple of this church,' says Burton, (being a high spire), was built by John last lord Segrave, in the reign of Edward I. It is remarkable for its neat, durable stone, workmanship, and proportion, and the battlements thereof richly ornamented with four beautiful pinnacles. In the Chancel (which is spacious, and has a large East Window) are three stone seats, all of equal height; and a piscina."

Three beautiful Plates of Fossils from the cabinet of Mr. Mounsey (since transferred to Quenby Hall) are illustrated by the description of Mr. Crabbe, the justly celebrated Poet.

* See also Stoney Stanton Church, p. 17.
Under

Under *Guthlaxton*, the most prominent feature is *Lutterworth*, which gives occasion to introduce its famous Rector Wickliffe, and an ample History of the noble Family of Fielding earls of Denbigh.—Many of the Villages also are remarkable; particularly *Cleybrook* and *Frolesworth*; in the latter is an asylum for the distressed, of which the description cannot fail of interesting the feeling heart.

“The Hon. John Smith, lord chief baron of the Exchequer in Scotland (which high station he filled with great credit till his death, June 20, 1726, at the age of 70), was much attached to Frolesworth, his native village; but the house he lived in has nothing remarkable about it, except its plain and humble appearance, which would bespeak it to have been always the residence of a farmer. Amongst many other acts, however, of charity and beneficence, he has raised in Frolesworth a monument to his fame, more durable than brass, and which will transmit his name to the remotest posterity, with the god-like character of having ‘caused the widow’s heart to sing for joy.’

“It affords me a very high gratification to record, that the will of the Chief Baron has been treated with proper regard by his successors, and that the funds intended for the benevolent purposes of his will have been admirably well applied.

“The following couplet and inscription are judiciously placed in the front of the Hospital:

‘Who built this alms-house neat, but
void of state,
Where Age and Want sit smiling at the
gate?’
POPE.

‘The Right Hon. John Smith, esq. Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer of England, ordered it by his will; and endowed it, for the maintenance of fourteen poor widows of the communion of the Church of England. Four of the houses were begun and finished by Edward Wigley, M. D. and Thomas Boothby, esq. relations and executors to the said Lord Chief Baron Smith. The other ten were added and completed by Thomas Boothby, esq. surviving executor, in the year of our Lord 1761.’

“In 1795, when the estate devolved to the present owners*, finding that there was still a considerable accumulation of the moneys of the charity unappropriated, they instantly suggested a plan for its farther improvement and extension;

* William Collins, esq. of Maize Hill, Greenwich; and Captain Goodwin Colquitt, of the Royal Navy, in right of his wife Catharine, sister of Mr. Collins.

which meeting with the approbation of the trustees (the late William Pochin, esq. M. P. William Reeve, esq. of Leadenham Hall, in the county of Lincoln, and the Rev. Samuel-George Noble, rector of Frolesworth), and being sanctioned by the Court of Chancery, four more houses have been added (there being now eighteen); the site of the place encompassed with a wall; and the allowance to each widow increased from 12*l.* to 20*l.* a-year. A View of this comfortable receptacle is given in Plate XXVII; and I cannot refrain from expressing the satisfaction I experienced, on a view of the Hospital in August 1805, in observing the very neat manner in which the apartments are fitted up, and the apparent happiness of the aged widows.”

Sparkenhoe is by far the largest, and, perhaps, the most interesting Hundred in the County. Many single parishes in it furnish materials for copious History. But of these, *Market Bosworth* and *Hinckley*, not only as Market Towns, but as the scenes of remarkable events in English History, are particularly to be noticed;—as are also *Burbach*, honoured by the pastoral labours of Anthony Grey, the good Earl of Kent; by Dr. Duport, the learned Greek Professor; and by Roger Cotes, the no less celebrated Mathematician;—*Appleby*, where a noble school was founded by Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor of London;—*Shenton*, once the property of the illustrious Wollaston (and now inherited by his great grandson);—*Lindley* (of which hereafter); and *Witherley*, which was the site of *Manduessedum*, a well-known Roman station.

Did our limits permit, we could entertain our readers with extracts from the numerous Biographical Memoirs interspersed throughout the whole Work. In *Guthlaxton* the following are worthy of notice:

Rev. Samuel Ayscough; Rev. Richard Duke, the Poet; Rev. John Dyer, the Poet; Rev. Dr. Richard Grey; Rev. Richard Jago; Rev. Charles Jenner; Rev. Dr. Charles Hutchinson; Rev. Edmund Poole; Dr. Richard Pulteney; Chief Baron Smith; Rev. Herbert Thorndike; Rev. Nathaniel Tovey; Rev. Dr. Watson, Bp. of Llandaff; Rev. Dr. Edward Wells; and John Wickliffe.

In *Sparkenhoe*, are to be found:

Rev. Richard Amner; Dr. Richard Bentley; Rev. Anthony Blackwall; Rev. Dr. John Blair; Rev. John Bold; Rev. William Bradshaw; President Bradshaw; Rev. John Carte; Rev. John Cave; Rev. Thomas Cherry; Rev. Thomas Cleiveland;

land; John Cleiveland, the Poet; Rev. Cornelius Copleston; Rev. Roger Cotes, the Mathematician; Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham; Rev. Dr. James Duport; Lady Lettice Falkland; Rev. Dr. Richard Farmer; Rev. John Cole Gallaway; Rev. Richard Gifford; Sir Henry Hastings; Rev. Edward Holdsworth; Rev. Michael Hudson; Charles Jennens, esq.; Archbishop Laud; Rev. Thomas Leadbeter; Rev. Thomas Ludlam; Edward Wortley Montague, esq.; Rev. James Knight Moore; Rev. Dr. Thomas Morres; Rev. Dr. Matthew Norton; Mr. Joseph Nutt; Rev. W. T. Patterson; Rev. William Paul; Dr. Percy, Bp. of Dromore; Rev. Dr. William Perkins; Mr. John Robinson; Rev. William Sheffield; Mr. Thomas Simpson, the Mathematician; Rev. Dr. William Stanley; Rev. John Taylor; David Wells, esq.; Rev. William Whiston; Rev. Richard Wilson; and the illustrious Mr. William Wollaston.

From so immense a store, it would be easy to fill many Numbers of our Magazine with extracts. But we forbear trespassing further on the indulgence of our Readers, than barely to let the Author deliver his own opinion of the labour he has surmounted.

Under the history of *Lindley*, many affecting particulars are given of Mr. William Burton, one of our earliest English Topographers*; whose infirm state of health had diffused a sort of melancholy over his life, which he endeavoured to divert by a close application to the Muses. Some specimens of his poetry are here first given; amongst which, is an Heroic Epistle, written at the age of 14.

He tells us also that, at the age of 21, he was a Dramatic Writer:

“Scripsit Comœdiam facetam de Amoris Perinthis et Tyantes.”

In the latter period of life, his verses were wholly plaintive; which leads Mr. Nichols to the following remarks.

“How mutable are human projects, and how fleeting man’s durability! Though that ‘worthy Patriot and judicious Antiquary† Mr. Burton’ paid great attention to his birth-place and favourite abode; his noble Work, the History of

* “Quin ipse, verè dicam, sum ipsi villæ amior factus, atque huic omni solo in quo [mi Burtone!] tu ortus et procreatus es. Movemur enim, nescio quo pacto, locis ipsis, in quibus eorum quos diligimus, aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia.” Cic. de Leg. lib. ii.

† “Mr. Burton is so styled in the English version of Herodian.”

the County, continues when marble is crumbled to the dust. The venerable turrets of the old house at Lindley have long since given way to a modern mansion; the Chapel, which with pious attention he thoroughly repaired, and in which his devout orisons were doubtless with sincerity offered, is totally desecrated; and the memorials of his ancestors dispersed! Three yew and three holly trees are growing within-side the wall, in the area of the Chapel; and not a fragment of glass, wood, monument, or inscription of any kind, are now remaining. Even the swans which he so poetically describes (see p. 656) are fled! and the posterity of a man whose labours will ever entitle him to rank among the most eminent of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHERS, became extinct with his grand-children!—What Mr. Burton performed, considering the period in which he wrote, is really wonderful: but his researches were extensive; and his industry great. He had his day; and, in the infancy of such studies, a luminous one it must have been. “My intention,” he says, “was, that truth might be discovered; and that those clouds of darkness and black mists, wherewith this County’s lustre hath long been shadowed, might at length be dispersed; and that her Sun’s glorious rays, so long eclipsed, might *reilucer*, shine out to the view of every one; which now doth *reilumbre*, somewhat clear appear; and by some more happy *genius*, and judicious pen, may hereafter be better illustrated. But, where the Sun’s bright beams could not pierce into, I have to those *obscure grottoes*, dark caves and vaults, brought candle-light, my own conceit and conjecture, which (as they are) I submit to the favourable censure of the more learned and judicious.”—On his solid foundation the present superstructure is erected; and, after the variety of assistance which I have received, and the many years of patient and laborious investigation in which I have been employed, I shall think myself abundantly rewarded, in sharing with my illustrious Predecessor the fair fame which he so deservedly and honourably acquired†.—And here let me be allowed the indulgence of expressing the sensations which I feel, in having been enabled thus far to proceed in a Work which I have so long had earnestly at heart. That the providential protection which has hitherto guided me through so considerable a portion of my labours may continue to protect me till their completion, is most devoutly my prayer to the Throne of Grace.—These reflections have arisen from the contemplation of Mr. Burton’s valedictory Postscript

script to his History, under the account of *Worthington*; which I shall take the liberty to transfer to *Wetherley*; to which parish I look forward with the fond hope of then arriving at the period when I may have liberty to withdraw from the trammels of a busy world, and apply diligently to the cares which more properly become one who is nearly arrived at the full age allotted to man!—*Feb. 14, 1810 (dies natalis).*”

Before the end of the following year, our Author, having arrived at the wished-for termination of his work, subjoins:

“And now,” he says, “let me adopt the language of my worthy Precursor, Mr. Burton:

“Thus have I come at last to the last town, WETHERLEY, with which I must finish this Work; wherein, if there be any thing worthily done, which may give content and satisfaction to the Reader, it is what I desired; if any thing omitted, *Bernardus non videt omnia*; if any thing mistaken, erroneous, or fault-worthy, I must crave pardon. And now, having gone about and over the whole Continent of this County, it is my good fortune to end at the hithermost angle. I must now retire myself; and, having spent my viatical provision in this my laborious journey, must here surcease, and, with that ingenious *Macaronical Poet* (Merlino Coccaio Macaron. Phantas. lib. 24, fol. 249.), conclude:

‘Nunc quia candela est usque ad culamen adusta, [pino,
Etiam consumpsit vacuata lucerna sto-
Multa per adesso scripsi, gia scribere
cesso.’”

In the Preface, after an apposite quotation from Terentianus Maurus, Mr. Nichols says,

“I take leave of the Reader—with the most heartfelt thanks, for the indulgence experienced during more than TWENTY YEARS in which I have been employed in preparing and printing these Volumes*. The friendships formed in that interval are an abundant compensation for all my labour; and I have the pleasing task of acknowledging information received from most of the Parishes in the County,

* The first intimation of Mr. Nichols's intention was thus given to the publick, in July 1790, in a Preface to the Fifty-first Number of the “*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*.” “If the Editor is so fortunate as to enjoy a continuance of health and spirits, he hopes to accomplish a much completer Work, “*The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester*,” in which he earnestly solicits, and doubts not of ob-

in addition to what I had collected from a personal inspection of every Church. The more particular obligations of this description I have endeavoured to express in a Preface to the First Volume, and in those parts of the Work in which such assistance has most materially been given. The *repetition of numbering*, which occurs in a few of the pages, has been in general occasioned by such communications; as I have frequently been under the necessity of printing off the sheets of one Parish before the preceding one has been returned;—otherwise, instead of *twenty*, the Work would have been more than *fifty* years in the press.—It is well known indeed that, after all, I have patiently waited in vain for weeks, and months, and even for years, the return of proof-sheets submitted for correction to those who are likely to be the foremost in pointing out errors which it was within their own power to have corrected:—but such instances, I am happy to say, are not numerous.

“There is one point, however, on which it is not possible to be silent. Inexcusable indeed should I be, were I not pre-eminently to record the sensations I retain for the benevolence which led to the following Correspondence.”

[See this Correspondence, and a List of the Patrons of the Work, in our vol. LXXVIII. pp. 872, 968; vol. LXXIX. pp. 8, 200. 696].

“To the present Volume, as to the preceding ones, is annexed a *Brief Index*: accompanied by a complete Index to the Parishes and Hamlets, and another to the Pedigrees. These will be followed by a more copious *Index Nominum & Rerum*, for which I am unwilling that the Publication should now wait. A General Map of the County, from the latest Surveys, shall then also be given; with such material Corrections or Additions as may be communicated. The Index is a task requiring great attention, and a considerable length of time; and must be performed by some one whose eyes are less worn by long and repeated labour than mine are. But it shall be begun under my own immediate inspec-

tion, the cordial assistance of his Literary Friends, and more especially of those who by local residence are in every way most competent to contribute their aid.”—Mr. Nichols had, at that period, become possessed of the MSS. of Mr. Peck and Sir Thomas Cave; and, by sedulous application, began to print the Work in 1791; and actually published two large Portions of it in 1795. See his Report of Progress in Vol. LXV. p. 185.

tion, completed as speedily as may be, and delivered to the Subscribers at a small expence; which it is hoped they will excuse; the price of the present Volume, though liberally augmented, being *much less than the actual prime cost*; not to mention again, that the greater part of the impression of the former Volumes was unfortunately destroyed. Yet I have abundant reason to be thankful to the Supreme Disposer of Events; by whose good Providence I have been able to surmount incalculable difficulties; and, amidst trials of the severest nature, have been supported, not with the most distant hope of pecuniary remuneration; but by that honest thirst after public approbation, which I doubt not of securing by these labours.—*Non omnis moriar!*

“JAMQUE OPUS EXEGI”—most heartily may I exclaim, with the Heathen Bard; though I dare not pursue the sentence.—I can truly assert, with Dr. Fuller, that “I have gone, and rid, and wrote, and sought and searched with my own eyes, to make what discoveries I could.” And the Antiquary yet unborn will think with complacency on the days and years consumed in compiling the *HISTORY OF LEICESTERSHIRE*: which, from its scarcity, to say nothing of intrinsic value, will always be a book of high price; and the copies of it are so widely dispersed, that I may still conclude—

“NEC POTERIT FERRUM, NEC EDAX ABOLERE VETUSTAS.”

J. NICHOLS, Dec. 16, 1811.”

If, in a work so copious, there is any *desideratum*, it is the want of a very few more Plates. Mr. Nichols has, with considerable industry and no small expence, given all the monuments that could be collected of the *old Baronial Owners of Belvoir Castle*: but there is still, in Bottesford church, a regular series of beautiful Monuments of *Eight successive Earls of Rutland*, from 1525 to 1679, in high preservation; which it would well become their Princely Representative, the present Duke of Rutland, as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester, to perpetuate by good Engravings. They have all been very accurately drawn by the faithful pencil of the younger Mr. Blore; and the publishing of them would add an additional feather to the beautiful plumage of the *Crest of the Family of Mannors*.

The truly elegant mansion of Sir George Beaumont would also have

been a desirable addition; but, when West Goscoe was published, that house was not begun.

25. *The Picture Gallery of contemporary Portraits; accompanied by short Biographical Notices; being a Series of Portraits of the most eminent Persons now living, or lately deceased in Great Britain and Ireland: including the most distinguished Characters in the Senate, the Church, the Navy and Army, the Learned Professions, and the various Departments of Literature, Science, and Art; those who have most zealously exerted themselves in promoting the Arts, Agriculture, and Commerce of the Country, or by their Example or Patronage have most conspicuously contributed to its general Prosperity and Happiness.* Cadell and Davies. Folio.

THIS is a grand National Work, highly creditable to the Artists and to the Publishers. Nine Numbers of it have already appeared, and others are in forwardness. In each Number are given Six Portraits, well engraved, and uniform in size, with a single leaf of elegantly printed letter-press, containing a short account of the person represented. “If posterity seek to know more concerning them, it will be found in the authentic pages of History, or in their own Works; in the honours they have accumulated on their country, or the benefits they have conferred on mankind.”

The Portraits here selected are,

King George the Third.
Queen Charlotte.
Earl Spencer.
Admiral Lord Viscount Hood.
Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London.
Sir Lucas Pepys, bart. F. R. S. and S. A.
Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London.
Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu.
John, Earl of St. Vincent.
Lord Chancellor Thurlow.
Lord Hutchinson, K. B. and K. C.
Sir Joshua Reynolds.
Right hon. Sir Joseph Banks, K. B.
Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff.
Mrs. Hannah More.
William, Lord Auckland.
Charles, Lord Barham.
Right hon. Charles Long.
George, Prince of Wales.
Lord Viscount Cathcart, K. T.
Admiral Lord Gambier.
Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster.
William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P.
Paul Sandby, Esq. R. A.
George, Earl of Egremont.

Hon.

Hon. Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham.
 Henry, Viscount Melville.
 Admiral Lord Radstock.
 Hugh Blair, D. D. F. R. S.
 Richard Warren, M. D. F. R. S. and A. S.
 Right hon. William Pitt.
 Henry, Earl Bathurst.
 Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury.
 Right hon. Henry Grattan, M. P.
 Aylmer Bourke Lambert, esq. F. L. S.
 Thomas Gainsborough, esq. R. A.
 Robert, Earl Grosvenor.
 Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury.
 Right hon. George Ponsonby, M. P.
 Hon. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope, K. B.
 William Mitford, esq.
 James Barry, Esq. R. A.
 Henry, Lord Mulgrave.
 Lord Chancellor Camden.
 Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B.
 Richard Payne Knight, esq. F. R. S. & S. A.
 The Rev. Samuel Parr, LL. D.
 Sir Francis Bourgeois, knt. R. A.
 George, Marquis of Stafford, K. G.
 Mrs. Hester Lynch Piozzi.
 Right hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot.
 Right hon. Sir George Rose.
 Sir George Beaumont, bart. F. S. A.
 Walter Scott, esq.

As specimens of the Biography, we take a Prelate of high celebrity;—and a Statesman, whose talents and integrity are universally acknowledged.

“The Right Reverend RICHARD WATSON, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Archdeacon of Ely; Rector of Knaptoft, Leicestershire; Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge; Fellow of the American Society of Arts and Sciences; Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum; and one of the Vice Presidents of the Society for the Suppression of Vice; born at Heversham, in Westmorland, in August 1737; admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, in November 1754, where he resided constantly until made a Scholar in May 1757; became engaged with private Pupils in November following; and took the degree of B. A. in January 1759. He was elected Fellow of Trinity College in October 1760; was appointed Assistant Tutor to Mr. Backhouse in November of that year; took the degree of M. A. in 1762, and was made Moderator, for the first time, in October following. He was unanimously elected Professor of Chemistry in November 1764; became one of the Head Tutors of Trinity College in 1767; unanimously elected Regius Professor of Divinity in October 1771, and was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in October 1782.—Besides several Speeches in Parliament, Episcopal Charges, and Sermons preached on vari-

ous public occasions, his Lordship is the Author of ‘A Letter to the Members of the Honourable House of Commons, respecting the Petition for Relief in the matter of Subscription: By a Christian Whig, 1772.’ ‘A Second Letter to the same, relating to the Subscription required of Graduates in the Universities; By a Christian Whig, 1772.’ A brief State of the Principles of Church Authority, 1773.’ ‘An Apology for Christianity, in a Series of Letters, addressed to Edward Gibbon, Esq. Author of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 1776.’ ‘Chemical Essays,’ 5 Volumes, 1781, 1783, 1787. ‘An Answer to the Disquisition on Government and Civil Liberty, in a Letter to the Author (Soame Jenyns, esq.) of Disquisitions on several Subjects, 1782.’ ‘A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1783. Preface to a Collection of Theological Tracts, in 6 Volumes 8vo. 1785. Appendix to the said Collection; being a Catalogue of useful Books in Divinity, 1785.’ ‘An Address to Young Persons after Confirmation, 1788.’ ‘Considerations on the Expediency of revising the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England, in which notice is taken of the Objections to that measure urged in two late Pamphlets: By a Consistent Protestant, 1790.’ ‘Preliminary Observations prefixed to Mr. Pringle’s Agricultural Survey of the County of Westmorland, 1793.’ ‘An Apology for the Bible, in a Series of Letters addressed to Thomas Paine, author of a book called The Age of Reason, part 2d. 1796.’ ‘An Address to the People of Great Britain, 1798.’ ‘Communication to the Board of Agriculture, on Planting, and Waste Lands, 1808.’”

“The Right Honourable GEORGE ROSE, Clerk of the Parliaments, and Keeper of the Records in the Receipt of the Exchequer; a Trustee of the British Museum, and of the Hunterian Museum; an Elder Brother of the Trinity House; Deputy Warden of the New Forest, and one of the Verderers of the same; Treasurer of the Navy, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade; and one of his Majesty’s most honourable Privy Council; son of the Reverend David Rose, of Lethnet, by Margaret, daughter of Donald Rose, of Westerchine; descended by his father from the antient family of Rose of Kilravoe, in the shire of Nairn: he was born on the 17th of June, 1744, O. S. in the shire of Brechin, but was educated in England from the early age of four years. In the beginning of 1767, his knowledge in Records obtained for him the protection and friendship of some Peers, eminent for their learning and attention to Parliamentary matters, who

who took the principal share at that time in the publication of their Journals and other Records from the earliest period; to whom he gave so much satisfaction in the part of that work intrusted to him, that, on the Keepership of the Records in the antient Treasury at Westminster becoming vacant in 1772, he was, at their instance, appointed to succeed to it: and early in 1783, under the same protection, obtained a reversionary grant of the office of Clerk of the Parliaments. In 1776, he was appointed to be Secretary to the Board of Taxes; and in July 1782, he was named Secretary to the Treasury under the Earl of Shelburne and Mr. Pitt; from which situation he was removed on the change of government in the spring of 1783; but was re-appointed to it under Mr. Pitt in December following. In 1784, Mr. Rose was chosen a Member of the House of Commons for Launceston. On vacating his seat for that borough in 1788, on his succeeding to the office of Clerk of the Parliaments (under the reversion before alluded to), he was elected for Lymington: and in 1790, he was chosen for Christ Church; which he has continued to represent ever since. When Mr. Pitt retired from the Administration in 1801, Mr. Rose resigned his situation as Secretary of the Treasury: and in 1804, on Mr. Pitt's return to office, he was appointed Joint Paymaster General of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for the Affairs of Trade; the duties of which situations he continued to discharge till the death of Mr. Pitt in January 1806. On the formation of the Administration under the Duke of Portland in April 1807, Mr. Rose was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, and re-appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

"Mr. Rose is the Author of the following Publications: 'A brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenues, Commerce, and Navigation, of Great Britain;' first published in 1792—again in 1799—and a third time in 1806; shewing the progressive wealth and resources of the Country at the different periods; each of which went through several editions. In the last of these tracts are, a Sketch of Mr. Pitt's Character, and allusions to some of the principal events which occurred between the time of his coming into office and of his death. 'A Tract on Friendly Societies, to shew the Advantages of the Act for their Encouragement, which was brought in by him.' 'Considerations on the Debt of the Civil List, 1802.' 'Observations on the Poor Laws, 1805.' 'Observations on the Historical Work of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox; with a Narrative of

the Events which occurred in the enterprise of the Earl of Argyle in 1685, by Sir Patrick Hume, 4to. 1809.' 'A Letter to Lord Viscount Melville, on the Subject of his Lordship's Letter to the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, respecting a Naval Arsenal at Northfleet, 1810.' 'Observations respecting the Public Expenditure and the Influence of the Crown, 1810.' 'Substance of his Speech delivered in the House of Commons, May 6, 1811, in the Committee of the whole House, on the Report of the Bullion Committee.'"

It would be superfluous to add our recommendation of a Work so valuable, and at the same time so entertaining.

26. *The Works of the Right Reverend William Warburton, D. D. Lord Bishop of Gloucester. A new Edition, in Twelve Volumes. To which is prefixed a Discourse by way of General Preface; containing some Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the Author; by Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Worcester. Cadell and Davies. 8vo.*

FOR the Volumes now under consideration, as for those of Mr. Addison noticed in page 49, the publick are in a considerable degree indebted to the late worthy Bishop of Worcester.

"The Edition of Bishop Warburton's Works by Bishop Hurd, published in 1788 in seven volumes quarto, being out of print, it has been thought advisable to give this new Edition a form more adapted to the prevailing taste; to improve the arrangement, and to make the whole correspond, in size and appearance, with the intended Edition of the Works of Bishop Hurd. In the annals of our Church, it would not, perhaps, be easy to find two Prelates of equally splendid fame, who were so closely united by the sympathies of personal esteem and similarity of literary pursuits: and this uniform exhibition of their respective Writings, may be regarded as an attempt to render them inseparable as was the friendship of the Authors. In transforming the Volumes to a smaller size, without losing sight of propriety and system, much care and attention were required. These, the Editors hope and think, have been exerted in such measure, as cannot fail to be satisfactory."

Of the Works of an Author of so established a reputation, it may be sufficient to enumerate the Contents:

"The first Six Volumes are occupied by The Divine Legation, divided, agreeably to

to the original plan of the Author, into three parts, as follow: 'The First Part, comprising Books I. II. III. with their appropriate preliminary matter, Appendices and Notes, occupy the first, second, and third Volumes.' 'The Second and Third Parts of the Divine Legation, comprising Books IV. V. VI. & IX. also with their respective preliminary matter, Appendices and Notes, followed by a General Index, and a List of Authors quoted, occupy the fourth, fifth, and sixth Volumes.' It had been objected to former Editions, that the margins of the Divine Legation were too much crowded with Notes, and with extracts under the name of Postscripts or Appendices: We have therefore followed the mode adopted by Bishop Hurd, in the Quarto Edition, of printing these at the end of each Book, referring to them in the Text. The Seventh Volume contains 'The Alliance between Church and State; or, The Necessity and Equity of an Established Religion, and a Test Law, demonstrated.' A work, in the opinion of the late Bishop Horsley, exhibiting 'one of the finest specimens that are to be found in any language, of scientific reasoning applied to a political subject.'—Here also, as in the Divine Legation, the Notes are placed after each Book; and at the end is given a copious Index. The Eighth Volume includes 'Julian, or a Discourse concerning the Earthquake and Fiery Eruption, which defeated that Emperor's Attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem;' and, 'The Doctrine of Grace, or, The Office and Operations of the Holy Spirit vindicated from the Insults of Infidelity and the Abuses of Fanaticism.' The Ninth and Tenth Volumes comprise the Sermons and Discourses of our Author: Together with 'A Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester, in 1761;' 'A Discourse on the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper;' and 'Directions for the Study of Theology.' The two last volumes (the Eleventh and Twelfth) contain Bishop Warburton's Controversial Tracts; concluding with 'A Letter from an Author to a Member of Parliament, concerning Literary Property;' and his 'Correspondence with Doctors Middleton and Lowth.'

"In the First Volume is given a Portrait of the Author, from an Original Picture: And in the Fourth Volume, the 4th and 6th Sections of Book IV. of the Divine Legation, are illustrated by Engravings."

We are truly glad to see the "Life of the Author" (which has been heretofore a sort of *sealed Book*) prefixed

to this Edition; and have nothing to regret but that the early productions of Bp. Warburton, his *Miscellaneous Translations in Prose and Verse, from Roman Poets, Orators, and Historians, 1723;* and "A Critical and Philosophical Enquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles; with an Essay towards restoring a Method and Purity in History, 1727," should have been too scrupulously withheld from a complete edition of his Works.—They have been *commended* by Bp. Hurd in the lately published "Letters of an eminent Prelate;" and they have been preserved by Dr. Parr, in the "Tracts by Bp. Warburton and a Warburtonian."

27. *The Polish Game of Draughts, illustrated by a Variety of curious Situations: being a copious Selection from the ingenious French Treatise of M. Manoury, together with considerable Additions and Improvements. By J. G. Pohlman, Esq. of the Audit Office. 12mo. pp. 67. Spencer.*

"THE Translator, during his travels and residence on the Continent, had frequent opportunities of seeing the Polish Game of Draughts admirably played, and every where preferred to the common game, and he expected on his return home, to find it still more appreciated in this country. That this game has not hitherto had an equal ascendancy here, arises most likely from its never having been sufficiently known: under this impression, at the instance of a great many friends who are no less sensible of its superiority than himself, the translator ventures to present to them, and to all other admirers of those ingenious games with which chance has nothing to do, this introduction to the Polish Game of Draughts.

"From the original, or common game of draughts, which is played upon a table containing 64 squares, and with 24 men, half white, and half black, the Polish Game differs, by being played upon a table containing 100 squares, and with 40 men; and also by the increased powers it gives to the men and to the kings. In the original game a man moves, and can take forward only, and a king moves from square to square, and takes only the adversary's piece or pieces near him: in this game, a man, in addition, takes backwards, and a king moves to any square in the line, and takes the adversary's pieces near, or far from him; all which is according to certain rules, hereafter explained and exemplified."

Without

Without entering into the minute details of calculation, which, however, appear to be very accurate, we shall briefly sum up the evidence.

"When the game is far advanced, and few men are remaining on the board, whomever you play against, mind that your men are not separated, and bring them together as much as possible, that they may protect each other; the smallest faults at this stage of the game are of consequence, there being fewer resources left to repair them."

28. *An Essay on the Probability of Sensation in Vegetables; with additional Observations on Instinct, Sensation, Irritability, &c.* By J. P. Tupper, F. L. S. and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. London. White, Cochrane, & Co.

THIS is an ingenious and interesting work, in which the Author endeavours to prove the existence of Sensation in Vegetables; and if he have not incontrovertibly established the truth of his hypothesis, he has at least made it appear very probable. The following is an outline of the various subjects which he has introduced in the course of his Essay, and in most of which he has advanced some original ideas.

Of the Distinctions between Animals and Vegetables—General view of the Analogies between Animals and Vegetables—Of vegetable Motion—Of Instinct and Volition—Of Instinct in particular—Of Instinct as distinguishable from Volition—Of Instinct in general—Of vegetable Instinct—Of the Sleep of Plants—Of Sleep in general—Of Sleep, as related to the voluntary Power—Of the locomotive Power—Of Sensation in general—Of Irritability in general—Of vegetable Irritability—Of the nervous System of Vegetables—Of vegetable Sensation—Limits prescribed by Nature to the destruction of Life—Of vegetable Self-preservation—Organs of Defence in Vegetables—Effluvia of Plants a Protection from external Injuries—Of the Preservation of animal and vegetable Life—Of the Enjoyment of Life—The Limits between the animal and vegetable Creation unknown—with additional Observations, &c. &c.

The Work is with the greatest propriety dedicated to Dr. Smith, the learned president of the Linnæan Society; and the Author introduces his observations with an apt quotation from Armstrong:

GENT. MAG. March, 1812.

"————— In a doubtful theme Engaged, I wander through mysterious ways."—

Every person who has paid due attention to the vegetable creation must have observed, that many flowers fold up their leaves on the approach of rain or in cold and cloudy weather, and unfold them again when cheered by the re-animating influence of the Sun: But to many of our Readers it will probably be new that

"Aquatic Plants also furnish some curious examples of spontaneous motion strongly characteristic of Instinct. Among these, the *Water-Lily* affords a very remarkable instance, and that too connected with the re-production of its species. This Plant bears its flowers upon a foot-stalk under water, and when the flowering season arrives, the stalk rises perpendicularly without any regard to the stream, until the flowers reach above the surface of the water. At this time some of them expand, and then the anthers discharge their fecundating dust upon the stigma. About four o'clock in the afternoon the expanded flowers close, and the foot-stalk lies down either upon or under the water. It is erected every day until the flower has been fully impregnated, when it once more sinks under water, and there remains to ripen its seeds, which at a proper time escape from the fruit, and give birth to new individuals.

"This is asserted by Linnæus, and various other Naturalists; and, though controverted by some, has been recently confirmed by the observations of Dr. Smith, who authorizes me to use his name on this occasion. In cold or shady weather this phenomenon is less evident, and is explained by the writer last named as entirely owing to the stimulus of light. But yet, I presume, it is also in part referable to Instinct, and that light operates only as an auxiliary to that phenomenon.

"These particular operations of Animals which appear directed to some useful end in their economy, we ascribe to Instinct; and if any of the actions of Vegetables are explainable upon that principle, surely, it cannot be inconsistent to ascribe to a similar cause those particular actions which they are observed to perform at the most important period of their existence. The propagating season of the different species of Vegetables is not less uniform and regular in its returns than that of the different species of Animals. At this period the Animal obeys a particular impulse of Nature,

ture, and the inward operation of that impulse stimulates the individual so influenced to the performance of those actions which lead to the same consequences as the phenomenon above mentioned. We know, moreover, that light is at all times a healthful and invigorating stimulus to the vegetable constitution; and, therefore, it is to be expected that the influence of such an agent will more sensibly operate on a plant at that particular season, and under those circumstances, which Nature intends should be instrumental to the continuance of its species.

" Besides the above examples of spongetables, there are high take place on us, as strongly insensations in this if they be endued may we not very that they are also actions? These in- observed towards the night, when o have also their ae external charac- ppears so changed is often difficult to t. In some plants by the side of the rise and embrace y are disposed in eal all the parts of

Our limits do not admit of more copious quotation; but on this subject the Reader will find both amusement and instruction. The writer concludes it thus:

" From this view of the subject, we may form some idea how far Instincts may supply any deficiency of intellectual power, and even compensate for the total want of reason in the brute creation. But where shall we find any power, or quality, as a substitute for Sensation? The idea of *Instinct* is naturally associated with that of *Life*, and the idea of both, either jointly, or separately, with that of *Sensation*; and as Sensation does exist in Animals independently of those eminent attributes with which it is combined in our natures as rational agents, may we not reasonably infer, that Vegetables have likewise their share of sensitive power, and consequently the means of enjoying their own existence?"

Upon the whole we think it not improbable that this well-written Essay may engage the attention of the Ladies, and find its way as well to the toilette as the closet. Some indeed

may consider many parts of it as too abstruse and metaphysical for female Readers; but this would be to estimate the females of the present day by those of former times.—Had such a publication made its appearance 25 or 30 years ago, such doubts and such objections might have arisen; but now, when every department of science finds its votaries among the elegant circles of the drawing-room—when Botany, Chemistry, and every branch of Natural History and Natural Philosophy are successfully cultivated by the fairest part of the creation, it would be presumption in the most learned Critick to allege that any work can be too abstruse for the perusal of female Readers. Should any of them, however, enter so deeply into the sentiments and deductions of the Author as to tremble at the mutilation of bloody Wall-flowers or Bachelor's Buttons, of Pinks, Roses, or Sweet Williams, they have only to recollect that all the cruel and barbarous operations and amputations of the pruning knife may be freely assigned to the unfeeling hands of the gardener; while theirs will be the more pleasing and grateful labour.

" Their early visitation and their last,
Evening and Morn to tend with genial
hand [teous flow'r;
From their first op'ning buds each beau-
To give them names, to rear them to the
sun,—
With scientific skill to rank their tribes,
To make their bends adornings, and with
nose, [port
In graceful curve, half stooping, to sup-
Each flow'r of slender stalk, whose head
though gay [gold,
Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with
Hangs drooping unsustain'd—these to
upstay
Gently with myrtle band—
Delightful task! to rear the tender plant,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To watch the wand'rings of each vagrant
bud, [tube
To pour libations through each thirsty
Of sweetest water from th' ambrosial
fount—
To breathe th' enliv'ning spirit and to fix
The grateful feelings in the blushing
Rose."

29. Galt's *Voyages and Travels*;
continued from page 143.

THE Newspapers of the present month having stated that the beautiful Church of Mont Realé, near Palermo,

lerno, has been nearly destroyed by fire; and that it contained, besides the tombs of the two Williams, an innumerable quantity of Mosaic tables, &c.; we shall copy Mr. Galt's description of that Church:

"On reaching Mont Realé, which is only four or five English miles from the capital, I resolved, having heard a great deal of the Mosaic ornaments in the cathedral, to pay it a visit. The architecture is in a mongrel style: columns of the classic orders supporting Gothic arches. As for the Mosaic pictures, they are not worth the trouble of putting on one's spectacles to look at. The subjects seem chiefly to represent passages in the Pentateuch. The ark is a thing like a brute beast; and there are angels, or rather fantasies with wings, like unto nothing in the heavens above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the waters under the earth — no, nor any where else."

Our very intelligent Traveller appears to have left no part of Sicily unexplored; and every thing relative to that Island cannot fail of being, at this period, particularly interesting to the British nation. We shall accompany him to the confines of a Volcano:

"About two o'clock in the morning we set out for Catania. The weather was exceedingly cold; but the darkness enabled me to notice one of the phenomena of the mountain, of which I do not recollect to have heard. Some time before any symptoms of dawn in the East, a faint, pale, reflected light, was shed from the side of Etna; and it gradually increased to such a degree, that I could almost see the hours on my watch, although the sky was obscured with black clouds. The reflection was, no doubt, the early effect of the morning on the snow, with which the hill was then covered, nearly to the vineyards. — As the dawn opened, I beheld, on all sides, the scoria of the Cyclopean furnaces. The appearance of the lava disappointed me. I had expected to see it with some exterior marks of having once been fluent; but it was all in heaps and masses, like a wide precipitation of black and craggy stones. The lava of Etna is, I understand, so very docile and deliberate in its course, that any curious philosopher may approach and poke it with his stick. The eruption in 1809 was twelve days in coming eight miles; yet, notwithstanding this slow and sluggish pace, it can be compared, in its effects, only to the advance of inevitable death. — The fable of the rape of Proser-

pine is, probably, an allegory, descriptive of the destruction of the cultivated land, by an eruption of the mountain. Much of the classic mythology is, evidently, allegorical; and few of its subjects are susceptible of so simple an explanation. The single-eyed Cyclops are, certainly, only the personifications of volcanos. Those parts of Homer's works which relate to them, have, perhaps, had the distinct features of the allegories defaced by his correctors. When the history of the Iliad and Odyssey is considered, it is impossible to believe that they are now the very works which Homer composed. It is not credible, that, from the collection of the parts of the Iliad by Lycurgus, down to the translation by Pope, it was copied without improvement; though not to the extent that Pope has improved on Chaucer, in his Temple of Fame — probably, in some similar manner. The edition of the Casket was corrected by Aristotle and Alexander the Great. — The King of Sicily, in bestowing on Lord Nelson the title of Bronté, seems to have indulged his fancy; as it was the name of a one-eyed thunder-making Cyclops. — On my arrival at Catania, I found that it was useless to think of ascending to the crater. The season was too far advanced; and the snow had fallen earlier and in larger quantities than usual. I, therefore, endeavoured to appease my curiosity, by the persuasion that, probably, very little, worth the trouble of the journey, was to be seen. Besides, a volcano is better calculated to interest a mineralogist than a mere cursory voyager; and Etna, after all that has been said and sung about it, does not, really, possess a tenth part of the aspectable grandeur that one, somehow, expects."

"A regular narrative of the History of Sicily, written in a liberal and comprehensive style, is a desideratum in the literature of Europe. The unstable possession which the sovereigns, from the earliest times, appear to have held of the throne, has, undoubtedly, been the cause of the slight attachment to the dynasties of their monarchs, which has marked the conduct of the Sicilians in all ages."

A brief, but perspicuous, compendium of their history next follows, with some appropriate remarks on the Sicilian character:

"The Sicilians have, certainly, a very keen relish of humour; and, now and then, one may perceive in them a strong trait of peculiarity, not individual but national, which, notwithstanding their antient proficiency, is an assurance to think that they may yet attain some literary

literary superiority which shall be regarded as original. A description of manners and customs, by a genuine Sicilian, otherwise properly qualified, would equally surprise and delight."

MALTA is the next object of Mr. Galt's consideration.

"The entrance to the harbour of Valetta is truly grand. On each side, and in front, the fortifications rise in stupendous masses, with a watch-tower perched here and there on the corners. The buildings and domes above them have also a very noble appearance. Not a particle of smoke sullies the atmosphere; and every edifice looks as if it were only just finished. The internal appearance of the city corresponds to the magnificence of its exterior. The landing-place is an extensive crescent; from which a gentle ascent, partly excavated in the rock, leads towards a gate. The one side of this way is occupied with the stalls of dealers in fish, fruits, and other necessities. Immediately in front of the drawbridge is a handsome fountain, ornamented with a bronze statue of Neptune; and, on entering the gateway, the stairs, which conduct to the upper part of the town, immediately commence, making the entrance, in some respects, more like the vestibule of a great mansion, than the portal of a city. Nothing can be more striking than the streets which are first ascended after passing this gateway. They are, in fact, so many vast staircases; and the buildings that rise prospectively in the ascent, are ornamented with cornices and projections, so huge, that the architecture seems to have been designed to correspond in strength and durability with the fortifications.—The domestic architecture of the Maltese cannot be considered as regulated by the established rules of good taste; nevertheless, the picturesque effect is grand; and one meets, occasionally, with vistas that seem more like the conceptions of a painter than the limited realities of an inhabited town."

A singular literary curiosity, at this place, attracted our Author's notice.

"It was a narrative of the exploits of the Emperor Napoleon, printed at Paris, in Arabic characters, for the purpose of showing, that he is a man sent by Heaven to alter the condition of the world. It was ordered, by the French government, to be distributed wherever the language in which it is written is supposed to be understood. If any proof were wanting, to show how thoroughly and entirely the ruler of France under-

stands all the various means of accomplishing his ends, this might be adduced as one. It is impossible not to regret the supine indifference with which our government affects to contemn such artifices. In Malta, where thousands of Greeks and Turks are in the practice of constantly trading, we may be said to possess a fulcrum, on which we might construct engines sufficient to move the whole Mahomedan world; yet, so regardless are we of this advantage, that the press of Malta is of no public utility. The French publish a Greek and Italian newspaper at Corfu; but neither in Zante nor in Malta, is there a periodical publication of any description whatever."

"The cathedral of St. John is celebrated for the beauty of its pavement, which consists of the monuments of the Knights, executed in mosaic, each of which appears like one large plate of enamel painting. Several of the altar-pieces are valuable; but the riches of this church were sadly reduced by the French. When Buonaparté came to inspect it, for the pious purpose of reforming the luxuries of its service, it was observed, that he kept his hat on, to the great scandal of the priests. The portrait of the grand master, Pinto, in mosaic, is a great curiosity. It is not, at first sight, distinguishable from painting."

The following observations on "the Privilege of Sanctuary" are rational and decisive.

"We have had possession of Malta upwards of ten years; and yet the publick do not know whether it is to remain permanently ours, or to be resigned again, nominally to the knights, but virtually to the French. This uncertainty, and that defect of our foreign policy, in not having any definite plan for embracing into our empire such acquisitions as the events of war enable us to make, operate greatly to the disadvantage of this invaluable possession. An apprehension is felt, both by the natives and the British, that our statesmen will surrender Malta—one of the most important commercial and military stations that we ever obtained. The administration of justice is affected by this uncertainty and apprehension; and the greatest abuses are tolerated, merely because the existing government is only regarded as provisional during the war. It is still doubtful whether a British subject, in this part of the British dominions, may claim his birth-right—a trial by jury. It is indisputable, as far as precedent goes, that neither his person nor his property,

property, enjoy, here, that natural protection which it is the duty of all governments to afford, and which, elsewhere, the British subject has a right to demand; and, if refused, may prosecute the magistrate for the consequences of the refusal.—Some time before my arrival at Malta, in 1809, as an English soldier happened to be walking along the street, a pig, belonging to a Maltese butcher, ran against him. The lad, irritated by having his uniform soiled, gave the animal a kick. Almost instantly the owner mortally stabbed him with a knife, and fled to the cathedral. Owing to some diffidence in the governor, out of respect to the popular prejudices, if such gentle terms can be applied to the transaction, the murderer was allowed to remain in the sanctuary; and the bishop was only solicited to deliver him up to justice. This injudicious mildness was equivocally answered. The governor grew more firm, and demanded the culprit. The clergy perceived that the sanctuary might, in the end, be forced; and they facilitated the escape of the murderer.—It will not be surprizing, if, out of this felonious affair, circumstances arise to exalt the horns of the priesthood. Inferior delinquents may take sanctuary with impunity; and, should it become necessary to violate the privilege of sanctuary, the disregard of antient law and precedent may be plausibly complained of. In a case of such atrocious murder, as that which I have related, the governor would have been supported by the sympathy of the people; and, before the priests could have been able to poison their feelings, he might have dragged the butcher even from the very arms of the bishop. One act of well-timed decision is worth a million of expedients. Such procedure, as the governor ought to have adopted, would have abrogated in Malta the ecclesiastical power of harbouring criminals.—It has been urged, in excuse for the indecision of the general, that the privilege of sanctuary formed a part of those antient legal customs which we had engaged to respect. But an engagement to connive at the protection and escape of delinquents could never be obligatory, because it is contrary to the law of nature and nations. The man who subscribes to such a principle, becomes himself a criminal. There is, however, a better reason for the abolition of sanctuary in Malta than reason itself. I mean to the priests. Henry VII. of England procured a bull from Rome to put an end to it in his dominions. Although his successors have renounced the supremacy of the Pope, the Papists must ad-

mit that the Kings of England have inherited all the uncanceled privileges enjoyed by their ancestors; and therefore, as the successors of Henry, they have a regular ecclesiastical right to abolish the privilege of sanctuary, wherever their jurisdiction extends. From the moment that the island fell under the English crown, the priestly privilege of defrauding justice legally ceased to exist.

“Malta was first known to have been ruled by an African of the name of Batus, who was an enemy of Queen Dido, and subdued by the Carthaginians. From them it fell into the hands of the Romans; and the Saracens severed it from their empire. Roger the Norman, King of Sicily, having, in his turn, expelled them, it remained attached to the Sicilian monarchy till the Emperor Charles V. gave it to the Knights of St. John, after their expulsion from Rhodes. The French, under Buonaparté, surreptitiously obtained the possession, during the last war, but were, soon after, compelled to surrender it to the British.”

This leads to an article on “Trade,” well worthy the attention of the Statesman, the Politician, and the Merchant.

“The effects of that ruinous infirmity in our foreign policy, which has, hitherto, led us to make conquests in war, for the express purpose of afterwards resigning them, is very visible in the state of the trade of this island. In the course of my voyages and travels, I found that all the countries to which the British have still access, were supplied with colonial produce by the Americans. With Sicily and Turkey the Americans were in the practice of holding direct intercourse, although neither the Sicilian nor Ottoman governments are on any terms of correspondence with that of the United States. I found, also, that the coffee and sugar, in the market of Malta, was brought there by Americans, direct from Cuba and St. Domingo. It seemed, that, without any diplomatic address, exerted in these parts, the citizens of the United States enjoyed, within the Mediterranean, as great privileges, and as ample protection, as the British, with all their fleets, armies, and plenipotentiaries.—In Sicily, notwithstanding the state of relation in which we stand with that kingdom, the Americans were just as much respected as we were. In Turkey they participated in all the privileges to which we could lay any claim; and, in Malta, our own island, they shared, to the utmost, every immunity which the British possessed. It will be difficult to discover,

cover, either in the conduct of the United States towards us, or in that regard which we owe to our own interests, a satisfactory reason for permitting them to enjoy such advantages—advantages enjoyed at the expence of our West Indian planters and merchants.”

Gladly, if room permitted, should we insert the whole of this interesting article; but a few more lines from it must suffice.

“We ought, as the masters of Malta, to consider, prospectively, the state of our relations with Turkey. It is scarcely to be doubted, that, sooner or later, France, one way or another, will contrive to expel, from the Ottoman dominions, the few inconsiderable remnants that still exist, of our Levant factories. We should, therefore, take some decisive way of fixing insular establishments in the Archipelago; establishments, which our navy enables us, effectually, to protect, and which, even in the event of another war with Turkey, might be rendered perfectly secure, if judiciously selected. It is only by extending the ramifications of our insular policy from Malta, that we shall be able to maintain our superiority in the Mediterranean.”

SERIGO is the next Island visited by Mr. Galt.

“I landed at the small maritime village of Avlemana; near which are several traces of the antient town of Scandia; and the ruins of a Grecian fortress are still visible. It was near this village that a vessel foundered, with a part of the Athenian marbles, the spoils of the Temple of Minerva. The cases, though many were of a great weight, and sunk to the depth of fourteen fathoms, were, afterwards, raised by sponge divers, and have since been transported to London. It is somewhat curious, that the vessel happened to bear the name of Mentor. The pillage of the Parthenon has been followed by a number of events, in the style of the miracles of the classics, almost, indeed, sufficient to re-convert the Greeks to the dread and adoration of their antient deities.”

“Serigo is the Cythera of the antients, and was venerated by the Greeks as the birth-place of Venus. Her temple here was the oldest of all the temples raised to her in Greece, and she was annually worshipped on the sea-shore, by the young damsels, with the same immodest exposures as in Cyprus.—The Asiatics, from time immemorial, have regarded the orbs of the sky as objects of adoration. It has been supposed, that, in Phœnicia, the planet which bears the

name of Venus, was originally worshiped under that of Astarte; and, in consequence of the fables evidently wrought into the simple astrological superstition on which this worship was founded, it has also been supposed, that there was a Queen of Phœnicia who bore, likewise, the name of Astarte; and that many of the human actions ascribed to the goddess were, really, those of the Queen.—The Grecian fable of Venus rising from the sea, on the shores of Cythera, is capable of a satisfactory explanation. The Phœnicians, when they peopled the island, no doubt, brought with them the adoration of so favourite a goddess. The fiction of her birth, may, therefore, have only reference to the importation of her worship.—The adoration of the celestial bodies originated, undoubtedly, in the influences which the antient astrologers ascribed to them. The Greeks, who were the greatest fabulists, may be considered as the chief corrupters of the astrological religion. Those crimes and deeds which form the histories of their deities, were, probably, perpetrated by human beings, who, like the Phœnician Queen, bore celestial names. In the polytheism of the Greeks, there is a palpable mixture of religious allegory and secular fact.—An island so thinly peopled as Serigo, cannot produce, often, eminent men. The lyric poet Philosenes, was born here. He visited the court of Syracuse in the time of Dionysius, who, being also a constructor of verses, showed some of his to Philosenes, and desired him to say what he thought of them. The critic told the tyrant, truly, that they were very bad. Dionysius, having been assured by his sycophants that he was a most incomparable bard, was exceedingly enraged at the impudence of Philosenes, and threw him into prison. He made, soon after, ‘an excellent new song,’ and sent for the poet to hear it. ‘Now, Philosenes,’ said he, ‘what do you say to that: is it not a fine thing?’ ‘Send me back to prison,’ said Philosenes.”

On quitting Serigo,

“We took leave of our hospitable friends in the castle, and of the consul, from whom we did not part with dry cheeks. In the pathetic moment of separation, he applied his mouth to them, and, without weeping, we found it necessary to wipe them. We then descended to the port, where a boat was waiting, to carry us to Marathonesi. In order to protect us from the pirates on the sea, and to procure us a favourable reception from the robbers on the land, an arrangement had been made, with a

Mainot

Mainot chieftain, who happened to be in Serigo, by which it was agreed, that we should call at the village where he then was, and take him with us; assured that, with him on board, there would be nothing to fear. When we arrived on that part of the coast, near to where the village is situated, we sent a man to inform this chieftain; but, after waiting upwards of six hours, we grew impatient, and sailed without him. A tedious and uninteresting passage of forty hours, brought us into the port of Marathonesi. But, before narrating our adventures, I ought to give some account of the people among whom we were, about to trust ourselves.

"MAINA is a part of the antient Lacedemonian territory, and it still merits the name*. The inhabitants were never, actually, subdued, not even by the Romans. It is said, indeed, that Augustus had delivered the maritime towns of the Peloponnesus from the dominion of Sparta; but the inhabitants of this district were always known by the honourable title of the free Laconians. In the time of the imperial geographer, Constantine Porphyrogenitus, they had acquired the name of Mainots, which they still retain. Safe in the fastnesses of their mountains, they have maintained their independence; but with a various and troubled fortune. They make war, continually, with each other, chief against chief; but, whenever the Turks threaten them with subjugation, they firmly unite. Considering themselves, in some sort, as a nation allied to none, and their alliance by none sought, they commit those crimes, which, done with small and individual injury, provoke detestation; but, with great and general calamity, call forth the applause and gratitude of kingdoms. The Mainots are considered as robbers, because they are not able to destroy states and desolate empires; and pirates, because their cruisers are only boats."

"It was near sunset when we entered the harbour of Marathonesi, formed by Nature, in the bay, by a small rocky island, on which there is a little chapel and a few trees. The town is placed at the bottom of a steep hill. A church, with a respectable steeple, stands on the side next the sea. At the foot of the hill, but overlooking the town, there is a tall square tower, rounded at the corners of the battlements. A few trees are intermingled with the houses.—When we reached the shore, an old man, accompanied by a soldier, inquired what

we were, and our business in Maina. Having received his answer, he desired us to remain in the boat while he informed the commandant of the town, and went away. In a short time he returned with several guards, who conducted us to the castle. We were led first into a kind of hall, where about a dozen warriors, with several women and children, were idling away the time. From the hall they conducted us up a rude staircase into an apartment less dirty, but scarcely better furnished. Here we were introduced to a chieftain who was sitting with several others, evidently officers. The commandant was not in the town; but the chieftain acted for him; and, being satisfied of the innocency of the motives that had induced us to land on their unfrequented coast, he assured us that we were in perfect safety during our abode in the country."

"When we had taken some refreshment, we went out to walk. Several boys followed us, and pointed out an inscription, on a rock, in very antient Greek characters. The doctor of the town, a talkative native of Corfu, fell in with us as we were returning home, and told us, that he had not heard of any one that could read the inscription. We also met the commandant, attended by half a dozen guards. He was handsomely dressed in the style of the country; and his personal appearance and manners struck us as transcendantly elegant. My imagination, which, from the scene in the castle, had become full of the blue and white melancholy of Ossian, was surprized with so distinct a vision of Oscar. He came up to us very courteously; and, taking off the little red cap which covered his hair, and which he wore somewhat doffed, invited us to go with him to a shop-door, where he treated us with a dram. There are but two other shops in the town, the whole population, probably, not exceeding five hundred souls. Notwithstanding the homeliness of the entertainment, there was so much dignity about himself, and so much reverence in the treatment that he received from all around him, that we irresistibly felt ourselves highly-honoured guests. After a few slight inquiries, for he did not appear to be a man of many words, he repeated the assurances of security, and seemed rather hurt when we asked if he would furnish us with guards to Mistra. He requested the doctor, who acted as interpreter on the occasion, to say, that the Mainots never molest travellers; adding that, even if we had killed the governor of Serigo, no Mainot would dare to give us up. While we were sitting at the shop-

* "Lacedemonia signifies the country of the devils."

shop-door, a crowd gathered round. He waved his hand for them to keep off, and they instantly retired. He then invited us to take a walk; and, ordering his guards to remain where they were, he took with him a tall, awkward, humorous looking fellow, who, the doctor informed us, was a chieftain, that had a castle in the interior, from which he had lately been driven by a party of his enemies. The young commandant walked on in silence before us, till we reached the middle of a field, at some distance from the town. It was a retired place. He suddenly halted. Our fancies, in the mean time, were coming thickly. We looked at each other. The sun was down, and the twilight was obscure. But he only inquired if we had any news."

The next morning our Traveller embarked for Bathi, about eight miles distant, by water, from Marathonesi.

"Bathi stands on the brow of a small promontory, which is mantled with shaggy underwood. The appearance of the castle is similar to that of many of our lesser old baronial mansions. I have been always partial to descriptions of feudal manners; and the interior economy of this fortified abode, instead of surprising me by its novelty, seemed more like a place with which I was already familiar, than only the resemblance of an idea which had been derived from reading.—We were met on the brow of the hill by a scout, who had been

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nd the

stairs which led to the apartment of the prince. The walls of the presence-chamber were hung with bundles of arms, cloaks, and petticoats. A bed occupied the farthest corner, under which I perceived a large, antique, carved coffer; but my eye searched in vain for a more common utensil. Along the sides of the room were benches, covered with cushions; and, on a shelf, I saw several inverted coffee-cups, two or three bottles,

and other articles of the cupboard. Antonbey, a strong hale carle, was sitting near the bed when we entered, and beside him an old priest. I think he appeared to be about sixty. The first glance of him, with what had been passing in my mind before, suggested the figure of Hardyknute. Opposite sat his lady, with large rings on her fingers, but otherwise slovenly dressed. On her one side was a warlike relation, with a snuff-box in his hand; and, on the other, she had also her ghostly comforter. She was younger than the prince, and still possessed the remains of beauty. They all rose up as we entered; and the old chieftain received us with a kind of honest gladness—that military frankness, which gains at once the esteem of strangers. He expressed himself highly gratified by a visit from British subjects, having only once before enjoyed that pleasure. Like the governor of Marathonesi, he told us how much all the inhabitants desired the arrival of a Christian power. By the vicinity of Idra, they have learnt the benefits of commerce, and have acquired such a knowledge of the world, as to desire the termination of their predatory practices. Antonbey himself was, in his youth, a courageous and famous pirate. He told us that he had visited Venice, Trieste, and Ancona. When we had conversed with him some time, he took us to see a statue which he had lately found. He said it was generally considered to be the effigy of Lysurgus; but I think it is a Neptune. The worship of that deity, and of Venus, continued in this country five hundred years after they were proscribed in the Roman world. He told us, also, that, if it would be acceptable, he would send it to London, to the King; and was not a little diverted, when we assured him that Neptune was one of his Majesty's favourite gods.—On returning to his room, we found the curtains of the bed down, and perceived, through them, the princess asleep.—A small repast, of broiled meat and cheese, fried with eggs, was prepared for us; in addition to which, we had an excellent melon and a draught of wine, which was recommended to us under the name of Spartan; certainly, it had no other quality to tempt us to drink it. But such, probably, was the fare of Paris at the court of Menelaus. With a feast so classical, who could not be pleased?"

A "French Project," of no small national importance, is next very ingeniously developed.

"In the year 1797, the French government sent two Greeks on a private mission

mission to these parts. The narrative of their voyage contains a great deal of information relative to the islands which the British have since obtained in the Adriatic, and to the country of Maina. On this occasion Buonaparté, who was then in Italy, wrote a letter to the Mainot governor, of which I have given a copy in the Appendix.—The alterations in the French nation, since 1797, have materially diminished the esteem which its pretensions in the outset of the revolution had raised among the sanguine and theoretical; but its solid accessions of power have rendered its influence, to the full, as dangerous and commanding as ever. Buonaparté has, not long since, with that masterly decision which has often almost anticipated the necessity of other measures, declared that the Ionian islands, the very islands in our possession, are inseparable parts of the French empire. By this politic impudence, he has revived, in them, the courage of the partizans of France, and dismayed the confidence of our friends, who now look forward to become subjects of Napoleon, and necessarily, in consequence, regard our possession of the islands, only as the temporary occupancy of military posts during the war.—Much of the paralysis of our foreign policy is owing to the defective sources of our information. Government relies, for its knowledge of the countries reduced by our arms, chiefly on the reports of public officers; persons, of all others, the least capable, from the peculiarities of their situations, to furnish that kind of information which is requisite to guide a government. Officers are only visited by those who give them interested representations; and they are themselves, commonly, not inclined to treat with much suavity others of a different description, more especially such as they are taught to believe averse to their schemes. There is a difficulty in the execution of erroneous measures, which, not unfrequently, attracts attention, and, sometimes, extorts amendment: hence, mistakes, arising from the want of previous knowledge in ruling new acquisitions, are rectified by experience: but in the outset of expeditions the consequences are different. The want of local details, as much as deficiency of judgment in the planning, has sullied our history with many unsuccessful enterprises. The French act otherwise. The mission of the Greeks was expressly for the purpose of obtaining preliminary knowledge; and, at this moment, there are other similar French agents abroad, of whom I may have occasion to speak elsewhere."

GENY. MAG. March, 1812.

A good view of the Castle of Bathi accompanies this Section of the Work.

30. *A new System of Arithmetic, including Specimens of a Method by which most Arithmetical Operations may be performed without a Knowledge of the Rules of Three; and followed by Structures on the Nature of the Elementary Instruction contained in English Treatises on that Science.* By Thomas Clark. 8vo. pp. 432. Budd.

IN a copious Preface, assigning his reasons for the present publication, Mr. Clark says,

"In presenting this work to the public, I hasten to disclaim all pretensions to originality, as to the far greater part of the rules, examples, and reasonings. These have been compiled, and translated, chiefly, from the arithmetical works of Messrs. Reynaud, Theveneau, and Bezout. To these works may be added the *Ecoles Normales*, and Gordon's *Arithmetic* (the latter published about fifty years ago); from which, however, only a few passages and examples have been extracted.—This avowal may, perhaps, induce my readers to search in the title-page, for the word translator, or compiler; and to exclaim, when their search proves fruitless, that a title has been assumed higher than is merited.—For a justification of myself, I might, perhaps, be allowed to allege the practice of some of my predecessors in this walk of science, who, by varying a few examples taken from other authors, seem to have thought that they were producing a new work—I might, perhaps, for a farther justification, be allowed to allege many important alterations made in the rules and reasonings that have been selected. These alterations, alone, would serve me as an excuse. But I shall not insist on this point. My chief object ought to be, to prove to my readers, that I have not presented them a work unworthy of their approbation; and this object, I hope I shall attain."

After stating what he has done, and what his predecessors have left undone, Mr. Clark proceeds:

"That the objections I have presumed to make against what may be called the English method of instruction in arithmetic, may be rendered sufficiently circumstantial, I must enter into a particular examination of some of its defects.—Of these, I shall enumerate the following:—1. *There is not, in the English language, a work, of any repute whatever, employed in school-education, in which the four fundamental rules of arithmetic,*

arithmetic, and, principally, the rules of subtraction, multiplication, and division, are clearly, and comprehensively, laid down.—2. Not one, in which the rules laid down, are accompanied by examples so detailed as to remove the difficulties which these rules must present to beginners.—3. None, in which the rules and examples for abstract and concrete numbers, are kept distinct from each other. They are always jumbled under heads common to both; though perspicuity requires that they should be kept separate.—4. There is not a work of this description in which ordinary (or vulgar) and decimal fractions are properly arranged. They are always made to follow complex (or compound) numbers; though a knowledge of the former may assist in operating on the latter, whereas a knowledge of the latter cannot, in any respect, assist in operating on the former.—5. There is not, again, a work of the preceding description in which the rationale of arithmetical operations seems of sufficient importance, to the instructor to induce him to incorporate it with the work. The usual method is, to insert it, as if it were something incidental, either in small print in the body of the work, or in a note at the bottom of the page. By this means, the reasons of the practice, which are of infinite importance to learners, are made to appear to them, either as something insignificant, or as something foreign to the work.—6. There is not in the English language a work, of any repute whatever, employed in school-education, in which the principles and Algebraical signs used in arithmetic are given, and explained, at the time when the subject requires their introduction. They are always inserted at the beginning of the work; consequently, at a time when the learner is ignorant of their nature and use; and when they must have a tendency to operate merely as bugbears to deter him from his future studies.”

He concludes with three questions:

1. “One nation being possessed of the advantage of better elementary instruction in the mathematicks, than another; whether any, and what degree of superiority that nation may be supposed to derive from it, *ceteris paribus*, in the military art?”

2. “Allowing to any one nation, when compared with another, such advantage; and, allowing to it farther, a general superiority in elementary instruction in the other sciences—would not these advantages, alone, *ceteris paribus*, account for success in the cabinet as well as in the field?”

3. “If it is barely possible that such superiority, arising from such supposed cause, may attach to a rival nation; and that, in some instances, it may not be counteracted by other advantages on our side—is it not incumbent on every well-wisher of himself, and his country, to direct his attention to our present state of elementary instruction?”

An ample *Table of Contents* fills 16 pages; and we recommend the examination of them to our Readers.

31. Thom's *History of Aberdeen*;
(concluded from page 157.)

WE resume our account of the labours of Mr. Thom, by his memoir of Mr. Jameson, appropriately called “the Apelles of Scotland,” the pupil of Rubens, and fellow student with Vandyck, at Antwerp, under that great master.

“George Jameson was the son of Andrew Jameson, and was born in Aberdeen in 1586. At what age he went abroad, or how long he continued there, is not known. After his return, he applied with indefatigable industry to portrait in oil, though he sometimes practised in miniature, and also in history and landscape. His largest portraits were generally somewhat less than life.—His excellence is said to consist in delicacy and softness, with a clear and beautiful colouring.—When King Charles visited Scotland in 1633, the magistrates of Edinburgh, knowing his majesty's taste, employed Jameson to make drawings of the Scottish Monarchs; with which the King was so much pleased, that, inquiring for the painter, he sat to him, and rewarded him with a diamond ring from his own finger. It is observable, that Jameson always drew himself with his hat on, either in imitation of his master Rubens, or in having been indulged in that liberty by the king when he sat to him.—About the year 1620, Jameson returned to his native city, where he settled in the line of his profession. Here he married a lady of the name of *Isabella Toash*, by whom he had several sons and daughters. All his sons, it appears, died in early life. His only daughter, whose numerous descendants are now living, was *Mary*, who was thrice married: first, to Mr. Burnett, of Elrick, in the county of Aberdeen; afterwards, to James Gregory, the celebrated mathematician; and subsequently, to Mr. George Eddie, one of the magistrates of Aberdeen. By all these gentlemen she had children. Many of the descendants of the two first have numerous families in this county.—*Mary seems*

seems to have inherited a portion of her father's genius. Several specimens of her needle-work remain, particularly Jephtha's rash vow: Susannah and the elders, &c. probably from a design of her father's; and in different compartments, which adorn the East end of St. Nicholas' Church, in this city, above the magistrates' gallery.

"Though most of the considerable families in Scotland are possessed of works by this master, the greatest collection of them is at Taymouth, the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane:—Sir John Campbell, of Glenorchy, his lordship's ancestor, having been the chief and earliest patron of Jameson, who had attended that gentleman in his travels. In different gentlemen's houses in the county of Aberdeen, there are portraits painted by Jameson, as well as in the halls of Marischal and King's College: but the Sibyls, said to be painted from Beauties of Old Aberdeen, do not justify the opinion that they were the productions of his pencil: although the Four Evangelists, which are also in the hall of King's College, bear strong marks of the manner of this excellent artist.—He died possessed of an easy fortune, which he left to his three daughters, two of whom were honourably married.—Mr. Thomson, of Portlethen, a descendant of Mary, above mentioned, had an original picture of her father, by himself. Mr. Thomson was grand-uncle to Mr. Carnegie, town-clerk of this city, in whose possession this picture now is.—Mr. Pennant, in his Tour through Scotland, 1772, says (but we know not on what authority), that Jameson having finished a whole length of Charles I. he expected the magistrates of Aberdeen would purchase it for their hall; but, they offering him too inconsiderable a price, he sold it to a gentleman in the North of England.—Jameson had many scholars, particularly Michael Wright, a portrait-painter of considerable merit, and mentioned by Lord Orford as having gone from Scotland to London, where he was much employed by the nobility and gentry.—Though Jameson was little known in England, and, what is still more extraordinary, is not mentioned either in Pilkington's Biographical Dictionary of the Painters, or in the last edition of that work published by Fuseli—his character, as well as his works, were greatly esteemed in his own country. Arthur Johnston, the poet, addressed to him an elegant Latin epigram on the picture of the Marchioness of Huntly, which may be seen in the works of that author, printed at Middleburgh in 1642. The picture itself is in the collection of the Duke of Gordon;

and in the hall of the Marischal College is the portrait of Arthur Johnston, also by Jameson. He died in Edinburgh in 1644, and was interred in the churchyard of the Greyfriars, but without any monument.—Mr. John Alexander, the grand-nephew of Mr. Jameson, seems to have been the only one of his descendants who possessed his genius for painting. He practised as a portrait-painter till a considerable time after the year 1730. Many of his paintings also are highly esteemed.—By his will, written with his own hand in July 1641, and breathing a spirit of much piety and benevolence, he provides kindly for his wife and children, and leaves many legacies to his relations and friends, particularly Lord Rothes, the king's picture, a full length; and Mary with Martha in one piece. To William Murray he gives the medals in his coffer; makes a handsome provision for his natural daughter; and bestows liberally on the poor."

A Catalogue of Mr. Jameson's principal works is annexed to this chapter.

"Mr. *Francis Peacock* was, for the space of sixty years, the much respected teacher of dancing in Aberdeen. He had always a strong predilection for drawing, but never took a pencil in his hand to attempt any thing in colour, till he was about 40 years of age. He received his instructions in London, and particularly from Francis Cotes, who was esteemed a good artist, and died about the year 1770. Mr. Peacock copied with great delicacy and truth, and thereby greatly promoted his improvement in taking likenesses in miniature, which he painted at moderate prices. To a genius for musick and painting, he united the unaffected manners of a gentleman. No man possessed a more nice sense of honour.—He assisted in the first formation of the weekly subscription concerts, and with great ability joined the band in the orchestra, both on the violin and violoncello. Late in life he published a treatise on dancing, well written, and as well received by the publick and the teachers of that part of genteel education.—Mr. Peacock died at the advanced age of eighty odds*, leaving, ultimately, the residue of his fortune to purposes of public charity."

"Mr. *James Wales* was a native of Banffshire, but settled in Aberdeen about thirty years since. He had been in a great manner self-taught, prompted by the ardour of genius to the practice of the art.—He was much patronized in Aberdeen by Mr. Francis Peacock, whose love of the art led him to encourage that

* A genuine Scotticism. EDIT.

in others, to which he felt in himself a constant stimulus. Mr. Wales's portrait of Mr. Peacock, being a strong likeness, and well painted, procured him a considerable share of business, chiefly in portraits of a small size, which he painted in oval on tin plate, so low as half a guinea and a guinea each. This afforded him but little advantage, and, of course, from such trivial resources, incumbered with small debts which he had not always the means of discharging, he left Aberdeen, and went to London, where he greatly improved, having a great portion of ready conception and aptitude, in availing himself of whatever he saw superior in the works of others, rendering it peculiarly his own, without the apparent labour of a mannerist. At London, he painted landscapes in the manner of Poussin, with fine effect, and attained great eminence in portrait.—He was, however, still left in circumstances considerably incumbered; and was encouraged to try for better fortune, and patronage arising from professional merit, in India. This he probably would have obtained, had he lived; for his improvement was rapid: what he painted there was much approved of by the best judges of the art in that country. He died (in what part of India we know not) about ten years since."

"In an article connected with the Arts, we should not be able to offer any reasonable apology to the publick, if we omitted the name of Mr. Byres, of Toney, a native of Aberdeenshire, who, after about 40 years residence in Rome, retired to live on his estate in this county. In very early life, Mr. Byres studied at Rome. His classical taste and profound knowledge of whatever related to architecture, statuary, or painting, established his fame as a connoisseur, to whose judgment all the British resorting to Rome, as well as the learned and curious of other nations, were invariably in the habit of making constant appeal. As the intimate friend of Sir William Hamilton, the famous Portland vase, and indeed the finest specimens of the art, sent by that intelligent gentleman into this country, came originally through the hands of Mr. Byres. In forming an opinion of the productions of the old masters, and appreciating their just value and distinctive excellence, the judgment of Mr. Byres, since his return to Britain, has been often resorted to, and his decisions acquiesced in with well-founded confidence. Of specimens in the arts in his own possession, we are ignorant; but whatever he has, must be select;—and, to a remarkable suavity of

manners, he unites all the amiable qualities of a benevolent and worthy man."

Mr. John Moir, a living artist, and nephew to Mr. Byres, is duly noticed; as are Messrs. Archibald, Alexander, and Andrew Robertson, all natives of Aberdeen, and the sons of Mr. William Robertson of Marischal street.

32. *The Teacher's Arithmetic; containing a Set of Sums in Numeration and Simple Addition, for Classes, on the Rev. Dr. Bell's System. Part the First.* By George Reynolds, Master of the Lambeth Boys' Parochial School; and Writing Master to the Female Asylum, Lambeth. Rivingtons. 12mo, pp. 22.

IT is sufficient to mention this small but useful work; which is "submitted to Teachers generally, but to those in particular who have adopted the new system, because the rules are principally designed for Classes."

"To the ingenuity of the Rev. Dr. Bell, 'working by experiment,' we are indebted for one of the most useful discoveries ever made in the art of Education, 'and for which,' as Dr. Colquhoun remarks, 'he deserves a statue to his memory.'—Upon the basis of this admirable system, the following tract has been composed, to convey, in the easiest method, the knowledge of the first four rules of Arithmetic.

33. *Evening Entertainments, or Delineations of the Manners and Customs of various Nations, interspersed with Geographical Notices, Historical and Biographical Anecdotes, and Descriptions in Natural History, designed for the Instruction and Amusement of Youth.* By J. B. Depping. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 583. Colbourn.

AMONG the numerous Works now published to facilitate the studies and improvement of Youth, we have seldom met with one containing more entertainment and general information than Mr. Depping's Evening Entertainments, which consist of Dialogues between Mr. Oakley and his Family; wherein the situation of different countries is delineated, and their manners, customs, and way of living, agreeably described; being well calculated to open the minds of young people, and to inspire them with a laudable spirit of inquiry:—and the more experienced student may find some agreeable amusement in turning over these pages.

SELECT POETRY.

OF MAN'S LIFE. *By Lord Bacon.*

THE world's a bubble, and the life of man
 Less than a span;
 In his conception, wretched from the womb,
 So to the tomb;
 Curst in the cradle, and brought up to years
 With cares and fears.
 Who then to frail mortality shall trust,
 But limns the water, or but writes in dust.
 Yet since with sorrow here we live opprest,
 What life is best?
 Courts are but only superficial schools
 To dandle fools;
 The rural parts are turn'd into a den
 Of savage men.
 And where's a city from all vice so free,
 But may be term'd the worst of all the
 three.

Domestic cares afflict the husband's bed,
 Or pains his head;
 Those that live single take it for a curse,
 Or doe things worse.
 Some would have children, those that have
 them moan,
 Or wish them gone.
 What is it then to have, or have no wife,
 But single thralldom, or a double strife.
 Our own affections still at home to please,
 Is a disease;
 To cross the sea to any foreign soil,
 Perils and toil.
 Wars with their noise affright us; when
 they cease,
 We're worse in peace.
 What then remains, but that we still
 should cry,
 Not to be born, or, being born, to dye.

ON STUDY.

FREE from the dull impertinence of chat,
 And idle instances of this and that;
 Free from the smart societies of wit, [ceit;
 And coxcombs laughing at their own con-
 Free from the graver topicks of the gown,
 The lawyer's squibble, and the zealot's frown;
 My Book I court, and from the silent page
 Imbibe the wisdom of the saint and sage.
 Pleas'd I review the first records of time,
 The most authentic, and the most sublime:
 With Heaven's almighty fiat I begin,
 And view its image, yet untaught to sin.
 Next sin its dire contagion spreading wide,
 When by one death succeeding ages died.
 The plan of Heaven with wonder I pursue,
 'Till the old work stands finish'd in the new;
 'Till life by One, succeeding ages gain,
 And Satan plots to curse the world in vain.
 With rev'rence clos'd, from sacred books
 I turn, [learn.
 And what the schools of Science taught, I
 I enter oft the rigid Samian school,
 In silence study, and submit to rule;
 Revolve each weighty matter in my breast,
 And learn, before I utter, to digest,

Review each day th' improvements I have
 made,
 Nor care to speak, till able to persuade.
 Anon I seek in History different scenes,
 And active fancy mighty chiefs convenes.
 Here Caesar strikes me with triumphant
 sway, [way.
 While swoln tumultuous Rubicon gives
 Here the Boyne reddens, deep with gore
 distain'd, [gain'd.
 Where Belgic William victory's laurel
 I muse reflective on the dread record,
 And try the justice of the victor's sword,
 Now with new joy my Tully I review,
 Who utters all his eloquence anew.
 At once my judgment by his art is caught,
 His nervous style, his energy of thought:
 His pow'rful tongue still Caesar's wrath re-
 strains, [reigns.
 And still unrival'd o'er each heart he
 Oft as I please to Pindus I repair;
 Say, O ye Muses! how transported there!
 Old Homer, mounting on his daring swan,
 Exalts my soul, and makes me more than
 man. [tries
 The Mantuan bard with greater caution
 To mount, and gains, by slow degrees, the
 skies.
 'Arms and the man' diviner thoughts infuse,
 And pious greatness sanctifies the Muse.
 At leisure now he calls us to the plain,
 To sport with shepherds, or with them com-
 plain.
 Now in his page the various seasons rise;
 Here swains and flocks are scorcht by
 summer's skies;
 Here winter casts its horrors wide around,
 And stagnant streams in icy chains are
 bound. [apply,
 Thus let me still my mind's whole strength
 And view the past with retrospective eye:
 Make all the labour of whole ages mine,
 Content, if bright, with borrow'd ray to
 shine.

LIPS AND EYES.

IN Celia's face a question did arise,
 Which were more beautiful, her Lips
 or Eyes: [pointed darts,
 "We (said the Eyes) send forth those
 Which pierce the hardest adamantine
 hearts." [blisses
 "From us (replied the Lips) proceed those
 Which Lovers reap by kind words and
 sweet kisses." [did pour,
 Then wept the Eyes, and from their springs
 Of liquid oriental pearls a shower;
 Whereat the Lips mov'd with delight and
 pleasure, [treasure,
 Through a sweet smile unlockt their pearly
 And bade Love judge, whether did add
 more grace,
 Weeping or smiling pearls in Celia's face.
 CAREW.
 WITH

WITH TWO ROSES:

THE ONE WHITE, THE OTHER RED.

READ in these Roses, the sad story
Of my hard fate, and your own glory:
In the White you may discover
The paleness of a fainting Lover;
In the Red the flames still feeding
On my heart with fresh wounds bleeding.
The White will tell you how I languish,
And the Red express my anguish;
The White my innocence displaying,
The Red my martyrdom betraying.
The frowns that on your brow resided
Have these Roses thus divided;
Then let your smiles but clear the weather,
And they both shall grow together.

CAREW.

TO CUPID.

Previous to the Nuptials of a Maiden Lady.

SAY, Urchin, why from yonder breast,
Ere thou hadst rul'd in ample sway,
Thou fled'st in Youth's gay holiday?
Wast thou not fondly there caress'd?
Or did it prove, poor naked Boy,
To thee a void and frigid home;
Couldst thou not revel there in joy,
And think of promis'd sweets to come?
The Maid (though not supremely fair)
Whose bosom gave thee shelter then,
Bethought perchance thou'dst come
again,
If she deferr'd thy visit there:—
And true! Once more thy form appears;
Now Time has reckon'd on his way
A lapse of forty tardy years,
Thou dost again thy visit pay.
So long it is since thou wert known
Disporting in that virgin breast,
That much I tremble for thy rest
In such a mansion aged grown:
Alas! I fear the old retreat,
Which once thy genial form despis'd,
Hath so retrench'd each early sweet,
'Twill scarce by thee be recogniz'd.
Thou know'st the gay, external shew,
Serves but to hide the deeper shade
Which Time's resistless hand hath
made:
Vainly she decks in varied hue;
For Age, they say, Boy, frightens thee,
And all thy raptures cease to burn;
If so—thou now must frighten'd be,
And fly, ah, never to return!—

STUDIOSUS.

BETTY AMLETT.

AN ELEGIAC BALLAD, BY JOHN MAYNE.

"The living may learn knowledge from the
dead." OLD EPITAPH,

O! drop a tear for Betty Amlett,
Led astray from Wisdom's ways!
Ah! once the blithest in the hamlet—
Now a scaffold ends her days!

Behold her bending in contrition!

Mark her supplicating eye!

In vain for life her sad petition—

Justice dooms, and death is nigh!

Around a rueful look she glances

On the friends of former years,

While Pity, as her end advances,

Trickles down their cheeks in tears!

Endearing scenes of long-lost pleasure,

Rush upon her troubled mind;

Sweet Faith, and Truth's unfading treasure,

Left neglected far behind!

Abas'd, she thinks, in deep dejection,

What she is, and might have been;

And, shudd'ring, starts with recollection

At the dreadful gulph between!

Like some fair flow'r on Life's wild common,

By the gale at random blown,

All that on earth adorns a woman,

Innocence, was overthrown!

Then, driv'n by shame and indiscretion,

Wand'ring outcast, and forlorn,

Remote from home or habitation,

Fed with berries from the thorn—

Down yonder lane where rank weeds blos-
som,

Sad and sorrowful her plight,

An infant clinging to her bosom

First beheld the morning light!

Ye who at ease are happy mothers,

All your cares and pains forgot,

O! think, in pity think, on others,

Want and wretchedness their lot!

For want she saw her infant languish,

None to succour, none to save,

And, frantic with despair and anguish,

Plung'd it headlong in the wave!

Yet drop a tear for Betty Amlett!

Lo! at Mercy's shrine she prays!

Ah! once the gentlest in the hamlet—

Kind and true in better days!

But Time mispent in Youth's sweet season,

Folly learnt in Guilt's abode,

And Vice that shuns the light of Reason,

Led her far away from God!

Behold her now in deep contrition,

For her crimes afraid to die!

And, Maidens, from her sad condition,

Learn to fix your thoughts on high!

Or humble or obscure your dwelling,

Wisdom's ways will lead to fame;

For Virtue, Pride and Pomp excelling,

Decks with gems a spotless name!

But Woman, void of pure Devotion,

Though she live in splendid halls,

Puff'd with the pride of vain emotion,

Like a fenceless city falls!

Now, overwhelm'd with guilt and sorrow,

Betty's Amlett's course is run!

Ah! ne'er to see another morrow,

Nor behold the setting sun!

THE

THE SOLILOQUY OF A BACHELOR, ON THE
ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH-DAY.

LET youthful Lovers fondly greet
With song and dance their natal day,
Let them in jovial circles meet,
And laugh the lightsome hours away ;
But mine, alas !
Must sadly pass,
With no kind gratulations blest ;
Mine but excites the silent tear,
That now another lonely year
Hath follow'd all the rest.

And whither, whither are they flown ?
What traces have they left behind ?
What transports can I call my own ?
What social bosom can I find ?

I view the past,
And stand aghast ;
How much, alas ! of life's short span !
And Memory cries, as thus I gaze,
' Where are the friends of former days,
Thou solitary man !'

Some, blest of heav'n, and timely wise,
Are link'd in Hymen's silken bands ;—
Have learnt Heav'n's last, best gift to prize,
And join'd with hers their willing hands :
With fond embrace
Each grief they chase,
Whatever ill their steps betide ;
And hand in hand they sweetly stray
Thro' life's perplex'd and thorny way,
With truest love their guide.

Some seek their Country's banner'd plain,
And fearless dare the hostile fray ;
And some, the growing love of gain
Hath lur'd to foreign lands away ;—
And some, indeed,
Whose names I read
Engrav'd on many a mossy stone,
Were early number'd with the dead :
Thus all, their diff'rent ways have sped,
And left me here, alone !

They say, that my unfeeling breast
Ne'er felt love's pleasing, anxious smart ;
Was ne'er with doubts and fears oppress'd,
Nor sigh'd to win a woman's heart :
And let them say
Whate'er they may ;
I heed not censure now, nor praise :
I could not ask a simple maid
To seek with me the lowly shade ;—
I hop'd for brighter days.

Yes, I have felt that hallow'd flame [sire ;
Which burns with constant, chaste de-
I too have cherish'd long a name
That set my youthful breast on fire ;
But HOPE's sweet smiles,
And witching wiles,
Beguil'd my heart of every pain ;
And I have slept in her soft bowers,
'Till now, of life's last lingering hours
How few, alas, remain !

Ah ! now her fairy reign is past,
For youth's warm raptures now are o'er ;
Those visions all, too bright to last,
Of love and joy, can charm no more !

Some little toys,
Some puny joys,
To wear life's listless, calm away ;
Then near some old, neglected stone,
Unwept, unnotic'd, and unknown,
I yield the worm its prey.

Come then, whatever ills await,
Tho' age sits hoary on my brow,
I care not for the frowns of fate !
And, POVERTY ! I scorn thee now :
I shall not see,
Obscur'd by thee,
Fair, lovely woman's charms decay !—
Have I no tie to keep me here ?
Not one.— Why then, without a tear,
I yield the worm its prey.

J. JACKSON.

On hearing that a Professor in the College
of MAYNOOTH was converted to the Pro-
testant Religion.

GREEN valleys of Erin, by Providence
blest, [rest ?
Ah ! when shall thy sons in thy bosom find
Ah ! when shall thy tumults, thy factions,
be o'er, [more ?
And Discord and Anarchy triumph no
Ah ! when shall Content and Religion's
blest smile [Isle—
Their influence extend o'er the Emerald
The Religion of Truth, no bewildering light,
That flashes amidst Superstition's dark
night, [plan
But where mind is unfetter'd, the heavenly
Alone " glory to God and good-will to
man ?" [pel will shine,
Yes, the Day-star shall rise, and the Gos-
And its radiance shall spread with efful-
gence divine ; [and peace,
The wanderers from Heaven find pardon
And discord, and tumult, and anarchy
cease. A. H. July 1811.

To G—— F——, Esq.

ALAS ! in vain I strike the Lyre ;
It glows with no poetic fire,
But notes of fear, and notes of woe,
In melancholy descant flow :
I fear Ierne's ruin'd state,
I mourn when Brothers Brothers hate.
As, blazing with portentous light,
Yon Comet strikes my aching sight,
And fearful Fancy dare not pause
Upon the evils it may cause,
'Till, lost in shades and depths profound,
Beyond imagination's bound,
Th' Almighty Ruler guides its course
Far from the Sun's refulgent source,
And troubled Nature, freed from fear,
Adoring owns her God is near :
So may His sov'reign hand restrain
Th' eccentric course of sinful Man,
And yet protect your Native Land
From Gallia's power, from Gallia's hand ;
Controul that star's malignant ray,
Whose influence spreads such wide dismay,
Whose baleful track o'er Europe throws
Unheard-of crimes, unheard-of woes.

Oh !

Oh! may those crimes, those sorrows cease,
The suff'ring nations yet have peace,
Repentant bend, and kiss the rod,
Confess th' avenging hand of God,
Implore his gracious aid to spare,
And, still confiding in his care,
In death, in danger, fear, and shame,
Trust in his love, adore his Name.

A. H.

*. * A. H. wished to see a drawing of
SOUTHWOLD Church, (see p. 265 of our
last volume,) through the medium of the
Gentleman's Magazine.

*From the Author to his Wife on the Thir-
ty-eighth Anniversary of their Wedding-
day, with a new Gold Ring, the original
Wedding-ring being worn out.*

REVOLVING seasons mark the lapse
of years,
Whilst ev'ry season in its turn appears,
Spring, Summer, Autumn, each with lively
green, [scene,
And fruits, or flow'rs, enrich the varied
Now Winter reigns in icy fetters bound,
And holds in frozen chains the sterile
ground.

So 'tis with us, the Spring of life is past,
And Summer's pleasing scenes no longer
last, [known,
Autumn succeeds, by ripen'd wisdom
Rich in experience, is by prudence shewn,
Then comes our Winter with a joyless train,
And with it brings infirmities and pain.
Thus Life declines, nor will revolving years
Renew our vigour when the Spring appears;
'Tis Nature's doom, then let us not repine,
Though mem'ry fail, and mental powers
decline. [staid,

As Life is short, and Time can not be
Let the commands of Heav'n be now obey'd;
Improve the passing minutes as they rise,
Enjoy what's giv'n, nor crave what Heav'n
denies :

Let us once more our marriage vows renew,
Recall that period, and past time review.
Say, does affection dwell within each breast?
Does love in all our actions stand confess'd?
Does aught of youthful love with us remain,
And hold us captive still in silken chain?
Say, does it not from length of years de-
crease, [cease?

And will it last 'till Time with us shall
Years have revolv'd, yet has my love for
you

Been like the shadow to the dial true,
And will continue to the end of life;
For what's so lovely as a prudent Wife,
Whose conduct has for eight and thirty
years

Been such as ev'ry prudent man revere.

This second Ring I now present to you,
With due respect and with affection too,
Proves my sincerity has not grown old,
And that affection stronger is than gold.

Pleasure and pain, the common lot of all,
Has mingled with our sweets the cup of gall;

Thankful for each, for each have blessings
been,
Joy has lain hid in sorrow unforseen,
And that which for a time our peace de-
stroys,

May prove the parent of an hundred joys.

Should Heav'n propitious smile on fu-
ture years, [xious cares,

And grant us health, free from life's an-

We yet may some few years in comfort live,

To share those blessings Providence may
give. [annoy,

Ambitious thoughts shall ne'er our bliss

Nor fears of poverty our peace destroy;

Let mediocrity through life be ours. [flow'rs,

We care not who may pluck Ambition's

Careless of all things that on life depend,

With pleasure contemplate our latter end.

Thus will tranquillity surround our cot,

'Till Time's keen scythe shall cut the Gor-
dian knot,

Remove us to the place by Heav'n decreed,

Where Time shall end!—Eternity succeed!

Dec. 29.

S. S.

SONNET.

ON silent pinions sweeping o'er the earth,
Resistless Time un pitying glides away,
And, circling quick, once more unfolds to
birth

The fateful period of my natal day. [borne,

Fain would the Muse on wings of rapture

Exulting triumph o'er her pensive tears,

And hail with joyful shout yon glimm'ring
morn,

As the blest harbinger of happier years!

But, ah! while Mem'ry drags my ling'ring
sight [flow'rs,

Back to those scenes where bloom'd Elysian

A mournful presage checks each gay de-
light, [hours;—

Scowls on my soul, and points to future

At the sad view prophetic griefs arise,

And trembling sorrows veil my drooping
eyes!

Dec. 6th, 1810.

OSCAR.

*For Miss MARGARET H—T—N's Prayer
Book.*

FROM scandal, pride, and envy free,

From patches and from paint,

What would my dearest Peggy be

That's better than a Saint?

With hands uplifted to the skies,

Why does the fair-one pray?

Unless for thousands, whom her eyes

Have made to go astray.

Whene'er for those the zealot bends

To heav'n her humble pray'r;

The gods will surely be my friends,

And grant me all in her.

Woodbine Cottage, Dec. 8. PASTOR DAMON.

CHARADE.

TOTUM sume, fluit; caput aufer, splen-
det in armis;

Caudam deme, volat; viscera tolle, dolet.

HURD-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1812.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 3.

A Petition was presented from the town of Greenock, praying for the opening of the East India trade in the event of the renewal of the Company's charter.

In a Committee on the Distillation Bill, the Earl of *Lauderdale* said, he thought the Bill impolitic, because it tended to the discouragement of the agriculture of the country; but under the circumstances in which we were placed, he would not oppose it.

Lord *Grenville* spoke to the same effect, and Earl *Bathurst* replied; after which the Bill was reported.

In the Commons, the same day, Gen. *Cole* took the oaths and his seat, on his return from Portugal; and was thanked by the Speaker for his services.

Lord *Morpeth*, after an appropriate speech, in which he insisted on the justice of the claims of the Catholics, the services they rendered in the manning our fleets and armies, and the unanimity that would result from acceding to their demands, moved for a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the present state of Ireland.

Sir *J. Nicholl* said, to grant the privileges which the Catholics required, would be to alter the Constitution, and not only endanger that, but the Protestant Establishment. The revolution of 1688 was founded on the preference of the Protestant Religion, because it was the most favourable to the principles of civil liberty; it did not go to establish merely a Protestant King, but to surround him with a Protestant Council, a Protestant Ministry, and a Protestant Parliament. Had the relative circumstances of the Catholics undergone such a change as might justify a certain relaxation of the great principles then established? Was the dominion of their priesthood over their flocks less absolute, or not submitted to with as blind a devotion at the present moment as at any former period? Was there any change in the supreme authority of the Pope over the Priesthood? What change was there in regard to him, unless that he was more under the dominion of France than formerly? The learned Gentleman then read several extracts from Lord *Grenville's* letter to Lord *Fingall*, respecting the concession of the Veto; and concluded in these words: "The circle round our Protestant Establishments has been gradually diminishing; let it contract no

further, lest it should reach that vortex, within whose sweeping violence a Protestant Throne, a Protestant Parliament, and a Protestant Constitution, might be engulfed for ever!"

Mr. *Canning*, in a very eloquent speech, professed himself in favour of the Catholic claims, though he regretted their being brought under discussion at the present moment. He should oppose the motion for going into a Committee, as it might reflect upon the conduct of the Irish Government; not that he was inclined, *a priori*, to hold that must be Law which the Irish Government had held to be such; but when he saw that they had acted upon the advice of the Law Officers, confirmed as that interpretation of the Law had since been by the Judges, he could not persuade himself that their conduct ought now to be canvassed as illegal.

The Hon. *C. Hutchinson*, Lord *G. Grenville*, and Mr. *Herbert*, were in favour of a Committee.

Sir *A. Pigott* expressed his opinion that the meeting of the Catholics by delegation was not forbidden by the Convention Act; and blamed the Irish Government for attempting to abridge the right of petitioning.

Mr. *Wellesley Pole* spoke nearly three hours in defence of the Irish Executive; and his speech, which was heard with attention, appeared to make much impression. The Duke of Richmond, he said, in the measures he pursued, had no hostile feeling towards the Catholics; but felt it was his duty impartially to enforce the laws. Adverting to the conduct of the Catholic Committee, he said that the Irish Executive were guided by the advice of the Crown Officers, both in Ireland and England, and that even Lord *French* had declared that the object of this Committee appeared to be to form themselves into a perpetual Parliament: at one of the meetings, so seditious was the language then used, that the delegate speaking desired that his words might not be detailed in the Newspapers. He affirmed, that; had not the Convention Act been put in force, the Government might have been arraigned and condemned for imbecility and cowardice.

Mr. *Sheridan* expressed his surprise at the turn the debate had taken; and exhorted the House to consider that the claims of the Catholics were those of justice, and ought to be decided upon their own merits.

GENT. MAG. March, 1812.

The

The debate was adjourned at three in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 4.

The *Malt Duties* and *Martinique Sugar Bills* received the Royal Assent by Commission.

Lord *Holland*, after some observations on the disturbances in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, their long continuance, and the development of principles and objects of a most formidable character, inquired if it were the intention of Ministers to give any explanation as to the measures they had adopted to suppress the riots.

The Earl of *Liverpool* admitted that the riots were of a most alarming nature, and that they had assumed a new character. He begged the House to believe that the subject had already attracted the most anxious attention of Ministers. It was, however, burthened with considerable difficulties. Some of the most intelligent of the London Magistrates had been sent down with certain means which had already been attended with advantage; but it was the intention of Ministers immediately to adopt a line of conduct which would probably make it necessary to come to Parliament.

In the Commons, the same day, the adjourned debate on the State of Ireland being resumed, Sir *J. Newport* spoke in support of a Committee.

Mr. *C. Adam*, Mr. *W. Fitzgerald*, and Sir *J. Sebright*, were favourable to the Catholics; but thought that the Veto should be conceded, and the Protestant Establishment not surrendered at discretion: the two latter professed themselves satisfied with the defence of the Irish Government made by Mr. *Wellesley Pole*.

Lord *Castlereagh* re-stated at great length his former opinions on this subject; and concluded by deprecating the going into a Committee without any definite plan, guided only by the *unintelligible* discussion that had taken place.

Mr. *Whitbread* prefaced a speech of great ability and eloquence, by remarking that he was desirous of adding something to what the Noble Lord had termed an *unintelligible* discussion, notwithstanding he had furnished his full proportion of *unintelligibility*. After taking a review of all the topics which had been introduced in the discussion, and asserting that the Church of England, from the purity of its principles, from the firm root it had taken, never could be overthrown but by its own indolence, its own want of foresight, the Hon. Gentleman concluded by earnestly pressing upon the House the necessity of concession.

Mr. *Ponsonby* spoke at length in support of the motion; and professed himself affected at the charge that the late Proclamation issued by the Irish Executive, had been occasioned by what fell from him in the last Session.

Sir *Vicary Gibbs* and Mr. *Perceval* spoke against the motion; the latter merely said that his opinions on the subject were well known; that he could not conceive a time, or any change of circumstances, which could render further concessions to the Catholics consistent with the safety of the State. He dwelt particularly upon the refusal to concede the Veto, as shewing the non-complying temper of the Catholics.

Mr. *Grattan* adverted to the claims of the Catholics with his usual energy and eloquence.

Messrs. *Croker*, *Tierney*, and *W. Elliott*, spoke a few words; after which Lord *Morpeth* replied. The House then divided—for the motion, 135, against it, 229.—Majority against the motion, 94.

Feb. 6.

Mr. *Whitbread* noticed the riotous proceedings which had prevailed three months at Nottingham, and inquired if Ministers were prepared to go into an inquiry upon the subject.

Mr. *Ryder* said that those riots had greatly subsided within the last few days, and that an opportunity would be afforded of examining the subject when the Police Bill, which was now in preparation, should be produced.

Mr. *Whitbread* said there was a *prima facie* evidence of great neglect on the part of the Government.

Mr. *Wallace* then moved the appointment of the East India Committee, which being opposed by Mr. *Creevey*,

Mr. *Grant* said that the Company would not oppose the extension of commercial intercourse with India: of the advantages likely to be derived from laying the trade with India open, he believed that the sanguine expectations now entertained on that head would end in disappointment. The European traders in the ports of India and China had more goods in their warehouses than they could sell, and they found that European goods were becoming more and more unsaleable. The Americans managed this traffick with more advantage, because they were neutrals, and could carry Indian commodities into the ports of France.

Generals *Tarleton* and *Gascoigne* said that the merchants at the outports would be greatly disappointed if the trade with India was not laid open: the former laid great stress upon the commercial distresses of the town of Liverpool.

Messrs.

Messrs. *Whitbread, Brougham, Perceval, Lushington, Hutchinson, Sir S. Romilly,* and Lord *Folkestone*, spoke, when the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 7.

The Royal Assent was notified by commission to the two Exchequer Bills' Bills, and the Corn Distillation Suspension Bill.

Lord *Redesdale* presented two Petitions from Insolvent Debtors; and, after stating that the prisons were again nearly full, moved for some accounts, which Earl *Moir* professed to consider was an anticipation of his intention to renew the Bill which he had brought forward last Session.

In the Commons, the same day, a Petition for the erection of a third Theatre was presented.

On the motion for the second reading of the Bill for preventing the granting of Offices in Reversion, Mr. *W. Dundas* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed it, as holding out a hope which would not be realized, of a reduction in the public expenditure, and tending to excite a popular clamour.

Sir *S. Romilly*, Sir *J. Sebright*, Lord *A. Hamilton*, Col. *Bastard*, Messrs. *Ponsonby* and *Elliot*, considering the Bill as a measure of economy, supported the second reading.

Mr. *Whitbread* observed, that the only two gentlemen who had spoken against the Bill were two very principal réversioners. The second reading was then opposed by 50 to 54.

Mr. *Perceval* then moved that it be read a second time on this day six months, to which Mr. *Banks* moved an amendment, that it be read a second time this day fortnight. The amendment was opposed by 55 to 52.

Mr. *Ponsonby* then moved that the House should adjourn immediately; which was likewise lost by 59 to 45.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 10.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in moving the Thanks of the House to Lord Wellington for the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, dwelt on the importance of that fortress as opening a way into almost the centre of Spain. The capture of it in 1810, when Massena with 110,000 men made his attack on Portugal, was owing to the very inferior force which Lord Wellington commanded, not exceeding 17,000 British and 14,000 Portuguese. But though the British Commander thought it necessary to limit himself to the defence of Portugal, by retiring behind the lines of Torres Vedras, he never lost sight of the necessity of recovering it. His first step was to restore the fortifications of Almeida, in order that it might serve as a dépôt; and he was

happy to state that that fortress was in a respectable state of defence. His Lordship here paid a handsome compliment to the different departments of the army, which had, under the disadvantages of a siege in the depth of winter, taken the fortress by storm in so few days, which had cost the Enemy a month. This was a blow to the Enemy which he did not expect; the calculation upon scientific grounds being, that it might hold out 25 days; Marmont had therefore calculated in being in good time on the 24th. His Lordship concluded by moving the Thanks of the House to Lord Wellington, for the skill, ability, indefatigable exertions, and consummate wisdom manifested by him in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. This, as well as other motions of Thanks to Gen. Graham, the other General Officers, and to the Engineers of the Artillery, British and Portuguese, were agreed to *rem. dis.* as also a tribute to the merits of Major-general Mackinnon.

In the Commons, the same day, after a speech from the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in which he dwelt upon the skill and valour displayed at Ciudad Rodrigo, votes of Thanks were passed to Lord Wellington, Gens. Graham, Picton, Colville, Crauford, Vandeleur and Pack, likewise to the officers and privates of the Artillery and Engineers; and to the officers and privates of the Portuguese army serving under Lord Wellington.—An Address to the Prince Regent for erecting a Monument to the memory of Maj.-gen. Mackinnon, was then voted.

Mr. *Eden* then moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the expenditure from the Civil List.

Mr. *Arbuthnot* gave a very full and satisfactory explanation of the expences incurred in his late mission to Constantinople.

Lord *G. L. Gomer* stated that he had disbursed a considerable sum of money out of his own pocket, while attending the Emperor of Russia through Germany.

Mr. *Wellesley* vindicated the expences incurred by Lord Wellesley from the charge of profusion: after making due allowances for the reductions, the estimated expence was under 12,000*l.*

Mr. *Banks* moved as an amendment, that the Committee should be empowered to inquire into the hereditary and other revenues secured by that House to his Majesty.

Mr. *Long* said, that if the Committee had power to send for persons, papers, records, it would be different from any yet formed.

Mr. *Perceval* proposed proceeding by Address to the Prince Regent, for laying the papers before the House.

Messrs.

Messrs. *Tierney*, *Bathurst*, *C. Wynne*, *Giles*, *Brougham*, and Col. *Bastard*, contended that it would be better not to agree to the Committee than deprive it of the proper powers.

The question being then put and carried, the Committee was appointed, but the question empowering the members to send for papers and records was negatived by 80 to 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 11.

The Royal Assent was notified by commission to the Royal Household, the Regency Expences, and the Household Offices Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Creevey*, after an historical account of the imposition of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Leeward Island Duties, and the abuses which prevailed in regard to that fund by the numerous pensions paid out of it, such as 3000*l.* per annum to the Earl of Chatham, 1500*l.* to Lady Grenville, and 9000*l.* a year to the late Duke of Gloucester, for 20 years, moved for a Committee to examine into the nature of this revenue, its amount and application.

Messrs. *Long* and *Perceval* opposed the motion, alleging that these duties formed part of the hereditary revenue of the Crown, and could not be diverted without an express Act of Parliament.

Mr. *Whitbread* observed, that the purity of the opponents of this motion was questionable, as they had each a pension of 1500*l.* a year from the fund.

Mr. *Marriott* suggested, that as the duties were a voluntary gift on the part of the people of Barbadoes in the exuberance of their loyalty, they should be dispensed with now that the colonies were so heavily taxed, and reduced to such distress. The motion was then negatived by 50 to 19.

Mr. *Eden* then requested that his attendance on the Civil List Committee might be dispensed with, as its powers were so limited; refused.

Feb. 12.

A Bill for ascertaining the Irish population, was read the first time.

Mr. *Hutchinson* called the attention of the House to the present state of the Marine Corps, which, he said, were not placed upon an equal footing with every other corps in the service, either in respect of rank or emolument. All Generals and Colonels of Marines were Navy officers. Their senior commandants were never placed on the Staff, never obtained either governments or regiments, while both were given to Navy officers, who enjoyed lucrative situations in Greenwich Hospital, from which Marine officers were excluded, though they contributed to the

support of that establishment. The three commanding officers of Marines, who are always Admirals in the Navy, had from 3*l.* to 5*l.* per day, while the Acting General of Marines had but 50*s.* per day. Marine officers, he suggested should have staff allowances in proportion to their rank. The corps consisted of one-fourth of the British Navy; and yet among 35,000 men, there were but 45 field-officers, while the Artillery, not exceeding 17,000 men, had 80 field-officers. This might be one cause of the slow promotion. He concluded by moving for a copy of the Memorial laid before the Board of Admiralty, by the officers of the Marine Corps.

Mr. *Yorke* opposed the motion, observing that it had been under discussion in 1809, when a considerable addition was made to their emoluments and advantages. He was convinced that the Marine officers were, in general, satisfied with their situation. The motion was then negatived.

On the motion of Sir *S. Romilly*, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of punishment by transportation to Botany Bay.

Feb. 13.

Mr. *Whitbread*, after a prefatory speech, in which he inferred from the official papers published by the American Government, that there had been a want of conciliation on our part towards the Americans, and that Mr. *Pinkney*, during his mission to this country, experienced much neglect and incivility from the Marquis Wellesley, who did not return an answer to many of his notes until after the lapse of many weeks, moved an Address to the Prince Regent, for copies of the correspondence between the two Governments, and the different Ministers, on the part of both countries.

Mr. *Stephen* declared that the charges made by the Hon. Mover were unfounded. America, he said, had advanced extravagant and unheard of pretensions, which were incompatible with our maritime rights.

Mr. *Curwen* spoke with much warmth against the Orders in Council, and the measures of Government. He concluded by expressing a hope that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. *Perceval*) would not continue much longer to direct the councils of the country; and that his removal would lead to an entire change of measures.

Mr. *Perceval* said, he did not know what might be the golden dreams in which the Hon. Gentleman had indulged respecting the continuance of the present Administration; but he believed the prospect was not likely to open in so consolatory a manner to the Hon. Gentleman as he appeared to imagine. After defending the conduct of Ministers towards America, he declared

declared that neither the Orders in Council, nor the Continental System, was the cause of the increased commercial distress that prevailed; but that both had, in fact, counteracted its progress, and diminished its amount. He had no great hope of an amicable termination of the negotiation with America; but, though he should regret a war, he did not think that any great calamity would result from it.

Messrs. *A. Baring, Wilberforce, and Thornton*, spoke at some length; the two latter Gentlemen were against the production of the papers, as it might be prejudicial to the negotiation.

Messrs. *Hutchinson, Leycester, Herbert, and Bastard* also spoke; after which Mr. *Whitbread* replied, anticipating the ill success of his motion, and declaring he was satisfied that he had discharged his duty in bringing the question before Parliament, when we were on the eve of a war with America. The motion was then negatived by 136 to 23.

Feb. 14.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved a resolution for funding 14,000,000 of Exchequer Bills in the Navy Five per cents. The terms were, for every 100*l.* principal money subscribed, to give 108*l.* stock, and as the five per cents. were at 94 on the day the proposition was made, the sum given would amount to 101*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* to which was to be added 7*s.* 6*d.* the interest for 31 days; but, owing to the subsequent depression, the bonus would amount to 17*s.* 7*d.*

Sir *T. Turton* and Mr. *Baring* expressed doubts whether the market would be able to meet so large an accession: the resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Secretary *Ryder*, after stating the measures adopted by Government to quell the disturbances in the County of Nottingham, by granting the assistance of the military, and offering rewards for the apprehension of the offenders, proposed that the breaking of the frames, which was by the 28th of Geo. III. made felony, and punishable by transportation, should now be made capital. He added, that many of the frame-breakers were those in whose houses the frames were lodged; that about 1000 had been broken, and from 6 to 10,000*l.* damage inflicted. He attributed the present disturbances to the immense trade carried on about four years ago, when a great extension of our manufactures took place to South America, but which had since greatly decreased, and occasioned the discharge of many workmen. He concluded by recommending the renewal of the old system of watch and ward throughout the country.

Col. *Eyre* and Mr. *J. Smith* (Members for Nottingham) praised the exertions of Government, and likewise the vigilance of the County Magistrates; but the latter was against the extension of the penal code. He attributed the disturbances in some measure to the workmen receiving too low wages, which were not paid in specie, but in goods and provisions at an arbitrary valuation.

Messrs. *C. Wynne, Sheridan, H. Martin, Herbert, Babington, and Whitbread*, argued for the appointment of a Committee to report on the subject, which being negatived by 40 to 15.

Mr. *Ryder's* motion was carried by 49 to 11; and his Bill for more effectually preserving the peace of the town and county of Nottingham being brought in, was read the first time.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, Jan. 27. Extract of a Dispatch from Gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Gallegor, Jan. 9.

I invested Ciudad Rodrigo yesterday. Since the Enemy have had possession of the place, they have constructed a palisaded redoubt on the hill of St. Francisco, and have fortified three convents in the suburb, the defences of which are connected with the work on the hill of St. Francisco, and with the old line by which the suburb was surrounded. By these means the Enemy have increased the difficulty of approaching the place; and it was necessary to obtain possession of the work on the hill of St. Francisco, before we could make any progress in our attack. Accordingly Maj.-gen. Craufurd directed a detachment of the light division, under Lieut.-col. Colbourne, of the 52d regi-

ment, to attack the work shortly after it was dark. The attack was very ably conducted by Lieut.-col. Colbourne, and the work was taken by storm in a short time: two Captains and 47 men were made prisoners, and the remainder put to the sword. We took three pieces of cannon. I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Lieut.-col. Colbourne, and of the detachment under his command. I am happy to add that our loss in this affair has not been severe: six men have been killed; Capt. Mein and Lieut. Woodgate, of the 52d, and Lieut. Hawkesley, of the 95th, and 14 men have been wounded.

The success of this operation enabled us immediately to break ground within 600 yards of the place, notwithstanding that the Enemy still held the fortified con-

convents; and the Enemy's work has been turned into a part of our first parallel, and a good communication made with it. Lieut.-gen. Hill arrived at Merida on the 30th Dec. He had hoped to surprise Gen. Dombrowski (who I had been led to imagine was killed in Gen. Hill's last affair with the Enemy) in that town; but his advanced guard was discovered on the 29th by a patrol from a small detachment of the Enemy, which happened to be at La Nava, which effected its retreat to Merida, notwithstanding the efforts of a detachment of Lieut.-gen. Hill's cavalry to prevent it. Gen. Dombrowski retired from Merida in the night, leaving a magazine of bread, and 160,000 pounds of wheat in the town, and several unfinished works, which the Enemy had been constructing. On the 1st, Gen. Hill moved forward with the intention of attacking Gen. Drouet, who commands the 5th corps, at Almendra-lejo. This General, however, retired upon Zafra, leaving a magazine in the town, containing 450,000 pounds of wheat and some barley. On the 3d, Lieut.-gen. Hill sent a detachment, consisting of the 28th regiment and two squadrons of the 2d Hussars, and some squadrons of the 10th Portuguese cavalry to Fuente del Maestre, under the command of Lieut.-col. Abercromby. Our cavalry defeated a body of the Enemy's cavalry which was there; having taken two officers and 30 men prisoners.—Lieut.-gen. Hill having found that Gen. Drouet had retreated upon Llerena, and that it would be impossible for him to follow to a greater distance, returned to Merida on the 5th, in order to place the troops under his command in better cantonments, during the bad weather.—I have the honour to inclose letters from Lieut.-gen. Hill of the 30th Dec. 2d and 6th of Jan. giving an account of his operations, returns of killed and wounded, &c.

My Lord, *Merida, Dec. 30.*

In pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, I put the troops under my orders in march from their several cantonments, and entered this province on the 27th inst. by Albuquerque, Villa de Rey, and St. Vicente; and by the intelligence which I received from various quarters, I was led to entertain the most sanguine hopes that I should have been able to surprise the Enemy's troops stationed in this town. I was, however, disappointed in my expectations, by finding in La Nava, on our approach to that village yesterday with the column from Albuquerque, a party of the Enemy, consisting of about 300 Voltigeurs and a few Hussars, being part of a detachment which had arrived there the night preceding, apparently on a plundering excursion, the remainder

whereof has proceeded to Cordivallas, another village about two leagues distant. A patrol from La Nava fell in with the head of our column, and gave the alarm to the detachment, which immediately commenced its retreat towards Merida, followed by the cavalry of my advanced guard, consisting of between 3 and 400 of the 13th Light Dragoons and 2d Hussars.—As I considered the intercepting of the entire of this party to be of the greatest importance to our ulterior operations, I directed the cavalry above-mentioned to make every effort to effect it, or at least to check its march until the arrival of some infantry. The intrepid and admirable manner, however, in which the Enemy retired, his infantry formed in square, and favoured as he was by the nature of the country, of which he knew how to take the fullest advantage, prevented the cavalry alone from effecting any thing against him; and after following him for upwards of a league, and making an ineffectual attempt to break him, I judged it advisable to give over the pursuit, and he effected his retreat with the loss of about 20 killed, and as many wounded, from four 9-pounders, which, by the great exertions of Major Hawker and his officers and men, got within range, and followed him for some distance, but were unable to close with him, owing to the deepness of the country. One wing of the 71st light infantry, under Lieut.-col. the Hon. H. Cadogan, also exerted themselves in a most laudable manner to overtake the Enemy, but were at too great a distance to admit of their accomplishing it in any reasonable time.—The arrival of the above-mentioned party at Merida, made the Enemy acquainted with our approach, of which I have reason to think he was before entirely ignorant; and he in consequence evacuated the town during the night, leaving unfinished some works which he was constructing for its defence, and we entered it in the course of the day.—I regret to state that we had two men killed, and some wounded in the affair of yesterday, of which I inclose a return. R. HILL.

Lord Viscount Wellington, &c.

[A second Dispatch from Gen. Hill, dated Merida, January 5, notices an affair on the Los Santos Road, where 100 of the Enemy's horse being drawn up, ignorant of our force, were charged on each flank, by a squadron of the 10th Portuguese cavalry, under Lieut.-col. Campbell, and by Capt. Cleves's squadron, and were broken and routed, leaving behind them two officers and 30 men, besides several killed. The behaviour of Lieut.-col. Campbell, Lieut. Hutchinson, Major Busche, and other officers, is praised in high terms].

[In Lord Wellington's Return, in carrying the redoubt before Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 8th, are 6 rank and file killed; Capt. Mein, and Lieut. Woodgate, 1st battalion 52d regiment, and Lieut. Hawkesley, 1st battalion 95th, all three severely but not dangerously wounded, besides 16 rank and file. A Captain of artillery, a subaltern, with 46 rank and file, taken prisoners in the redoubt.—Gen. Hill's loss in an action with the Enemy before La Nava on the 29th December, was 2 rank and file, 13 horses killed; Lieut. Issendorf, King's German Legion, slightly wounded, besides 1 sergeant and 18 rank and file, with 32 horses, wounded.]

My Lord, *Merida, Jan. 6.*

My letter of the 2d and 3d inst. would acquaint your Lordship of my having, on the 1st inst. marched with the corps under my command to Almendralejo, in the hope that Count d'Erlon, who had collected the greater part of his troops at that place, might have given me an opportunity of coming in contact with him, as well as of my disappointment in that respect, he having previously fallen back in the direction of Llerena, leaving only a small rear-guard in Almendralejo, which retired also on our approach. I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that it was my intention to have followed the Enemy, and, failing in my desire to bring him to action, to have given him every possible annoyance in his retreat; but the dreadful state of the weather, the condition of the roads (which are daily becoming worse), and the consequent difficulty of getting up my supplies, render any further operations on my part impossible for the present, without incurring risks, and making sacrifices, greater than could have been justified by the occasion, or by your Lordship's instructions. I therefore determined, after halting two days at Almendralejo, and occupying Villa Franca and Fuente del Maestre, to put the troops into cantonments in this town and neighbourhood, there to await a more favourable opportunity of acting; trusting that the alarm occasioned to the Enemy by the movement already made, will have in part effected one of the objects with which I was instructed by your Lordship to take the field. A part of the troops accordingly returned here yesterday, and the remainder are now on their march; the Enemy being by the last accounts which I have received, also in full march towards the South, his rear-guard having left Zafra and Los Santos yesterday. I have the satisfaction to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a letter from the Hon. Lieut.-col. Abercromby, detailing the particulars of a successful attack made by some of the 2d hussars and Portuguese cavalry, acting under his orders

at Fuente del Maestre, on a body of the Enemy's dragoons, which reflects the greatest credit on Lieut.-col. Abercromby who directed, and the officers and non-commissioned officers and men who executed it.

R. HILL.

Sir, *Merida, Jan. 5.*

In obedience to your orders, I marched on the 3d inst. from Almendralejo, at noon, with the column you did me the honour to place under my command, and reached Fuente del Maestre at a little after four o'clock in the evening of that day. On my arrival, I learned that some of the Enemy's cavalry were still in the neighbourhood; and having passed through the town, I halted the column, and proceeded to reconnoitre in front. About 100 of the Enemy's horse were discovered on the Los Santos road, who, apparently ignorant of our force, formed squadron, and advanced towards us. The Portuguese cavalry exchanged a few shots with them until the hussars were brought up; the Enemy then halted, and shewed a disposition to charge; in this, however, he was quickly frustrated. The two squadrons of the hussars were formed on the right, and one squadron of the 10th Portuguese cavalry on the left. Instantly the Enemy were charged on one flank by the squadron of Portuguese, under Lieut.-colonel Campbell, and by Capt. Cleve's squadron on the other; the right hussar squadron remaining in reserve. A few minutes decided the contest. The Enemy being completely routed, left in our hands two officers and 30 men, besides several killed. The squadron which remained in reserve was then sent in pursuit, as far as prudence would allow.

No language of mine can do sufficient justice to the gallantry of Lieut.-col. Campbell, as well as that of Lieut. Hutchinson, the other officers and men composing the squadron of Portuguese cavalry. Suffice it to say, that on this occasion the hussars under Major Busche upheld the high military character they are so universally known to possess.

This little affair has been achieved with very trifling loss on our side.

A. ABERCROMBY, Lieut.-col.

To Lieut.-gen. Hill, &c.

[In the Return of the loss sustained near Fuente del Maestre, 1 rank and file, 2 horses, appear to have been killed; 1 staff Portuguese cavalry, 2 serjts. 17 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Jan. 28. Capt. O'Donoghue, acting Aide-de-camp to Col. Skerrett, arrived with dispatches from Maj.-gen. Cooke, of which the following are copies.

[Two Dispatches from Maj.-gen Cooke, dated Cadiz, Jan. 10, here follow, congratulating his Lordship on the defeat of a strong

a strong column of the Enemy, with the loss of 300 men on the 31st of Dec. in an assault upon the breach which they had made in the wall of Tariffa, and of their breaking up from before the place, on the night of the 4th, leaving 2 brass howitzers, 5 brass 16-pounders, 2 twelves, with carts, ammunition-waggons, quantities of gunpowder, rockets, &c. and retiring by a pass of La Pena, under the fire of the Navy. The Spanish troops, under Gen. Copons, co-operated in the most effectual manner.]

Sir, *Tariffa, Jan. 1.*

In my last I had the honour to state that the Enemy began to batter in breach on the 29th of December, since which time until yesterday he kept up a heavy fire of cannon on the breach; and of shells on the town, causeway, and island. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 31st December, a strong column was seen rapidly advancing to the breach; our musketry several times checked the Enemy; and the firm front and intrepid behaviour of the troops, in less than one hour, gained a complete victory. The most bold of the Enemy fell near the foot of the breach, and the mass of their column made a precipitate retreat.—The situation of the Enemy's wounded, with which the ground was covered, between his battery and our fire, where they would have inevitably perished, induced me, from motives of compassion, to hoist a flag of truce to carry them off. Some were brought into the place over the breach, but from the extreme difficulty attending this, I allowed the Enemy to carry the remainder away. Gen. Leval, the French Commander in Chief, expressed his acknowledgement for the conduct of the British and Spanish nations on this occasion in the most feeling and grateful terms. We have made prisoners, 10 officers and 20 or 30 soldiers; the Enemy's loss has been very severe. The column that attacked the breach was 2000 men, composed of all the gens of the army. The town on the 20th Dec. period 1000 British troops with only the which appears to have fence against archery of gunpowder, have 10,000 men, with a n of artillery, and have repulsed them. The the additional disadvantage within half flanked or taken in re part.—The conduct been indefatigable, a Gough, and the 2d ment, exceeds all p is due to the indefi

Capt. Smith's Royal Engineers, to whom much of our success is due. I have on all occasions received the greatest assistance from the military experience and great exertions of Lieut.-col. Lord Proby, second in command. We have to regret the loss of two officers killed, Lieuts. Longley, Royal Engineers, and Hall, 47th regiment. J. B. SKANZET, Col. To Maj.-gen. Cooke, &c. &c.

[Returns:—Lieut. Longley, Royal Engineers, and Lieut. Hall, 2d batt. 47th reg. with 7 rank and file, killed; Lieut. Hill, 2d batt. 47th, and Lieut. M. Carroll and Esq. Muller 2d battalion 87th, slightly wounded, besides 24 privates.]

Sir, *Tariffa, Jan. 5.*

In my letter of the 1st inst. I had the honour to relate the particulars of our proceedings here, and of our victory at the breach. Since that period, the Enemy has kept up a partial fire, and the breach was yesterday completely opened for a space of 25 or 30 yards. From the movements of the Enemy last night, I was induced to suppose he intended another assault, and the garrison waited in eager expectation to give him another proof of British valour. To our astonishment this morning at day-light, the columns of the Enemy were already at a distance, having taken advantage of a dark and stormy night to make a precipitate retreat, leaving in our possession all his artillery, ammunition, stores, &c. I immediately ordered Maj. Broun, with a part of the 47th regiment, to follow the Enemy; he took possession of his artillery, waggons, and a quantity of stores, time enough to save them from the flames, the Enemy having set fire to them. We have made some prisoners. From the number of dead found on the ground the Enemy occupied, his loss on the whole must have been very great. Marshal Victor was present in the French camp to give orders for the retreat. We have thus seen the greatest effort the French are capable of making, frustrated by 1800

Downing-street, Jan. 23. Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-general Campbell, dated Gibraltar, Jan. 3.

An incessant fire of cannon and musketry at intervals continued at Tariffa on the 30th ult. and during that night. On the 31st, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, the Enemy (having effected a breach in the East wall of the town) advanced with 2000 picked men, grenadiers and light infantry, to assault the place. Eight companies of the 87th, under the orders of Lieut.-col. Gough, were stationed on the walls in that district of the town. The Enemy was received by them when near the breach with three cheers, under a steady discharge of musketry. From the spirited behaviour of this corps, aided by a well-directed fire from two field-pieces, mounted on the North-east tower, under Capt. Mitchell, R. A. which flanked the column as it advanced, the Enemy was broken and dispersed with great slaughter. Contrasting our loss with that of the Enemy in the defence of the town, it appears that ours amounts to 2 officers killed, 3 wounded, 7 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 24 wounded; whilst the Enemy have lost, by the best reports, at the smallest calculation, 300 men killed and wounded, besides 12 officers prisoners, many deserters, and a great number of sick, which are left without accommodation. Fifty deserters arrived at Algesiras yesterday, in the most deplorable state; and they assure us that many would come in but for the difficulty which they experience.

[The next dispatch is from Adm. Legge, dated Cadiz Bay, Jan. 11, containing two inclosures from Capt. Dickson, of the *Stately*, giving a similar account of the proceedings at Tariffa, and also of the exertions of the gun-boats in annoying the Enemy during the continuance of the siege. In his second letter, after the retreat of the Enemy, Capt. Dickson says:]

"As the intention of the expedition has now been so happily fulfilled, and the presence of his Majesty's ships and vessels under my command being no longer necessary here, I purpose joining you immediately, leaving his Majesty's ship *Druid* at Tariffa with the transports to follow, with such proportion of the army as Col. Skerrett shall deem proper to embark."

[Here follow two letters from Commodore Penrose, dated Gibraltar, Jan. 1 and 4, upon the same subject, but which merely repeat the statement of the officers immediately employed. In the latter letter there is the following paragraph and postscript:]

"After closing my letter yesterday, I received intelligence from Capt. Lobo, that
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50 deserters had come in from the French army in the course of the preceding afternoon, all of whom give accounts of great distress prevailing throughout it, want of bread and wine, and great sickness."

"P. S. Since the date of Capt. Dickson's letter, two other guns have been discovered, which were buried in a house; and from deserters I apprehend that a 24-pounder is also hid at some little distance."

[The next dispatch is from Adm. Pellew, dated Port Mahon, Dec. 16, 1811, and contains an inclosure from Capt. Duncan, of the *Imperieuse*, dated Melazzo, Nov. 9, 1811, giving an account of the capture and destruction of a number of Enemy's vessels in the harbour of Palinuro (already noticed in page 75). The dispatch states, that the *Imperieuse* and *Thames* frigates, being in company, discovered some gun-boats in the above harbour; in consequence of which Capt. Duncan sent the *Thames* to Sicily, which soon after returned with 250 men of the 62d regiment, under the command of Major Darley. The dispatch then proceeds as follows:]

Unfortunately a S. W. gale precluded all possibility of landing till the evening of the 1st, when the troops, together with the marines of both ships, under Lieut. Pipon, and detachments of seamen under Lieut. Travers of the *Imperieuse*, the whole commanded by Capt. Napier, were disembarked from the *Thames*, at the back of the harbour, and immediately ascended the heights in a very gallant style, under a heavy fire from the Enemy, who were assembled in force to oppose them, and who, soon after dark, endeavoured to retake their position, but one volley obliged them instantly to retire. The *Imperieuse* had in the mean time been endeavouring to occupy the attention of the gun-boats and battery in front; but light and baffling winds prevented our getting nearer than long range during that evening. Next morning, finding that nothing could be done on the land side against the battery and a strong tower that protected the vessels on the beach, and within pistol-shot of which the gun-boats were moored, I ordered the *Thames* to close; and having directed Capt. Napier to return on-board her, we bore up at the commencement of the sea-breeze, and running along the line of gun-boats within half musket shot, obliged them almost immediately to surrender, and two were sunk. We then anchored close to the fort, which in about 15 minutes was completely silenced; and in a quarter of an hour more the colours on the tower were struck to his Majesty's ships, and it was instantly

instantly taken possession of by Lieut. Travers, who, on seeing us stand in, had most gallantly pushed down the hill with a party of marines and seamen, and was waiting almost under the walls of the fort, ready to take advantage of any superiority the ships might have over it. The guns (24-pounders) were then thrown into the sea, the gun-boats secured, and the crews of both ships sent to launch the vessels and spars, which could not be completed till after noon next day, when the troops (who had all this time remained in undisputed possession of the heights), were re-embarked, the marines withdrawn from the tower, which was completely blown up, together with two batteries and a signal tower on the hill: the ships and prizes put to sea with the land wind. Carracciolo, Captain of a frigate, commanded the division of gun-boats; and Gen. Pignatelli Cercero the land forces, which consisted latterly of about 700 men, including peasantry."

[The dispatch concludes with bestowing the highest praise on Capt. Napier, of the Thames, Major Darley, and the other officers engaged.]

[Vessels taken and destroyed in the harbour of Palinuro, Nov. 1 and 2, 1811: 10 gun-boats, 32 sail of merchant vessels, and 20 large spars.]

[Return: *Imperieuse*—1 killed, and 2 wounded.—*Thames*—2 wounded.—62d *Regiment*—1 killed, and 7 wounded.—*Imperieuse*—Lieut. Pipon, Royal Marines, killed.—62d *Regimt.*—Lieut. Kay, killed; Capt. Oldham, severely wounded.]

Downing-street, Jan. 28. Extract of a Letter from Col. Green, employed on a particular service in Catalonia, dated Vich, December 9.

On the 1st of this month, the Enemy united all his disposable force in the Ampurdan, for the purpose of passing the convoy to Barcelona; the garrisons of Mont Luis, Belgarde, and Perpignan, were reduced to guards, the better to support this undertaking, and combining his movements with the garrison of Barcelona, and the flying corps of the Baron de la Tour. On the 3d inst. the divisions commenced their movements to unite in Granoulliers, for the purpose of destroying the Catalan corps which were organizing in this province, and passing afterwards in security the rich convoy which waits in Gerona. Gen. Lacy immediately disposed his troops; the Baron Eroles was charged to oppose the Enemy which came from the Ampurdan, whilst the General in Chief, with Brig. Sarsfield, opposed those which came from Barcelona. At 7 o'clock in the morning, the division of the Baron Eroles opened fire, and, notwithstanding the artillery and su-

perior force of the Enemy, sustained the attack till one in the afternoon, disputing every inch of ground. The Enemy, who counted upon an union of 12,000 men in Granoulliers, effected it, but after some loss. Gen. Lacy, penetrating the views of the Enemy, that they wished to pass the city of Vich, for the purpose of destroying the authorities re-united in that city, and the little depôts of the army, with a rapid movement formed in the Garriga and St. Felico, the only passes which lead to Vich. On the 5th instant the Enemy, with 4000 infantry and 400 cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, attacked the pass of the Garriga, where Gen. Lacy was, decidedly to penetrate, and destroy the little Spanish force, which consisted of 1500 infantry and 200 cavalry, without artillery. The Spanish troops received the Enemy with the greatest serenity, drove them back twice, caused them a great loss, and eventually obliged them to retire, pursued by the light troops, Brig. Sarsfield following them to the neighbourhood of Hostarich, after having made them sensible of his bayonets. The Enemy from the Ampurdan has retired to Gerona and Figueras, and the column of La Tour and the garrison of Barcelona have retired to that city, from whence it is not improbable that La Tour has marched to the relief of Tarragona, which is blockaded by Col. O'Ryan's corps, consisting of about 1500 men.

SUPPLEMENT TO LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, Feb. 1. Extract of a Dispatch from Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Gallegos, Jan. 15.

We have continued our operations against Ciudad Rodrigo since I addressed you on the 9th instant. We opened our fire from 22 pieces of ordnance in three batteries in the first parallel yesterday afternoon; and we opened our approach to, and established ourselves in our second parallel, 150 yards from the place, last night. This measure has been facilitated by Lieut.-gen. Graham having surprised the Enemy's detachment in the Convent of Santa Cruz; close to the body of the place, on the night of the 13th. The right of our approaches was protected and secured by this operation. Maj.-gen. the Hon. C. Colville, who commands the 4th division in the absence of the Hon. Lieut.-gen. Cole, likewise attacked the Enemy's post in the Convent of San Francisco last night, and obtained possession of that post, and of the other fortified posts in the suburb, where our troops are now lodged. Our left is protected and secured by this operation. Two pieces of cannon were taken in the Convent of San Francisco. Preparations to a certain extent are making at Salamanca for the movement

movement of troops in this direction; and I have reports, that troops were to be collected at Salamanca on this day. We have, till now, had very fine weather, and the troops have suffered but little from exposure to it. I enclose the return of casualties.

Return of the loss between the 10th and 14th Jan. at Ciudad Rodrigo.—On the 10th, 1 Captain, 7 rank and file, killed; and 1 serjeant and 31 rank and file, wounded.—On the 11th, 3 privates, killed; 5 serjeants, and 31 rank and file, wounded.—On the 12th, 1 serjeant, 3 privates, killed; 1 Major, 2 Lieutenants, and 33 rank and file, wounded.—On the 13th, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, and 19 privates, wounded.—On the 14th, 1 serjeant, and 6 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, and 67 rank and file, wounded.—Total British loss, 1 Captain, 2 serjeants, and 21 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 6 serjeants, and 179 rank and file, wounded.—Total Portuguese loss, 5 rank and file, killed; and 1 Lieutenant, and 35 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.—Capt. Ross, R. Engineers, killed on the 10th.—Wounded on the 12th, Maj. Grey, 2d batt. 5th foot; Lieut. Matthews, 2d batt. 83d foot, severely; Lieut. Bogue, 94th foot, slightly; Lieut. Benicoe, 19th Portuguese, slightly. Wounded on the 14th, Lieut. Hunecken, 1st batt. line, K. G. legion, lost both legs; Ensign White, slightly.—N. B. Lieut. Hawkesley, 95th, wounded on the 8th, since dead.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Feb. 4. Major the Hon. A. Gordon, arrived this evening at Lord Liverpool's Office, with a Dispatch, addressed to his Lordship by Gen. Visc. Wellington, dated Gallegos, Jan. 20.

My Lord, I informed your Lordship in my dispatch of the 9th, that I had attacked Ciudad Rodrigo, and in that of the 15th, of the progress of the operations to that period; and I have now the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that we took the place by storm yesterday evening after dark. We continued from the 15th to the 19th to complete the second parallel, and the communications with that work; and we had made some progress by sap towards the crest of the glacis. On the night of the 15th, we likewise advanced from the left of the first parallel down the slope of the hill, towards the Convent of St. Francisco, to a situation from which the walls of the Fausse Braye, and of the town itself, were seen, on which a battery of seven guns was constructed, and they commenced their fire on the morning of the 18th. In the mean time, the batteries in the parallel continued their

fire; and yesterday evening their fire had not only considerably injured the defences of the place, but had made breaches in the Fausse Braye wall, and in the body of the place, which were considered practicable; while the battery on the slope of the hill, which had been commenced on the night of the 15th, and had opened on the 18th, had been equally efficient still farther to the left, and opposite to the suburb of St. Francisco.

I therefore determined to storm the place, notwithstanding the approaches had not been brought to the crest of the glacis, and the counterscarp of the ditch was still entire. The attack was accordingly made yesterday evening in five separate columns, consisting of the troops of the 3d and light divisions, and of Brig.-gen. Pack's brigade. The two light columns, conducted by Lieut.-col. O'Toole of the 2d Caçadores, and Major Ridge of the 5th regiment, were destined to protect the advance of Maj.-gen. M'Kinnon's brigade, forming the third, to the top of the breach in the Fausse Braye wall; and all these, being composed of troops of the 3d division, were under the direction of Lieut.-gen. Picton. The 4th column, consisting of the 42d and 52d regiments, and part of the 95th, being of the light division under Maj.-gen. Craufurd, attacked the breaches on the left, in front of the suburb of St. Francisco, and covered the left of the attack upon the principal breach by the troops of the 3d division; and Brig.-gen. Pack was destined with his brigade, forming the 5th column, to make a false attack upon the Southern face of the fort. Besides these 5 columns, the 94th regiment, belonging to the 3d division, descended into the ditch, in two columns, on the right of Maj.-gen. M'Kinnon's brigade, with a view to protect the descent of that body into the ditch, and its attack of the breach in the Fausse Braye, against the obstacles which it was supposed the Enemy would construct to oppose its progress. All these attacks succeeded; and Brig.-gen. Pack even surpassed my expectations, having converted his false attack into a real one, and his advanced guard, under the command of Major Lynch, having followed the Enemy's troops from the advanced works into the Fausse Braye, where they made prisoners of all opposed to them. Maj. Ridge, of the 2d battalion 5th regiment, having escalated the Fausse Braye wall, stormed the principal breach in the body of the place, together with the 94th regiment, commanded by Lieut.-col. Campbell, which had moved along the ditch at the same time, and had stormed the breach in the Fausse Braye, both in front of Maj.-gen. M'Kinnon's brigade. Thus these regiments not only effectually co-

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vered the advance from the trenches of Maj.-gen. M'Kinnon's brigade by their first movements and operations, but they preceded them in the attack.

Maj.-gen. Craufurd and Maj.-gen. Vandeleur, and the troops of the light division on the left, were likewise very forward on that side; and in less than half an hour from the time the attack commenced, our troops were in possession of, and formed on the ramparts of the place, each body contiguous to the other. The Enemy then submitted, having sustained a considerable loss in the contest. Our loss was also, I am concerned to add, severe, particularly in officers of high rank and estimation in this army. Maj.-gen. M'Kinnon was unfortunately blown up by the accidental explosion of one of the Enemy's expence magazines, close to the breach, after he had gallantly and successfully led the troops under his command to the attack. Maj.-gen. Craufurd likewise received a severe wound while he was leading on the light division to the storm; and I am apprehensive that I shall be deprived for some time of his assistance. Maj.-gen. Vandeleur was likewise wounded in the same manner, but not so severely, and he was able to continue in the field. I have to add to this list, Lieut.-col. Colbourne, of the 52d regiment, and Major G. Napier, who led the storming party of the light division, and was wounded on the top of the breach. I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship the uniform good conduct, spirit of enterprise, and patience and perseverance, in the performance of great labour, by which the General Officers, Officers, and Troops, of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and light divisions, and Brig.-gen. Pack's brigade, by whom the siege was carried on, have been distinguished during the late operations. Lieut.-gen. Graham assisted me in superintending the conduct of the details of the siege, besides performing the duties of the General Officer commanding the first division; and I am much indebted to the suggestions and assistance I received from him for the success of this enterprize. The conduct of all parts of the 3d division, in the operations which they performed with so much gallantry and exactness on the evening of the 19th, in the dark, afford the strongest proof of the abilities of Lieut.-general Picton and Maj.-gen. M'Kinnon, by whom they were directed and led; but I beg particularly to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieut.-col. O'Toole of the 2d Caçadores, of Major Ridge of 2d battalion 5th foot, of Lieut.-colonel Campbell of the 94th regiment, of Major Manners of the 74th, and of Major Grey of the 2d battalion 5th foot, who has been twice wounded during this

siege. It is but justice also to the 3d division to report, that the men who performed the sap belonged to the 45th, 74th, and 88th regiments, under the command of Capt. M'Leod of the royal engineers, and Capt. Thompson of the 74th, Lieut. Beresford of the 88th, and Lieut. Metcalf of the 45th; and they distinguished themselves not less in the storm of the place, than they had in the performance of their laborious duty during the siege.

[His Lordship says he finds it difficult to express his sense of the behaviour of Lieut.-col. Colbourne, and of the troops of the light division, in the storm of the redoubt of St. Francisco, on the 8th inst. Throughout the siege and in the storm, their conduct was conspicuous; and nothing could exceed the gallantry with which they accomplished the difficult operation allotted to them, notwithstanding all their leaders had fallen. He particularly requests Lord Liverpool's attention to Major-generals Craufurd and Vandeleur; Lieut.-col. Barnard of the 95th; Lieut.-colonel Colbourne, Majors Gibbs and Napier of the 52d; and Lieut.-col. M'Leod of the 43d. The conduct of Capt. Duffey of the 43d, and of Lieut. Gurwood of the 52d, had also been reported to him; and Lieut.-col. Elder, and the 3d Caçadores had also distinguished themselves. The 1st Portuguese regiment, under Lieut.-colonel Hill, and the 16th, under Colonel Campbell, being Brig.-gen. Pack's brigade, distinguished themselves in the storm under the command of the Brig.-general, who particularly mentions Major Lynch.—His Lordship then states, that in the attack on the Convents of Santa Cruz and St. Francisco, on the 14th and 15th, under the direction of Lieut.-gen. Graham and Maj.-gen. Colville, the first-mentioned enterprize was performed by Capt. Laroche de Stackenfels, of the 1st line battalion King's German Legion, with the troops of the 1st division; the last by Lieut.-col. Harcourt, with the 40th regiment. The troops of the 1st and 4th divisions distinguished themselves throughout in the labours of the siege. The brigade of Guards, under Major-gen. H. Campbell, was particularly distinguished in this respect. His Lordship then recommends most particularly to Lord Liverpool, Lieut.-col. Fletcher, the chief engineer, and Brig.-major Jones, and the officers and men of the Royal Engineers. The ability, he observed, with which the operations were carried on exceeds all praise.—His Lordship then commends the conduct of Major Dickson, who, both here and at the siege of Badajos, had the command of the Portuguese Artillery, and of the officers and men under him; and particularly mentions Brig.-major May, and Capts. Holcombe, Power, Dynely, and

and Dundas, of the Royal Artillery; Capts. Da Cunha and Da Corta; and Lieut. Silva of the 1st Portuguese Artillery. He likewise reports that Major Sturgeon of the Royal Staff Corps, constructed and placed the bridge over the Agueda, without which the enterprize could not have been attempted; and afterwards materially assisted Lord Wellington and Gen. Graham in a reconnoissance of the place; and finally conducted the 2d battalion 5th foot, as well as the 2d Caçadores, to their points of attack. The Adjutant-general, the Deputy Quarter Master-general, with the officers of their several departments, together with those of his Lordship's personal staff, afforded every assistance; and notwithstanding the increased difficulties from the season of the year, the army was well supplied by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Com.-gen. Bisset and his officers.—His Lordship then concludes:]

The Marshal del Campo, Don Carlos d'España, and Don Julian Sanchez, observed the Enemy's movements beyond the Termes, during the operations of the siege; and I am much obliged to them, and to the people of Castille in general, for the assistance I received from them. The latter have invariably shewn their detestation of the French tyranny, and their desire to contribute by every means in their power to remove it. I will hereafter transmit to your Lordship a detailed account of what we have found in the place; but I believe there are 153 pieces of ordnance, including the heavy train belonging to the French army, and great quantities of ammunition and stores. We have the Governor, Gen. Banier, about 78 officers, and 1700 men prisoners.—I transmit this dispatch by my Aide-de-camp, the Hon. Major Gordon, who will give your Lordship any farther details you may require; and I beg leave to recommend him to your protection. WELLINGTON.

I inclose a return of the prisoners, and of the ordnance which has been taken on this occasion. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded, I therefore transmit a list containing the names of those who have fallen, according to the best information I could obtain; and I will forward the returns to your Lordship as soon as possible.—[These returns have been superseded by a later dispatch; see next column.]

Feb. 4. [This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Rowley of the Eagle ship of the line, announcing the capture, on the 27th Nov. off Brindisi (Mediterranean), after a chase of 10 hours and a half, of La Corceyre French frigate, commanded by Mons. Longlade, pierced for 40 guns, but mounting only 28, with a complement

of 170 men and 130 soldiers, laden with 300 tons of wheat, and a quantity of military and other stores, bound to Corfu, from Trieste, which port she left on the 13th Nov. in company with La Uranie frigate of 40 guns, and Scemplone brig of 14, both likewise laden with wheat and stores. The Scemplone separated early in the chase, and the Uranie effected her escape by the superiority of her sailing, added to the darkness of the night. The Corceyre was much disabled, owing to her returning the Eagle's fire, and had three killed and seven wounded, including the Captain among the latter. The Eagle had none hurt.]

Downing-street, Feb. 22. The following Dispatches have been received by the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Gen. the Earl of Wellington, K. B.

My Lord, Gallegos, Jan. 22.

I have the honour to inclose the returns of the killed and wounded of the troops engaged in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, which it was not in my power to transmit to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 20th instant.

WELLINGTON.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the command of Lord Wellington, at Ciudad Rodrigo, between Jan. 15 and 19:

Total British Loss between 15th and 19th January—1 general staff, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 113 rank and file, killed; 3 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 19 captains, 28 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 2 staff, 28 serjeants, 5 drummers, 403 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 91 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

General Total—1 general staff, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 131 rank and file, killed; 3 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 20 captains, 31 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 2 staff, 29 serjeants, 5 drummers, 494 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file, missing.

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Wounded on the 15th Jan.—Royal Engineers, Capt. Mulcaster, slightly; Lieut. Skelton, severely, since dead; Portuguese Artillery, Second Lieut. Alberto, slightly.—16th Jan. Royal Engineers, Capt. M'Culloch, severely; Lieut. Marshall, slightly; 2d battalion, 5th Foot, Ensign Ashford, severely; 74th Foot, Lieut. Ramage, slightly; 1st batt. 88th, Lieut. Armstrong, slightly; Lieut. Flack, dangerously.—18th Jan. Portuguese Artillery, Lieut. A. De Carta Silva, slightly.—19th Jan. Royal Artillery, Capts. Dynely and Power, slightly,

Killed

Killed in the Assault and Storming the Fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo, on the night of the 19th January.

General Staff, Maj.-gen. M'Kinnon; 5th Foot, Capt. M'Dougall; 45th Foot, Capt. Hardyman; Lieuts. Persse and Bell; 52d Foot, 1st batt. Capt. Dobbs; 94th Foot, Captains Anderton and Williamson.

Wounded—Maj.-gens. Craufurd, dangerously*; Vandeleur, slightly; 28th Foot, Brig.-major Potter, slightly; Royal Engineers, Lieuts. Thomson, severely; Reid, slightly; Royal Staff Corps, Lieut. Stavely, slightly; 5th Foot, Maj. Grey, severely, Capt. Dubourdieu, slightly; Lieuts. Mackenzie, dangerously, Wilde, severely, Fairclough and Fitzgerald, slightly; Ensign Canch and Adj. Johnston, slightly; 43d Foot, Capt. Ferguson, severely; Lieuts. Patterson and Bramwell, severely; 45th Foot, Capt. Milne, slightly, Martin, severely; Lieuts. Humphrey and Phillips, severely; 52d Foot, 1st batt. Lieut.-col. Colbourne, severely; Major Napier, severely, right arm amputated; 52d Foot, 2d battalion, Lieut. Gurwood, slightly; 60th Foot, 5th batt. Capt. Livingston, severely; 74th Foot, Captains Langland and Colling, slightly; Lieut. Pen, severely; Ensign Atkins, slightly; 77th Foot, Capt. M'Lean and Baird, severely, M'Laughlin, slightly; Lieutenant Smith, dangerously; Ensign Fitzgerald and Adjutant Jones, slightly; 88th Foot, Lieuts. Johnston, Fairris, Beresford, and W. Kingmill, severely; 94th Foot, Capt. Laing, severely, Cairncross and Kyle, slightly; Lieuts. Taylor, dangerously, Cannon, severely; Ensign Scott, slightly; 95th Foot, 1st battalion, Capt. Uniacke, severely; Lieuts. Cox and Hamilton, severely; 95th Foot, 2d batt. Capt. Mitchell, severely; Lieut. Reddel,

* Since dead. See p. 192.

severely; 1st regiment of the line, Portuguese, Capt. W. Queade, slightly; 3d Portuguese Caçadores, Lieut. Ant. Corriao Leitay, slightly.

N. B. Capt. the Hon. J. Stanhope, 1st Foot Guards, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Graham, wounded slightly on the 14th of January, omitted in last return.

C. STEWART, Maj.-gen. and Adj.-gen.

[Here follows a short letter from Lord Wellington, containing an eulogium on the late Gen. Craufurd, which has been already inserted in the account of that gallant General, p. 192.]

Extract of an Official Dispatch from Lord Wellington.

Head Quarters, Gallegos, Jan. 29.

Marshal Marmont arrived at Salamanca on the 22d inst. and on the 23d and 24th, six divisions of infantry, of the army of Portugal, assembled in the neighbourhood of Alla and Salamanca. The division of Gen. Souham, with near 400 horse, and some artillery, was on the 23d ordered to Matilla, and patrolled as far as S. Munos and Tamames. The object of the movement of this division was to ascertain the fact of the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo; it afterwards retired towards the Tormes. I do not know that Bonnet's division has crossed the Douro. We are occupied in repairing the damage occasioned at Ciudad Rodrigo by our fire, which was, shortly after being taken, placed in security against a *coup de main*; and I hope in a few days its works will be in a good state of defence.

[This Gazette contains a letter, transmitted by Adm. Thornborough, for Capt. Griffiths, of the *Leonidas*, announcing the capture, on the 16th inst. of the French brig privateer *La Gazelle*, of 14 guns and 91 men; out 32 days from St. Maloes, and had taken the *Arcadia*, from Halifax, laden with timber.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Louis Buonaparte, under the assumed title of Count Leu, remains at Gratz; his health is said to be much improved. He lately received an intimation that his presence in Paris would not be unacceptable; but he replied, that his physicians advised retirement, to which his own wishes inclined.—All payments of interest upon the property of Louis Buonaparte lodged in the Dutch funds have been suspended, by an order from Paris.

Letters from the French coast state, that there is a great scarcity of wheat and other kinds of grain in the Southern departments of France; which is ascribed to the constant drain for the use of the French army in the Peninsula, and the failure of the last harvest. Orders have reached

Holland for purchases of corn and other provisions to such an extent, as to have occasioned a rise in these articles, it is said, of nearly 50 per cent. It is probable, that the supply is not only wanting for the suffering provinces, but also to furnish magazines for the French army collecting on the frontiers of Poland.

The *Moniteur* of the 16th contains an account of the opening of the Conservative Senate on the 10th instant; when the Duke of Bassano, Minister for Foreign Relations, and the Duke of Feltre, Minister at War, made reports to his Majesty, of which the following are brief extracts:—

Report of the Duke of Bassano.

“Sire, The maritime rights of Europe, as settled by the Treaty of Utrecht, became the common law of nations. This law,

law, renewed in all subsequent treaties, proves, that the flag covers the merchandize, that therefore Enemy's goods under a neutral flag are neutral, in the same manner as neutral property under an Enemy's flag is hostile property. The only merchandize not protected by the flag are arms and warlike stores. Such are the obligations of Belligerent powers. England has often attempted to substitute arbitrary and tyrannical regulations; but her unjust pretensions have ever been resisted by all nations not deaf to the calls of honour and the interests of their subjects. By a series of events, the English Marine has become more numerous than all the other Maritime powers; taking advantage of which, she wishes to subject all seas to the same laws as are enforced in the river Thames. [He here states the different Orders in Council, &c. for carrying these measures into effect, and proceeds:] These unheard-of measures have raised the indignation of all powers who preserve a sentiment of their independence and rights; but, in London, they raise the national pride to the highest pitch.—Your Majesty, at a single glance, saw the evils with which the Continent was menaced, and instantly applied a remedy."—[Here the Berlin and Milan Decrees, &c. &c. are given.]—"Never did any act of reprisal attain its object in a more prompt, efficacious, and victorious manner. Your Majesty armed it with all your power; nothing could divert your Majesty from its execution. Holland, the Hanseatic towns, the countries which unite the Zouder Zee with the Baltic, were united to, and subjected to the same regulations as France."—He then says, that England, which arrogantly hastened to the dominion of the seas, finds her ships refused entrance into all the ports of the Continent; and adds, "It must not be dissimulated that, in order to maintain this system, your Majesty must employ all the powerful means of your empire. All the disposable forces of France must be sent wherever the British flag can enter; an army, especially charged with guarding our immense coasts, our maritime arsenals and triple range of fortresses, which cover the frontiers, will answer to your Majesty for the safety of the territory confided to its valour and fidelity. For a length of time the English Government has proclaimed everlasting war, a frightful project, of which the maddest ambition could not have thought, and presumptuous boasting alone allowed to escape; a frightful project which is likely to be realized, if France is only to expect engagements without guarantee. Peace, Sir, which your Majesty, in the midst of all your power, has so often offered to your Enemies, will crown your glorious

labours, if England, perseveringly banished the Continent, and separated from all the States whose independence she has violated, will consent to return to the principles that constitute European society, and acknowledge the Laws of Nations, and respect those rights consecrated by the treaty of Utrecht. In waiting thus, the French people must remain armed."

Report of the Minister of War.

"Sire, The ty's troops h French empire terests which the empire, i Berlin Decree afterwards p England has crees, and po nization and Guards, in tl on the Rhine so that in fi ten, from 6t lected at an attacked.] Count Lasep oial Commis two preceding Reports, spoke as follows:—"European commerce must be freed from the shameful yoke wished to be imposed on it. Nature demands this. The most solemn treaties prescribe it. The imperious interests of the Empire command it. Already does the enemy of continental independence suffer in his island a part of those evils with which he wished to inundate the world. He has sworn everlasting war. But a formidable power will render vain this attempt against humanity. One hundred thousand brave men, selected from among the conscripts, will join the flags of glory."—*Moniteur*, March 16.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Paris Papers lately brought official details of the surrender of the Fort of Pensicola to the French; and we regret to observe, that the Enemy obtained possession of the place through the treachery of the Governor.

An article from Madrid (in the French Papers) states the total defeat of El Empecinado's corps, by the Marquis Rio Melano, upon the heights of Seguenza. The Marquis says, that the whole of the Enemy's corps of 3500 men, were taken prisoners, or killed and wounded; while his own loss was only three killed! This is quite incredible; and equally so is the assertion that El Empecinado had the baseness to abandon his soldiers.

The French, on entering Valencia, displayed their usual perfidy. Although it was stipulated, by the terms of the capitulation, that no inquiry should be made into

into the conduct of those who had taken an active part in the war; yet all the Chiefs of the patriots, and those who had been particularly connected with the British Consul, Mr. Tupper, were ordered to be hanged; and 1500 Monks, who had distinguished themselves by their zeal, were sent off prisoners to France.

A soldier, who had deserted from Gen. Ballasteros, having informed the Enemy he was retreating, they ordered four companies of sharp shooters to observe him, which, by a movement made during the night, he surprised and took prisoners. Shortly after he attacked the French corps, composed of 3500 men, between Albuquerque and Vellamartin, and completely routed them, with the loss of 2000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.—*Lisbon Gazette, Feb. 22.*

ITALY.

Madame Blanchard, notwithstanding her late disaster at Rome, made another ascension from that capital on the 23d December. After experiencing the extremes of heat and cold, she says, she fell into a profound sleep, during which her balloon attained an elevation of 12,000 feet. She afterwards descended at Tagliacozza.

Dispatches from Sicily, dated the 29th of January, from Lord Wm. Bentinck, announce a revolution in the government of that island, favourable to the interests of this country. The King has abdicated his throne in favour of the Hereditary Prince, whom he had previously appointed Vicar-general of the kingdom, which answers to Regent. The Queen has no further controul in public affairs. Lord William Bentinck is nominated Captain-general of the forces, with a seat in the Sicilian Cabinet. General Macfarlane is second in command. The exiled Barons have been recalled, and the unpopular tax of one per cent. is repealed. This last particular is a strong proof that the change is at least in conformity with the wishes of the people. Another important circumstance is, that the King and Queen are at variance; and that the former had issued a proclamation forbidding all Sicilians from holding any correspondence with her Majesty on pain of death.

GERMANY.

The Paris papers contain a decree, declaring all communication between Heligoland and the Hanse Towns treason; establishing a permanent military commission for the trial of the offenders, and subjecting the guilty to the punishment of death.

By a late decree, all the judicial, seignorial, and ecclesiastical authorities, in the Grand Duchy of Berg, are suppressed from the 1st February; and all privileges in matters of jurisdiction abolished. Justice is, in future, to be administered in

the name of *Buonaparte*, and the inhabitants are to be amenable to the general laws of the empire.

Madame Reichard had the temerity to ascend from Königsberg in a balloon on the 22d January; when she ran great hazard of her life.

Coffee was selling in Holstein, last month, at 36s. per pound, and refined sugar at 12s. As the rigour of the laws and the vigilance of the officers rendered farther importation nearly impossible, the merchants speculated on the price being doubled.

SWEDEN, &c.

The German papers announce that Count Gottorp (king of Sweden) has caused himself to be divorced from his august spouse.

Papers from Gottenburgh contain Gen. Peyron's account of the manner in which the French commander in chief, Friant, took possession of Swedish Pomerania, with 20,000 troops. The report commences by stating, that various rumours had reached the Governor, of the approach of the French, which he thought probable from the instructions transmitted to Count Morner; but that he was induced, up to the last moment, to suppose that their intentions were friendly. On their entrance, many assurances were given, that no hostility was to be feared; but that the visit was intended merely to make inquiry concerning the vast quantity of colonial produce said to be in that country. Gen. Peyron, finding the enemy superior in number, and Stralsund indefensible, ordered Rugen, though badly fortified, and easily accessible over the ice, to be occupied, intending to make it his head-quarters. The arrival of General Friant was preceded by that of Colonel Colliche of his staff, who required quarters and also provisions for the troops; and, in answer to the demand that they should be paid for, replied, "It is our custom and our orders, that the country in which we are, should furnish us, gratuitously, every thing needful." On the evening of the 27th, Friant arrived; and, in his first interview with Peyron, being informed that he should resist the occupation of the Isle of Rugen, told him he was his prisoner, and put seals on the custom-house. A column of two thousand men was, on the 28th, drawn up on the ice with intention to occupy Rugen; but Lieut. Kobler, who commanded the garrison of that isle, declaring that his instructions directed him to repel force by force, they were remanded. By the private instructions, the General is directed, if the English should appear, to ask for French assistance; but to suffer no foreign troops in the Isle of Rugen, without the King's permission.

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The Swedish papers contain some further reports relative to the seizure of Pomerania; from which it appears that the French have no intention of relinquishing their hold of that province, where they continue to exercise the most rigorous authority over the inhabitants. It is not easy to infer, from the Swedish journals, what part the Government intends to take; but, from its anxiety to lay before the publick all the advices that have been received from Pomerania, it evinces a respect for public opinion, so unusual in any power under French influence, that we cannot help drawing from it a favourable omen. A Swedish Major-general, who had been sent for the purpose of ascertaining the number of the French troops in Pomerania, and entering into explanations with the French Commander, had been treated with the grossest indignity, and referred to Davoust at Hamburgh.

The unprincipled seizure of Pomerania by the French has excited great indignation throughout Sweden; but the Government, after publicly admitting that they were acquainted with the intention, and had sent orders to General Peyron, the commandant of Stralsund, to defend the place, have thought it necessary to temporize, and publish a statement, that the French had entered Stralsund in a friendly manner. Peyron, it is still said, is to be tried for the surrender of the place; but he is supposed to have escaped to France. The private letters state, that Bernadotte has ordered the military levies to be enforced throughout the kingdom, and the regular force to be called out. Engineers have likewise been dispatched from Stockholm, to fortify the Isle of Bornholm, with the opposite ports of Ystad and Helsingburgh.

It appears from the private letters, that hostilities may be considered as commenced by France against Sweden. The French have been able to find no depôts of British manufactures or colonial goods in Pomerania; but they have already seized several merchants, and arrested the French consul at Stralsund, for conniving at the intercourse with the English; and, besides treating the Swedes with great personal contempt, have seized 100,000 dollars at Stralsund, detained all the vessels and packets, and every where hoisted the French colours.

RUSSIA.

Advices from various stations in the Baltic concur in representing war between France and Russia as on the eve of commencing; and state, that the French Grand Army of 200,000 men, in four divisions, under the command of Massena, Berthier, Oudinot, and Davoust, was then on its

Gaz. Mag. March, 1812.

march to attack Russia. This army, which has been on the war-establishment ever since the 15th Feb. has been designated the Grand Army, instead of the Army of the Rhine: Jerome Buonaparte was to have a command in it. Of the capability of Russia to sustain a contest with France, nothing is known.

A foreign journal gives the following as a correct statement of the annual produce of the mines of Russia: 1600 pounds of gold, fifty thousand of silver, two million of lead, eight million of copper, 623 million of iron, and 156,000 pounds of vitriol. From the working of these mines the crown derives a revenue of six millions and a half of roubles.

A grand national library, the collection of which was begun by Catharine II., has been completed and opened at Petersburg. It comprises 250,000 printed volumes; 80,000 of which relate to theology, and 40,000 duplicates. There are 12,000 manuscripts, many of them exceedingly curious, being obtained from the remotest parts of the empire; among them are some Epistles of St. Paul, written during the 4th century, with marginal notes, and a book of Mahomedan Prayers, in Cufic characters.

AFRICA.

At St. Helena, in December last, a mutiny broke out among the Company's troops, with others, for the protection of the island; caused by a reduction in the rations of rum and provisions: upon which the mutineers privately agreed to insist on what they termed their rights, and formed a plan to seize the stores. The Governor became acquainted with their intentions, and frustrated their plan, but not till after a serious contest had taken place. The insurgents had got the Deputy Governor into their power, but he was released by the Governor himself. The mutiny was entirely subdued: seven of the ringleaders were tried and executed, forty sent to England, and several remained in confinement.

AMERICA.

The spirit of independence is spreading rapidly in the Spanish colonies of South America. Under the protection and influence of the new republic of Venezuela, the provinces of Carthagena and Trujillo have declared themselves independent States; and the former had sent an army against the inhabitants of St. Martha, to compel them to accede to the general confederation. The Act of Independence, issued by the inhabitants of Carthagena, is dated at a period when they could not have learned the removal of the Cortes, to whose misconduct this revolt may in some measure be attributed. The new Republics are raising troops, establishing

military schools, and making other preparations for resist any attack. The following is an abstract:

ACT OF INDEPENDENCE OF CARTHAGENA.

The Act commences by invoking the Deity, and declaring, that the representatives of the city of Carthage of the Indies, having assembled to enter upon the enjoyment of their just and unalienable rights, devolved upon them in the course of events, with which it has pleased Divine Providence to mark the downfall of the Spanish Monarchy, and the erection of a new Dynasty on the Throne of the Bourbons, deemed it proper to make known the causes of their separation from the Spanish Monarchy. It then proceeds; Turning with horror from the contemplation of the 300 years of vexations, miseries, and calamities, heaped upon our unhappy country, by the conquerors and mandatories of Spain, whose history cannot fail to astonish posterity at the duration of our sufferance,—and passing in silence over the consequences of that unhappy period for America,—we shall confine ourselves solely to the events, which,

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establishes the interior administration, and economical government of the province." The Act concludes by declaring, in the face of the universe, that the province of Carthage of the Indies is from that day (the 11th of Nov.) a free, sovereign, and independent State.

IRELAND.

Feb. 19. At the Commission of Oyer and Terminer in Dublin, John Keegan, the schoolmaster, attended by his supposed brother conspirators, Thomas Quartermass, Owen Adams, John Byrne, and James Byrne (see p. 79), appeared at the bar, when Mr. Green intimated that his Majesty's Attorney General authorized

him to say, that no prosecution was intended against the prisoners; and that it was therefore his wish they should be discharged by proclamation. They were accordingly discharged.

Feb. 20. In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, an action was tried, brought by the police magistrates, against the proprietor of the "Dublin Evening Post," for a libel. The Jury returned a verdict of "guilty of printing and publishing, but not with a malicious intent."—The Lord Chief Justice said he could not take this verdict; and the Jury afterwards returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Feb. 28. An aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland was held at the Private Theatre, in Fishamble-street, Dublin, Lord Fingal in the chair. The draft of an Address to the Prince Regent, and of Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying a repeal of penal laws which bind the Catholics of Ireland, were unanimously agreed to; and the meeting came to Resolutions of thanks to Lords Grey and Greyville; to Lord Glenworth and the liberal Protestants of Ireland; to Lord Fingal; a resolution empowering the Catholic Board to raise money; and another, requesting every parish in Ireland to present Petitions to Parliament and the Prince Regent, until their claims were satisfied.

Dublin journals of March 4, state that disturbances still prevail in some parts of the country, from certain persons who call themselves *Carders*, from the instrument they use (a wool card), to enforce compliance with their demands for the regulation of the price of land. It is also reported, that the system of robbing for arms only, as practised by the defenders previous to the rebellion of 1798, is revived.

The Dublin papers of the 18th give a melancholy account of distresses, and consequent disturbances, arising from the failure of the potatoe crops. A boat laden with potatoe for Dublin had been seized by the populace near Rathangan; threatening letters had been sent to persons possessed of corn and potatoe at *Manservreen*; the Royal Canal above *Mullingar* had been broken up in various places, to impede the conveyance of grain and potatoe to Dublin, by a banditti, who threatened the lives of any masons or labourers who should attempt to repair the breaches. A strong detachment of the Royal Surrey Militia had been dispatched from *Mullingar* to patrol the line of the Canal most injured and infested by these depredators.

The Secretary to the Trustees of the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures of Ireland has lodged, to be placed to the credit of the said Trustees, 32,287*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* in full discharge of a like sum, stated by the

the Commissioners of Accounts, in their 31st and every subsequent report, to be "an error created by the late James Corry (the Secretary's father), and remaining a charge against his representatives." He has also discharged every private debt of his father.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. URBAN, *High Wycombe, Feb. 6.*

In p. 80 an earthquake is noticed in various villages in Oxfordshire. By the best accounts I can collect, the same phenomenon was observed on the hills to the North and South of this valley; so that it must have extended full thirty miles from West to East. Some persons say the noise resembled very distant thunder, or the rolling of heavy waggons over stony roads. It continued, with some short intervals, full ten minutes, and very much alarmed some persons, although few felt any kind of concussion. I do not find that the extent from North to South was more than four or five miles in this part of the county of Bucks.

VERAX.

Feb. 20. The forty-four walnut-trees at the Nut Helt, in *Ely*, were sold by auction for £1,028*l.*

In the violent storm of Feb. 23, a hall of fire descended on the boat-house of Mr. Carter, at *Windsor-bridge*; and the whole was burnt to the ground. The great fall of rain prevented the extension of the fire, which was got under without doing much more damage.

About six o'clock in the evening, during a tremendous storm of wind, accompanied with lightning, a stack of chimneys belonging to the Rev. J. K. Parker, of *Barking* in Essex, fell down; carrying with it great part of the roof, ceiling, bedstead, &c. Providentially no one received any injury. Mr. Parker had but a few minutes passed by, walking in his garden.

Feb. 25. *Plymouth* was this day visited by a dreadful thunder-storm; its direction was from S. W. to N. E. nearly. In *Torbay* the *Tonnant* had 13 men wounded by the lightning, and her masts were shivered from end to end; one man was killed, and one wounded on board the *Salvador del Mundo*; 2 killed on board a brig, 10 were struck down and hurt on board the *Helicon*, and 9 temporarily stupified on board the *Surveillante*. The *Cumberland* had twenty men beat down, but none killed.

During one of the late heavy gales, the *Diana* frigate, at *Plymouth*, being ordered to strike her yards, a seaman aloft lost his hold, and fell overboard; Mr. Holmes, midshipman, sprung over after him, and secured the man with a rope before he had scarcely drifted astern of the ship. Mr. Holmes has twice performed the same gallantry, and has been promoted to the

rank of Lieutenant for his spirited humanity.

March 2. In the Court of Session at *Edinburgh*, a cause was tried of considerable importance to literary property, in the case, *Cadell and Davies versus Robertson*.—Mr. Creech bought the copyright of Burns's Poems, which were first published in 1786; and as Burns died in 1796, the copyright expired, of course, in 14 years from the date of their first publication. In 1793, a new edition was published, with some additional poems, which had never before appeared. These last, however, were not entered in Stationers' Hall. In 1800, another edition of Burns's works was published by *Cadell and Davies*, London, with a life of the author prefixed, by Dr. Currie. This edition included the additional poems, first published in 1793, but was not entered in S

the exclusion, is a small edition, which, he poems by which, C applied by dict, and against penalties, the infringing publishing copyright free. The was passed of damages Session de calling the fences against assault locutor, or their consequences to decided (1 no person is liable to ures there the copies lication, 1 of the Co said act is to whom is thereby

therein mentioned have, by the said statute, a right vested in them, entitling them to maintain a suit for damages in case of a violation of such right, and also entitling them to maintain a suit in order to prevent the violation thereof, by interdict, for the term or terms for which the statute hath given them such sole liberties, although there shall not have been such entry made before publication, as aforesaid; and it is hereby

being ordered, that with this declaration the said cause be remitted back to the Court of Session in Scotland; to review the interlocutors complained of, and farther to do therein, what may be meet."—In virtue of which judgment, the pursuers presented a petition to the Court of Session, praying their Lordships to review the before recited interlocutors, and to do as should seem meet. The Court, in applying the principles laid down in the judgment of the House of Lords (Jan. 24, 1812), altered their former interlocutors, found damages due, and remitted the case to the Lord Ordinary, to ascertain the quantum.—It may now, therefore, be held at law in Scotland, as it has long been in England, that authors or their assignees

Mrs. Magness was the person who actually took Thomas Dellow from St. Martin's-lane, Upper Thames-street, or whether she received him from some other person, this affair may perhaps remain a mystery for years to come, like that of Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squires. — H. Magness was also tried on the 5th for having married — Furlong, she being already married to Richard Magness. The evidence not being sufficiently strong as to the identity of H. Magness, she was acquitted also of this charge.

March 5. Several dead bodies were found on the North shore near Liverpool, supposed to have come from some vessel wrecked during the severe gales of the preceding night. By the inscription on part of the stern of a vessel which has been found, she appears to have been the Fly packet, from Newry to Liverpool.

March 12. At Ely assizes, Michael Whiting, a shopkeeper at Downham, and a Dissenting Preacher, was capitally convicted on a charge of administering poison to Geo. and Jos. Langman, his brothers-in-law, who were under age. He had supplied them with flour, in which he had mixed poisonous ingredients; and a pudding was made of it, of which the brothers partook. They were immediately seized with violent vomitings: the elder brother soon recovered, but the younger remained for some days in a precarious state. The remnants of the puddings, on being analyzed, were found to contain corrosive sublimate of mercury.—Before his execution, the prisoner acknowledged the justice of his sentence.—By the death of the two brothers, their younger sister and the prisoner's wife would have become entitled to the father's estate.

March 13. At Cambridge assizes, Dan. Dawson was indicted for poisoning a colt on the Newmarket course in April 1811. By the testimony of Cecil Bishop, who had been a shopman to a chemist and druggist, it appeared, that he had, on the prisoner's application, prescribed a solution of arsenic as a means of sickening a horse without killing him; and on its being put into a trough at Doncaster, two brood mares were killed. They failed in an attempt at Brighton in 1809, but succeeded at Newmarket in 1811, where, in conjunction with a man named Trinta, the witness had been employed by the prisoner to infuse poison into the troughs. The arsenic was infused by means of a syringe, the troughs being covered and locked. After having watered the horses on the 1st of May, they were taken ill in the stables; and the four which died may be estimated, considering their own value and their engagements, at 12,000*l*. While Dawson was in London, Bishop was busy in keeping arsenic in the trough. The fact

* From the time he was taken away to the time H. M. was apprehended was five weeks and five days.

fact of poisoning was proved by Mr. Prince; and another witness deposed that he had been applied to by the prisoner to act as agent. The Judge directed the acquittal of the prisoner, on the ground that he had been indicted as a principal, instead of an accessory before the fact, which, in point of law, could not be maintained.—The prisoner was, however, detained on a charge of poisoning race-horses in 1809.

March 16. A powder-mill blew up at Hounslow, and four men were killed. One person had a very narrow escape, having just quitted the corn-mill when the accident happened.

March 16. This morning were seen at Carlisle the beautiful phenomenon of two *parhelia*, or mock suns, in the heavens. They were first observed about 10 o'clock, and appeared of variable brightness until near twelve.

March 17, St Patrick's day. A riot took place at *Puttlemouth* between the North Cork Militia, stationed at Gosport, and some watermen, who insulted the soldiers, and attempted to pluck the shamrocks from their hats. The utmost alarm prevailed; all the shops were shut up, and an English regiment, quartered in the barracks, was ordered out to quell the disturbance, which with difficulty they accomplished, but not till one boy was killed, and about 20 men and a boy wounded; some of them dangerously.

In the neighbourhood of *Huddersfield*, no fewer than 20 frames or machines have been broken, employed exclusively in the operation of cropping cloth.—On the 22d Feb. a number of persons assembled near the premises of Mr. J. Hirst, of *Marsh*, with their faces blackened, and destroyed all the machinery used in the dressing of cloth.—The same or a similar party then proceeded to the workshops of Mr. James Balderson, of *Crookland Moor*, and committed similar depredations upon machinery of a like description.—On March 5, an armed party broke into a mill situated between *Slaitwait* and *Huddersfield*. After they had effected their purpose, the leader drew up his men, each man answering to a particular number instead of his name, then fired off their pistols, and marched away.—A reward of 900 guineas has been offered by Government for the discovery of the offenders.

March 7. Ten frames belonging to Mr. Topham were broken at *Pentridge*, in *Dorbyshire*. They were in full work. The silk and lace pieces about the frames were much injured, the doors and windows all broken to pieces, and Mr. Topham's life menaced, while the violence was committing, by a number of armed men without. Mr. Topham, for a short time, concealed himself in a closet.

Several nail ironmongers in *Dudley* and its vicinity having lowered the wages, in consequence of the stagnation of trade with America, the Nailers assembled in a riotous manner at *Dudley*; but, by the activity of the magistracy, tranquillity was soon restored.

March 16. The assizes commenced at *Nottingham*, when William Carnel, aged 22, and Joseph Maples, aged 16, were severally convicted of Frame-breaking, on the 3d of January, at the house of John Braithwaite, at *Old Bashford*; and were sentenced to transportation for 14 years.—Robert Poley, aged 16, was charged with frame-breaking at *Sutton*, in *Ashfield*. He pleaded "guilty," and shewed great signs of contrition; and was sentenced to seven years transportation.—J. Peele, aged 17, for the same offence, was sentenced to 14 years transportation.—On the 18th, Benjamin Hitchcock, aged 21, was sentenced to 14 years transportation, and Marshal and Gteen to seven years.—Mr. Justice Bailey, in his charge to the grand jury, stated that when he left the town the assizes would be only adjourned; and that, upon the seizure of any rioters, a Judge would come down, and act upon the present commission.

Since the commencement of the *Luddite* system in the neighbourhood of *Nottingham*, 48 lace-frames, and 544 plain silk and cotton-frames, have been destroyed: the value of the frames, when new, is upon the average 60*l.* each, and that of the latter from 18*l.* to 20*l.*

A man named John Buntan was lately committed to the City Gaol at *Norwich*, for burglariously entering the premises of Messrs. Aggs, in the night, and stealing some twist cotton. The conductor of the manufactory has a daughter, who superintends the department performed by women, and sleeps in a room adjoining. She was awakened by a noise; when, slipping on a great coat that laid in her room, she ran to her father's chamber, who not being dressed with sufficient speed, she snatched up a large hammer, and went alone in the dark into the manufactory, where she perceived Buntan taking away the twist cotton from the loom. She instantly struck him on the back of the head with the hammer, and on his turning about repeated the blow upon his forehead with such effect, as to bring him to the ground covered with blood. Apprehending he might have accomplices, she shrieked, which brought her father to her assistance, and they secured the robber.

Mr. Paul, one of the pilots of the *Manilla*, lately lost on the *Haak Sand*, has escaped from prison at *Amsterdam*, and arrived at *Yarmouth*. Previous to his leaving *Holland*, the officers and crew of the *Manilla* were on their march for *Verdun*. Eight of the crew only were lost.

DOMES-

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

A very elegant and superb vase, made by Green and Ward, was lately presented to Mr. B. Hawes of London by the Right Hon. Lord M'Donald and R. G. M'Donald, esq. of Clanranald, in testimony of their approbation of that gentleman's discernment in projecting, and his spirit in accomplishing, the introduction of the kelp of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland into the market of London, by which the produce of our own shores has become a substitute for the ashes and barillas of foreign countries. Thirty to forty vessels loaded with kelp from the West coast enter annually the port of London, thus bringing to mutual intercourse the two extreme points of our empire. It is by such spirited and liberal conduct that industry is stimulated, and national resources increased and rendered available.

A petition has been presented to Parliament by Edward Berkeley Portman, esq. against the proposed Regent's Canal in Mary-le-bone parish, stating that the value of the estate is eight millions sterling, the reversion of which will come to the Portman family on the expiration of the tenants' leases; that there are 27,000 inhabitants on it who will be affected by the Canal; and that, if the proposed scheme is carried into execution, it will prevent 200,000*l.* being laid out on that part of the estate where the Canal is projected to run, and deprive Mr. Portman of an immediate large yearly income.

Mr. President West, with Messrs. Morgan and Sharp, Engravers, have been declared Foreign Associates of the Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna.

Tuesday, March 3.

Benjamin Tucker, esq. surveyor-general of the Duchy of Cornwall, presented to the Prince Regent an elegant snuff-box, made of silver extracted from Wheal Duchy silver mine, in the manor of Calstock, parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall, now working under the auspices of his Royal Highness.

Friday, March 6.

In the Court of King's Bench, this day, D. I. Eaton, of Ave-Maria-lane, bookseller, was found guilty of publishing a pamphlet forming the third part of Paine's "Age of Reason." Immediately after his conviction, the defendant was committed to Newgate. Lord Ellenborough observed, that a more wicked, blasphemous, or libellous publication he had never seen.

Monday, March 16.

This morning, William Cudell and John Smith, convicted of high treason in the Isle of France (see page 183) were executed, pursuant to the awful sentence of the law, at Horsemonger-lane. The rest of the offenders have been respited during pleasure.

The anniversary of St. Patrick was celebrated at Freemasons' Tavern by a very numerous party of noblemen and gentlemen; among whom were, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Moira, Lord Mountjoy, and Mr. Sheridan, who severally addressed the meeting. The donations of the company amounted to 37*l.* The aggregate of the collections during the day was 175*l.*

Tuesday, March 17.

An extent was issued against the estate of Mr. Chinnery, a chief clerk of the Treasury, who has always preserved the most honourable reputation. His deficiencies are stated at 70,000*l.* and the property obtained by the extent is represented to be 30,000*l.* Besides a very considerable income from the Treasury, he had several valuable agencies: his accounts, it is said, had not been examined for several years.—Since the issuing of the extent he has disappeared.

It appears that the Judges, to whom the case of Mr. Walsh was referred, were of opinion, that the crime with which he was charged did not amount to felony; but, as the Jury had decided on his guilt, and the case did not come before them as an especial verdict, the only way to get rid of the conviction was to represent the matter to the Prince Regent, and solicit for him the Royal pardon, which was accordingly granted. He has been discharged from Newgate, and obtained his certificate of Bankrupt.

Wednesday, March 18.

This morning, Mr. George Skene, late chief clerk of Queen's-square Police-office, who was convicted of having forged certain receipts for the purpose of defrauding the Treasury, was executed pursuant to his sentence. Great interest had been used to obtain pardon for him; but on the Friday preceding he was informed that he had no mercy to expect.—Mr. S. was of a most respectable family in the North of Scotland, and was next heir to the large property of *Skene of Skene*. He married the widow of a near relation to the Earl of Fife. By his wife, who was burnt to death, he had four children; three of whom died prematurely, and the other fell by her own hands.

A clergyman of Dumfries has, in reply to an application to the Transport Board, on the subject of the disqualification of French prisoners to contract marriages with British subjects, been informed that "by the laws of France, any marriage entered into here by a French prisoner is null and void; and that it is highly desirable that such connections should be prevented as much as possible."

. *Alteration in the List of Sheriffs, page 186.*—G. T. Smyth, of Pen-y-dyffryn, for the county of Carnarvon, instead of the Hon. R. R. D. Burrell.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 29. Frost and Thaw; a musical Farce, by Mr. Holman; the music by Mr. T. Cooke, of Dublin.—The scene lies in Sweden, on the shores of the Sound. The piece was unfavourably received; and performed only three nights.

LYCERN THEATRE, STRAND.

March 5. The House of Morville, by Sir James Bland Burgess. This play is in blank verse, and a professed imitation of the old-English Dramatists.

March 7. Turn Out; a musical after-piece, by Mr. Kenny.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Carlton-house, March 5. Earl Cholmondeley, Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household.—Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain.

Carlton-house, March 7. Marquis of Winchester, Groom of the Stole to His Majesty.

Her Majesty and the Prince Regent have appointed John Simeon, esq. (master in Chancery), Count Munster, and Col. Herbert Taylor, Commissioners for the protection, care, and management of His Majesty's property during his indisposition.

Whitehall, March 7. Adam Gillies, esq. one of the Lords Justiciary in Scotland, vice Craig, resigned.

Carlton-house, March 10. The Prince Regent has made the following appointments:

Vice-Chamberlain,—Earl of Yarmouth.

Lords of His Majesty's Bedchamber,—Marquis of Headford, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Heathfield, Lord James Murray, and Viscount Petersham.

First Groom and Master of the Robes,—Nassau Thomas, esq.

Grooms of the Bedchamber,—Gen. Chas. Leigh, Gen. E. Stephens, Gen. T. Slaughter Stanwix, Hon. Henry Stanhope, Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Cradock, Lieut.-gen. Wm. Keppel, Col. Wilson Brady.

Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry,—Col. Benj. Bloomfield.

Equeries,—Major-general Hammond, Lieut.-col. W. Congreve, Major-gen. Bayley, Hon. F. Howard, Col. Vivian.

Whitehall, March 10. Right hon. H. Wellesley (ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Spain) one of the Knights-Companions of the Order of the Bath.

Carlton-house, March 13. Frederick Wm. Turner, Charles George J. Arbuthnot, Frederick Wm. Culling Smith, and John Arthur Douglas Bloomfield, esqrs. Pages of Honour to His Majesty.

Whitehall, March 17. Right hon. Gen. Charles Earl of Harrington, Governor, Captain, Constable, and Lieutenant of Windsor Castle, vice Earl of Cardigan, deceased.

Carlton-house, March 17. Right hon. the Earl of Ormond, one of the Lords of His Majesty's Bedchamber.

John Mac Mahon, esq. Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Private Secretary to the Prince Regent.

Whitehall, March 17. Right hon. Hugh Percy (commonly called Earl Percy) summoned to the House of Peers, by the style and title of Baron Percy.

Joseph Budworth, esq. of Oxford-street, has received his Majesty's permission to take and use the surname and arms of Palmer. Gazette, March 21.—(See our last Volume, pp. 403, 436.)

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Edinburgh.

Lord Keith, Commander of the Channel Fleet, vice Cotton; deceased.

Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty.

T. Cooke, esq. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Col. Seymour (nephew of Marquis of Hertford), Serjeant at Arms to the House of Commons.

Mr. Anstruther, late advocate-general at Madras, Recorder of Bombay, vice Sir J. Mackintosh.

Mr. Toller, of Lincoln's Inn, Advocate-general at Madras, vice Anstruther.

Rev. John Josias Conybeare, M. A. of Christ Church, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, vice Copleston.

Rev. T. Gaisford, Greek Professor in the University of Oxford.

Rev. John Joseph Goodenough, M. A. Head Master of Bristol Free Grammar-school, vice Lea, deceased.

Rev. Robert Watkinson, Second Master of the Charter-house school.

The following changes have taken place in the Police Magistracy:

Mr. Capper, from Shadwell to Hatton-Garden, vice Baker, removed to Marlborough-street; Mr. Reynolds, appointed to Shadwell, vice Capper; Mr. Plestow, from Whitechapel to Queen-square, vice Pye, resigned; Mr. Hicks, from Union-hall to Whitechapel, vice Plestow.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. M. Mapletoft, rector of Easington, Cleveland, Yeddingham V. Yorkshire.

Rev. Thomas Wingfield, Seaton R. Rutlandshire.

Rev. John Tryon, Bulwick R. Northamptonshire, vice Wingfield, resigned.

Rev. George Walker, M. A. Osmundeston, alias Scole R. Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Corfield, M. A. Pitchford R. Shropshire.

Rev. William Pugh, Bottisham V. Cambridgeshire.

Hon. and Rev. Richard Bruce Stopford, M. A.

M. A. to a Prebendal stall in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, *vice* Hallam, deceased.

Rev. Verne Peter Littlehales, M. A. to a Canonry or Prebend of Darbarn, founded on the collegiate church of Southwell.—

Hon. and Rev. Thos. A. Harris, M. A. to the Prebend of Osbaldwick, in York Cathed.—

Rev. W. W. Childers, M. A. Beford R. York.—Rev. Jos. Drury, D. D. to the

Prebend of Dultincot, in Wells Cathedral;—all *vice* Dr. Jackson, Bp. of Oxford.

Rev. Henry Barry, M. A. Upton Scudamore R. Wilts, *vice* Owen, deceased; and to Draycott Cerne R. Wilts, *vice* Windsor, resigned.

Rev. Charles Burne, Chaplain to his Majesty's ship *Temeraire*.

Rev. James Beresford, M. A. Kibworth Beauchamp R. Leicestershire.

BIRTHS.

1811. **A**T Rodney-stoke, Somerset, Nov. 30. the wife of Rev. T. A. Salmon, B. D. rector of that parish, and prebendary of Wells, a son; being her eleventh child.

1812. Feb. 22. In Stanhope-street, the wife of Wm. Gordon, esq. M. P. a son.

25. At Exeter, the wife of Major Macgregor, 88th regiment, a daughter.

28. In Hamilton-place, the Countess of Cork, a son.

Lately, In Montague-square, the wife of Hon. Lieut.-col. Brand, a daughter.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, the lady of Sir J. Shelley, a son.

The wife of Maj.-gen. Loft, M. P. a son.

In Cavendish-square, the wife of Commodore Cockburn, a daughter.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, the wife of J. Dent, esq. M. P. a son.

In Harley-street, the wife of N. R. Colborne, esq. M. P. a daughter.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Dr. B. Clarke, Professor of Mineralogy, a son.

At the vicarage-house, Wells, the wife of Rev. S. Serrell, a son and heir.

At Rockley house, Wilts, the lady of Hon. Lieut.-gen. F. St. John, a son.

At Lymington, Lady Honeywood, a son and heir.

March 1. In Thavies-inn, the wife of Mr. John Bowyer Nichols, a son.

At Mrs. Miller's, Harley-street, the wife of Rowland Aston, esq. a son and heir.

5. At her father's house, Battersea-rise, the wife of the late Rev. George Phillips, of Manchester, a son.

6. In Dorsetshire, Lady Eliz. Talbot, a son, being her thirteenth child.

12. In Half-moon-street, the wife of Robt. Foster Grant, esq. a son and heir.

14. At Illey House, Hon. Mrs. Mallett, a son.

15. At the Bishop of Lincoln's, Great George-street, the wife of Wm. Edw. Tomline, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1811, Dec. 18. At Southampton, Capt. John Ayscough, R. N. to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Thos. Parr, deceased, also formerly Post-captain in the Navy.

1812, Feb. 22. In Dublin, Matt. Talbot, esq. eldest son of W. T. esq. of Castle Talbot, to Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Edward Bourke, esq.

29. J. L. Yeates, esq. of the Army Pay Office, to F. Arabella, daughter of P. Reinagle, esq. R. A.

Lately, At St. Alban's, the Rev. Wm. Stockdale, M. A. F. L. S. to Miss Wolley, niece of Rear-adm. W.

At Fulham, Rev. J. T. H. Le Mesurier, to Miss Ludlam, of North-end.

Rev. Mr. Carwardine, to Miss Sarah Francis, of Heybridge Hall, Essex.

Dr. Hue, of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Miss Berkeley, daughter of Dr. B. of Cheshamford.

Sir Francis Hartwell, bart. to Miss Aldridge, of New Lodge, near Hortham.

Thomas Butler, esq. eldest son of Sir R. B. bart. to Frances, daughter of J. G. Clarke, esq. of Durham.

Sir J. Blunden, bart. of Castle Blunden, co. Kilkenny, to Miss Helsham, daughter of J. H. esq. and niece of Candler Brown, esq. of Bath.

March 5. G. H. Elliott, esq. of Bimfield, lieut. 20th light drag. to Mary, eldest daughter of Major-gen. Slay.

At Monkstown, near Dublin, Charles Putland, esq. to Constance, eldest daughter of Hon. Geo. Massy, of Avondale, co. Dublin.

6. Rev. Geo. Hutton, D. D. vicar of Sutferton, and rector of Algarkirk, co. Lincoln, to Sarah Naomi, daughter of the late James Hurdis, esq. youngest and sister of the late Rev. Dr. H.

Mr. William Duncan, merchant, of London, eldest surviving son of Rev. Jas. D. of Alton, Hants, to Sarah, youngest daugh. of the late Mr. John Lewthwaite, of Chester.

7. Hon. Wm. Elliot, brother to Lord E. to the eldest daughter of Lieut.-gen. Robinson, of Denston-hall, Suffolk.

S. Barratt, esq. of Jamaica, to Marg. Gillies Storey, daughter and coheirress of Rob. S. esq. of Arcot, Northumberland.

14. At St. James's Church, by special licence, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Glasse, Wm. Wellesley Pole, esq. to Miss Tylney Long, eldest daughter of the late Sir T. L. bart.—The dress worn by the bride on the occasion is said to have cost 700 guineas, her bonnet 150 guineas, and veil 200 guineas; and her necklace to be worth 25,000 guineas. Eight hundred wedding favours were distributed, worth a guinea and a half each; besides numerous others of inferior price and quality.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE FREDERICK CAVENDISH, Esq.

Frederick Cavendish, esq. whose death we noticed in our last Obituary, (see page 197.) was son of Lord Charles Cavendish, third son of William, second Duke of Devonshire, by the Lady Anne Grey, third daughter of Henry, Duke of Kent. Mr. Cavendish derived his name of Frederick, from the Prince of Wales, father of our present King, who was his sponsor. In his infancy, he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and frequently through life lamented, that he had never known the affectionate kindness of maternal love. At the usual age, he was sent with his brother, the late distinguished Henry Cavendish of Clapham, to the celebrated school at Hackney, then kept by Dr. Newcome, for whose memory he ever retained great respect: here he was contemporary with several who were afterwards illustrious, but nearly all of whom sunk before him into the grave. From Hackney, he was removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he entered a Fellow-Commoner, and was placed under the tuition of Mr. Newton, probably a Fellow of that society. Whilst at the University in the early part of the year 1752, Mr. Cavendish fell from an upper window into the area of the court, and coming down on his head, received a most serious injury, the effects of which were ever after discernible, by a deep indentation in his forehead; his life was for some time endangered, and his health so much affected by this accident, that he could not return to the University; and many of his succeeding years were spent in retirement. His constitution, however, was naturally very strong, and he gradually recovered; devoting, when he became better, much of his time to literature, and much to drawing. In the latter he particularly excelled, and would frequently display to his friends several port-folios, which he had filled with amazing perseverance, and with singular felicity. He had a method of taking the impression of leaves, and plants, most accurately and beautifully, which method he would not divulge; always, when urged on the point, saying, that he should leave the books containing these, and his drawings in general, to the British Museum, and that there they would find him out.—About forty years have elapsed since Mr. Cavendish, attended by two confidential domesticks, came to reside at Market-street. His health was re-established, but the effects of his fall had been such, that he was thought to be unfitted for public life; into which, under other circumstances, his high connexions would have most favourably introduced him; whilst in it, his abilities would probably have led him to dis-

tinguishment. After living some time in the family of the Rev. G. Smith, then Minister of Market-street, he removed to a small, and subsequently, when on the death of some relations his fortune increased, to a larger house in the village. Being of a very social disposition, he soon formed a large acquaintance in his neighbourhood. Walking, ere bodily infirmities came on, was his favourite exercise: for some years he kept no chariot; but when afterwards he did, this frequently followed him empty, for many miles, whilst he relied on himself for his conveyance. At this period the collecting of books was among his favourite amusements; he purchased largely, not without discrimination; and his library is very rich in classics and works of general literature, particularly in English poetry. Most of his favourite British writers were of the time of Queen Anne, or her two successors, which he deemed the Augustan era of our literature.—The memory of Mr. Cavendish was exceedingly retentive, and his conversation was frequently enlivened by apt poetical quotation: with Horace, amongst the ancients, he was most familiar; but with many Poets of our own, particularly with Gray, Thomson, Akenside, and Mason, he was so accurately acquainted, that he might almost, as far as their best productions were concerned, have been called, a living edition of them. Fond of recitation, he would sometimes, when in company, repeat the Bard of Gray, or other equally long poems from his favourite writers, without the least inaccuracy: perhaps, with his veneration for Thomson, Akenside, and Mason, a little Whiggism might insensibly mingle itself. That Mr. Cavendish was a Whig, cannot be thought surprising, yet he was a moderate one, and altogether, as he was wont himself to say, of the Old School: Burke cured him of his fondness for the French revolution; and when the illustrious son of Chatham, displaying the banner of his country, called on all Englishmen to rally round it, Mr. Cavendish, like many others, left his former political leader. He fortunately lived in the reign of good Kings; and, like his great grandfather, William, first Duke of Devonshire, whose epitaph he delighted to repeat, he was “*honorum principum fidelis subditus.*” That he would likewise have been “*inimicus tyrannis,*” all those who know the liberality of his spirit, and his hatred of oppression, in every shape, cannot doubt. Hospitality was among the virtues of Mr. Cavendish; and though he himself liked to live plainly, his table was for others often magnificently spread. But the kindness of his character shone yet more

more fully, and more amiably, when his benevolence was applied to: the display of this virtue was what he thought the highest privilege emanating from his large fortune, whilst it was obviously among the pleasures in which he most delighted. Mr. Cavendish not only gave most liberally, but in a manner which shewed that he had much enjoyment in doing so; no objections about the agency, or the mode, none of those subterfuges which disinclination or avarice resort to, under the pretence of discriminating accurately, and of reserving their portion from the present want, to effect greater good, were thought of by him; there was distress, and he had the means of alleviating it,—this was enough; he left others to object, but he preferred to give: not that this was done to any great extent without consideration; the passing beggar, it is true, had, without much inquiry, his shilling or his half-crown; but when applications for any local distresses were made to him, though he would in almost every instance give largely, he would give more or less so, according to the merits of the case, or the recommendations by which it was sanctioned. Indeed much of Mr. Cavendish's money was given away, not on his own judgment; he relied on the representations made to him by those surrounding friends in whom he had confidence, particularly by the neighbouring parochial clergy; who, however, it is believed, never applied to him, except in urgent cases. Be it likewise mentioned, in honour of his benevolence, that, when people whom he did not like, or who had even offended him, became distressed, his antipathies were lost in his commiseration; he is known materially to have assisted such, and to have done it in the kindest manner. His liberality, perhaps, may be best exhibited by an anecdote or two. — Not long since, he was persuaded by an old and faithful servant, his postilion, to have a driving-box put to his chariot; and soon after, the writer of this memoir met with a poor neighbour, whose business was connected with that part of the high-road along which Mr. Cavendish usually took his airing: "Sir," says the man, "don't you think I could bring an action against Mr. Cavendish's Coachman?"—"Why, what is the matter, neighbour?" "The matter—he has persuaded his master to have a driving-box, and he can't see me now on the road, before he comes up to me, and call to his coachman to stop, as he used, upon which occasions he always gave me something handsome, so that I have lost a very comfortable annuity,—I shall certainly bring my action." Some time after this, not more indeed than a few months since, a distressing circumstance occurred in the neighbourhood, which a friend of Mr. Cavendish called on him to

represent. The infirmities, and debility, which have since proved fatal, were then obviously making their inroads; but, on the calamity being stated, he expressed great regret, and instantly said, "I will give you twenty pounds for the poor fellow." This was done: in about half an hour afterwards, Mr. Cavendish kindly said, "My friend, I was very low and poorly when you came in: but you have done me much good; and the opportunity which you have afforded me of bestowing twenty pounds so well has cheered my spirits exceedingly." Nor was it only under circumstances of local distress, that Mr. Cavendish was applied to; his benevolence became so well known, that many persons living at a distance sought relief from it, and it is believed that few even of these petitioners failed. In regard to public charities, living on the borders of two counties, he considered himself as belonging in some measure to both; nay, not being far from the Peculiar of St. Alban's, he belonged to that also: in short, whilst in political matters Mr. Cavendish was a true-born Englishman, perhaps not wholly without national prejudice, and certainly not without some Antigallican feeling, when distress applied to him, he became at once a citizen of the world. Though a person were a Jew, though he were a stranger, or alien; yet if he were "robbed, or wounded," nothing more was necessary to secure his aid.—Peace to the memory of such a man! the tears of the neighbouring poor, and the sincere regret of those who lived with him much and knew him best, speak his worth most forcibly. Be it allowed, that he had some eccentricities, and firstly that he valued himself on his high descent; he did so, but it never seemed to be so much because his ancestors abounded in all titles, and dignities, which could be bestowed on them, as that they had been statesmen, warriors, and patriots. The man who would not willingly have sprung from such a stock, and he who cannot readily forgive a little vanity, on this account, in others who have that happiness, must want laudable ambition, or must allow his candour to be readily chilled by the coldness of his imagined philosophy. That Mr. Cavendish liked his friends to direct to him by the title of "Honourable;" that he was pleased, when, in social parties where he was present, "the noble house of Cavendish, root and branch," was given as a toast; nay, that he was not very angry, when walking in his own neighbourhood, the poor whom he met, and who were enriched by his bounty, called him, as they generally did, "my Lord," must be granted; but all these things were so venial, especially when his good qualities are considered, they interfered so little with the rights or enjoyments

joyments of others; they were, under his peculiar circumstances, so almost allowable, that the writer of this Memoir, whilst he says, against the charge of such eccentricity, " 'tis true," can scarcely bring himself to add, " pity 'tis, 'tis true."

There is some difficulty in fixing the precise age of Mr. Cavendish. His mother was married in 1727, and died in 1733, "leaving (says Collins) two sons, Frederick and Henry." Hence some have supposed, that Frederick was the elder brother. But this, it is apprehended, is a mistake. Lady Anne Cavendish was in bad health on her marriage, and went shortly after to Nice, for the benefit of the waters there, attended by her husband. Henry was born at Nice; but his mother returning to England, Frederick drew his first breath in the country of his ancestors. It is believed that his mother did not die till he was about two years old; and if so, he lived to be somewhat more than eighty.—At this very advanced period, his mind, though it had lost some of its animation, had not lost a certain natural shrewdness, which enabled him to penetrate deeply into the human character; but this he always exercised in candour, whilst he never allowed it to interfere with his benevolence.—For his brother Henry, he had ever a truly fraternal affection, which seems to have been fully repaid, though they met but seldom. Exactly two years before his own death, this brother was taken away, and a considerable real estate devolved to him. This, on his own death, became the property of the Duke of Devonshire, whose opening virtues he had much pleasure in contemplating: whilst his personal estate, which he had neither added to, or diminished from, descended to his maternal first cousins, the Earls of Ashburnham and Bridgewater, and the Hon. F. Egerton:—no will was found, or at least only one, which was made many years ago, and all the legacies in which, it is imagined, had lapsed. This, under common circumstances, might have been regretted; for there was a numerous family, "his people," as he called them, descended from the two confidential domesticks who at first came with him to Market-street, all of whom he educated, and supported most comfortably, and most of whom would now be entirely destitute, were it not for the probability, that the opinion under which Mr. Cavendish acted, will be

realized. He thought so highly of his own family, as not to doubt, that those who would succeed to his large property, would inherit his benevolence likewise. That sacred mantle he left to his successors, saying, when spoken to on this subject, that every thing would be right, "since his family were all gentlemen, and all liberal:" and it is believed, that the promising young Nobleman, to whom his chief property descends, has already with characteristic benevolence, and with a promptitude which does him honour, given an assurance, tending to prove that his deceased relative did not augur of him falsely.—Mr. Cavendish died a bachelor: he was in person athletic and manly; his countenance was handsome; and he had, to a late period of life, the appearance and manners, some very few peculiarities excepted, of a highly-bred gentleman, though certainly of the old school;—deep ruffles, a bag wig, and cocked hat, were things which he thought the age somewhat degenerate in not retaining; and resolved, that his example at least should, in these respects, afford a specimen of better times. The mortal remains of this benevolent man were deposited, on Monday, March 9th, in the family vault, in All-Saints Church, Derby; the corpse being met, as when a Cavendish is buried has been customary, at the entrance of the town, by the Mayor and 30 Burgesses in mourning, and all other usual sepulchral honours being paid.—Thus his body rests, among the relicks of those who have been most highly distinguished in our land, by patriotism, by valour, by true nobility of spirit; and it had more than a mere family claim to such honourable location.—This tribute is paid to his memory by no venal hand; it proceeds from one who lived with him much, in the reciprocations of neighbourly kindness, always without expectation, but never without regard. Those who best knew Mr. Cavendish, most esteemed him; and if those who knew him but little, and only knew him when infirmity and age had somewhat impaired his faculties, and made his eccentricities more remarkable, should think that too favourable a portrait has been drawn, he who has sketched it, whilst he questions their competency to form on this point an accurate opinion, must take leave, whatever be their sentiments, to retain his own.

MEMOIR OF BARONESS ANGELIQUE D'ESCURY.

On the 6th of *March*, died of a deep decline, in the forty-fifth year of her age, at the village of Flax Bourton, Somersetshire, the Baroness Angelique D'Escury, a native of Holland, which country herself and husband had quitted with the Court of the

Stadholder at the time of the Revolution. If the saying of that wise observer of human nature be true, that "we can judge of no man's happiness till his death," then may we pronounce this Exile from her country, this deserted wife, the happiest
of

of beings. Bred in the luxury and elegance of a Court, she was, through the vain speculations of her husband, reduced, the last eight years of her life, to a pittance insufficient to support herself and only daughter, without augmenting it by the labours of her own hands, which she employed, till sickness and languor overpowered her, in works of the most tasteful ingenuity. Never did she, in the days of health and prosperity, display so bright a portrait of female excellence as in her laborious retirement. The skill and attention of the physician, gratuitously given with a zeal and a consideration interest could not have excited, and esteem for her virtues could alone inspire; the constant presence and assiduity of a friend whose experience and piety rendered her at such a crisis no less invaluable as a counsel and support than a comfort; neighbours of all ranks, striving in emulation to supply every want, and anticipate every wish: Thus, by every art that skill and kindness could suggest, was *her* "bed made in all her sickness," whose own benevolence had never failed; and the lamp of life kept burning, till the strength of the gentle sufferer was gradually and completely exhausted: her most painful symptoms subsided; and the last days of her life were passed, not merely in resignation and tranquillity, but in joyful readiness to depart. With the strong eye of faith she was enabled to look beyond the present scene, and to rise above the strongest of human feelings, a mother's anxiety. Purified and exalted, she was enabled to behold the

mercies of the Almighty protecting and encircling her only child. Every social affection glowing to the last, with her last faltering breath she uttered the softest aspirations of love and gratitude to the Author of her being, and Disposer of her fate; and then, without a struggle, pang, or sigh, she ceased to breathe.—The closing scenes of the Baroness's life are not calculated to produce a dramatic effect, like many others that have been related; but they offer an unexaggerated picture of the calm and enviable exit of a soul, which eminently knew "how to love and to *for-give*;" and it must be acknowledged, she appeared to have found out a safe and easy path through the gloomy vale and shadow of Death, and to have passed gently and imperceptibly over the appalling gulph which is the last of its terrors. This she was enabled to do, by fixing her firm reliance on God, "as if he were to do all," not with presumption, but humility; "labouring herself," with the utmost energy, as "if he were to do nothing." Thus animated by a principle higher than human pride, and guided by a hand stronger than human wisdom, she retained her characteristic artlessness and warmth, firmly and securely trod her rugged and narrow path of life, and in death possessed her soul with a dignity and peace, which has left a lesson of magnanimity and true wisdom, that speaks more forcibly to the heart, than the pompous processions and laboured eulogiums, which attend the obsequies of titled grandeur or worldly wealth.

MEMOIRS OF THE MARCHIONESS OF BUCKINGHAM.

Died, on Monday evening the 16th of March, at a few minutes before ten o'clock, at Buckingham House in Pall Mall, the Most Noble Mary Elizabeth Nugent, Marchioness of Buckingham, Lady of the Marquis of Buckingham, and Baroness Nugent of Carlanstown in Ireland in her own right. Her Ladyship was the daughter and heiress of the late Robert Craggs Nugent, Earl Nugent in Ireland; was married to the Marquis on the 16th of April 1775, and created Baroness Nugent 29th of December 1800.

It would be difficult, within the limits which we prescribe to ourselves, to do justice to the amiable qualities and superior virtues and merits of this lady. To all that dignity of deportment which was suited to her rank, she added the most charming affability and frankness of manners, so as to diffuse delight and happiness everywhere around her, and to give life and animation to the circle of relations and friends who enjoyed the benefit of her society. In all the duties of life her conduct was equally praiseworthy and exem-

plary; as a wife, a mother, the mistress of a family, and as a friend to her neighbours of every rank. Her ladyship possessed considerable taste and skill in works of genius, manifested in her drawings and paintings, many of which decorate the superb mansion at Stowe, where the Marquis and she principally resided. But the chief trait in her character was her charity and benevolence, of which the instances are without number, as well in the Metropolis, as in those parts of Buckinghamshire and Essex where she had the means of discerning the wants of her fellow-creatures. So that, independent of the impressions of admiration excited by her exalted worth and accomplishments, there would be enough in her acts of beneficence alone to endear her memory to every feeling heart. She had complained of an increasing dimness of sight, unattended by any other symptom of illness; and had come to town the week preceding, to consult the best oculists, as well as her own physicians, on the state of her eyes. She had been out every forenoon, and appeared perfectly

perfectly well in health till Sunday evening, when she was seized with an acute pain in her head; and the next morning, her physicians, considering her in danger, dispatched an express for the Marquis, who was on his road from Stowe, and had reached Uxbridge, when he was met with the heart-rending tidings of her death.

It will be easier to imagine than to describe the depth of affliction in which his Lordship and all the family are involved. The loss of such a lady must be long and deeply felt by the relations and friends who survive her; and by the poor, in the

districts where her personal attentions and charitable assistance extended comfort and relief to so many who stood in need of it. A large portion of the Nobility will be put in mourning by this event, as related either to her own or her husband's families. She has left issue three children: 1. Richard Earl Temple, married to Lady Anne Eliza, daughter of the late Duke of Chandos. 2. Lady Mary Anne, married to the Hon. Everard Arundel. 3. Lord George Grenville, who by his mother's decease becomes Baron Nugent of Carlingstown, and is heir to the Nugent estates.

REV. DR. GEORGE HALL, THE LATE BISHOP OF DROMORE.

On the 17th of November, the Rev. George Hall, Provost of Trinity college, Dublin, was consecrated Bishop of Dromore; and on the morning of the following Saturday he died (see our last volume, p. 493), leaving to the world an affecting proof of the frailty of that tenure by which earthly happiness and earthly honours are held.

This amiable and universally lamented Prelate was a native of Northumberland; but at an early age went over to Ireland, his friends being induced to hope, that talents and diligence such as he possessed, would obtain for him the honourable situation of a Fellow of Dublin College. Nor were their hopes disappointed. After having established, whilst an under-graduate, his superiority over his contemporaries, both as a scientific and a classical scholar, he was unanimously elected a Fellow in 1777, when for the first time he appeared as a candidate. From that period, during the three and twenty years he continued in College, his correct knowledge, and his exact fulfilment of every academic duty, were eminently conspicuous. As a Tutor he was not more remarkable for the talents and learning displayed in his lectures, than for the kindness and parental solicitude with which he watched over the interests of his pupils, and the zeal he manifested for their improvement in literature, in morals, and in religion. Nor was he less distinguished when, as a senior fellow, he came to have a share in the government of the College, whether official duty called his attention to minute detail, or the general interests required the counsels of prudence, or the exertions of prompt activity. In the year 1800 he accepted a benefice in a remote part of the county of Tyrone, whence he was called to the Provostship of the College in 1806; but such, during that short period, had been his conduct towards his parishioners, that neither time nor absence has been able to diminish their esteem. The intelligence of his death was received with general lamentation; and his virtues have been commemorated in a monument erected by

universal consent in their church. When Provost, his attention to every academic duty was yet more exemplary than when he had acted in a subordinate station. Frequent in his attendance on the early prayers and lectures*, he shewed an example admirably calculated to excite a general spirit of piety and diligence; and while no duty was too minute to escape his attention, enlarged plans of improvement were formed and carried into effect under his superintendence. Ranking among the most eminent scholars both in polite literature and science, and deeply skilled in every branch of theological learning, there was no department in the extensive range of academic instruction which he was not qualified to direct; whilst the mildness of his temper, and the gentleness of his manners, softened the admonitions of authority with the feelings of parental affection. Though thus active in the performance of academic duty, Dr. Hall lived in habits of familiar intercourse with all who were distinguished for their station or their rank. Acquainted with the principal languages of modern Europe, and conversant with the writings of their most celebrated authors; possessing a correct and delicate taste for the fine arts, and an unaffected vivacity of manners, he exhibited a rare instance of the union of severe science with elegant attainments, and commanded, in turn, the respect, the esteem, and the affection, of those with whom he associated.

It was natural to expect that such a man would attract the attention of the Duke of Richmond, ever ready to afford unsolicited patronage to merit; and the advancement of Dr. Hall to the see of Dromore, whilst it was the subject of general approbation and applause, excited no sentiment of surprize. That neither the individual nor the nation derived, from this generous and judicious act, the good which was intended, must be the subject of deep and lasting regret.

* Beginning at six o'clock, both in summer and winter.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE MR. ANDREW CHERRY.

The late Mr. Cherry was the eldest son of Mr. John Cherry, printer and bookseller at Limerick, in Ireland, and was born in that city Jan. 11, 1762; and, having received a respectable education at a grammar-school there, was intended by his father to be qualified for holy orders by matriculation in a university; but, by disappointments in life, his parent was obliged to abandon this intention, and, at eleven years of age, Andrew was placed under the protection of Mr. James Potts, printer and bookseller, in Dame-street, Dublin, and by him initiated in his art and mystery. From an antient friendship, which had subsisted between Mr. Potts and Mr. Cherry, Andrew was particularly favoured by his master, and made his constant companion in all recreations, &c. Among other amusements, Mr. Potts was extremely attached to theatrical exhibitions; and, perceiving that his pupil's inclination bent strongly to that point, he seldom visited the theatre without taking young Cherry with him. Thus encouraged, he imbibed an early predilection for the stage;—a general taste of this nature pervades the youth of the Irish metropolis; and many ornaments of the sock and buskin in both kingdoms, at the present day, were, in their juvenile pursuits, the dramatic companions, in private acting, &c. of young Cherry, who had, at the age of fourteen, made his first appearance as Lucia, in the tragedy of *Cato*, in a large room at the Blackamoor's Head, Towers's-street, Dublin. At the age of seventeen, he spurned typography, and boldly entered the dramatic lists, making his *debut* as a professional actor, in a little town called Naas, fourteen miles from Dublin, in a small strolling group, principally composed of runaway boys and girls, and then under the management of a Mr. Martin. His first character was Colonel Feignwell (*Bold Stroke for a Wife*), an arduous task for a boy of seventeen, the character requiring a discrimination so various, and a flexibility of talent that is rarely met with even in the veterans of the stage. The applause was great; and the manager of this *sharing company*, after passing many encomiums on his exertions, presented him with 10½*d.* as his dividend of the profits of that night's performance. Young Cherry afterwards launched into a most extensive range of characters; for, being blest with a peculiar facility of study, in the space of ten months with this manager, he acted almost all the principal characters in tragedy, comedy, and farce; and, during the same periods, suffered all the vicissitude and distress concomitant to such a precarious mode of existence. His friends have heard him declare, that though con-

stantly employed in such laborious study as is implied in what we have just said of his range of characters, he never was in possession of a guinea during the whole ten months; he was frequently without the means of common sustenance, and sometimes even unable to buy the very candles by which he should study the characters that were so numerously allotted to him. In the town of Athlone, we are told, a circumstance of particular distress attended our hero; but which he bore with all the magnanimity that dramatic ardour could inspire. The business of the theatre was suspended for a short time, in consequence of the benefits having turned out bad: the manager was resolved not to waste any more bills, but wait for the races, which were to commence in a few days. Our hero being of a timid and bashful turn, and assisted by a portion of youthful pride, was incapable of making those advances, and playing off that train of theatrical tricking, by which means benefits are frequently obtained in the country, and therefore he had been less successful than many of his brethren. His landlady, perceiving there was no prospect of payment, satisfied herself for the trifle already due, by seizing on the remnant of our hero's wardrobe; and knowing she could dispose of her lodgings to more advantage during the races, turned him out to the mercy of the winter's wind, which he endured with all his former philosophy. He rambled carelessly about the streets, sometimes quoting passages to himself, both comic and serious, that were analogous to his situation, but without forming one determined idea of where he was to rest his houseless head. Towards the close of the evening he strolled by accident into the lower part of the theatre, which had formerly been an inn, and was then occupied by a person whose husband had been a serjeant of dragoons, for the purpose of retailing refreshments, &c. to those who visited the theatre. After chatting until it grew late, the woman hinted to our hero that she wished to go to bed, and begged he might retire; upon which he replied, in the words of Don John, "I was just thinking of going home, but that I have no lodging." The good woman, taking the words literally, inquired into the cause, with which he acquainted her without disguise. Being the mother of a family, she felt severely for his distressed situation: at that time he did not possess a single halfpenny in the world, nor the means of obtaining one. The poor creature shed tears of regret that she could not effectually alleviate his misfortune. He endeavoured to assume a careless gaiety; but the woman's unaffected sorrow brought the

the reflection of his own disobedience to his mind, and he dropped tears in plentiful libation: in his grief he saw the sorrow of his parents, whom he had deserted, to follow what he began to perceive a mad career, in despite of the many unanswered remonstrances he had received, with a fair promise of forgiveness and affection, should he return to his business. This philanthropic female lamented that she could not furnish him with a bed, but offered to lend him her husband's cloak, and to procure a bundle of dry hay, that he might sleep in an empty room in her house. His heart was too full to pay his gratitude in words; his eyes thanked her; he wept bitterly, accepted her kind offer, and retired to rest. The intruding any further on her kindness was painful to him, as she was struggling to maintain a numerous offspring. He therefore carefully avoided the house at meal-times, and wandered through the fields or streets, until he supposed their repasts were finished: at last, so overcome by fasting and fatigue, that he could not rest, he rose from his trooper's cloak in the dead of the night, and explored the kitchen, searching the dresser and all its shelves and drawers, in hopes of finding something that might satisfy the cravings of his appetite, but in vain. On his return to his hay-truss, he accidentally struck against the kitchen table, the noise of which he feared might alarm the family; and, uncertain of the real cause of his leaving his apartment at that hour, they might naturally suppose that his purpose was to rob the house, as a reward for their hospitality: the idea added to the misery he then suffered; he trembled, he listened, but all was quiet; and then renewed his search (for his hunger overcame his fears), and to his gratification he found a large crust of stale bread, which he was afterwards informed had been used for rubbing out some spots of white paint from the very cloak that composed his bedding; he, however, ate it with avidity, as he was entering on the fourth day without the least refreshment, and returned heartfelt thanks to Providence, whose omnipotent hand was stretched in the very critical moment, to save him from the most direful of all possible deaths, starving!

At length, after enduring more than the usual hardships attendant on a strolling life, he left the stage, once more "returned to reason and the shop," and remained at home upwards of three years. Anon the theatrical drum beat in his ears; he forgot the misery of his former campaigning; the glory of it only remaining in his recollection; and, after making some excursions of little moment, he joined a respectable corps under the command of Mr. Richard William Knipe, a well-known

dramatic veteran, a scholar, and a gentleman, whose facetious and eccentric character will be ever remembered with pleasure by all who knew him. In his company Cherry enjoyed much comfort and satisfaction, and remained attached to it till Mr. Knipe's death; he then joined the principal provincial company of Ireland under the management of Mr. Atkins, where he filled a most extensive round of characters, and for many years was the popular favourite of the North of Ireland. Here he married the daughter of his old friend and manager Mr. Knipe, by whom he has had a large family.

Mr. Ryder having, in 1787, been engaged for Covent Garden, Mr. Cherry, whose provincial reputation had reached the capital, was called up from Belfast to supply his place at the Theatre Royal, Smock Alley, Dublin. Here, for six years, *little Cherry* (as he was familiarly called) stood at the top of his profession in the comic line.

Having long entertained a desire of visiting England, he engaged himself and Mrs. Cherry to Tate Wilkinson, at the time when Mr. Fawcett was called to Covent Garden, whose situation he filled at the Theatres Royal of York, Hull, &c. for three years; when he again returned to his native country. He continued two seasons in Ireland; after which the manager's irregular payments, and other disgusting circumstances, induced him to return to England. He accepted an engagement with Messrs. Ward and Banks, managers of the Theatre Royal, Manchester, where, with his wife, he successfully performed two years. From thence he went to Bath, and for four seasons enjoyed an ample share of public favour.

On the abdication of the late Mr. King, Mr. Cherry was engaged at Drury Lane, where he made his appearance on the 25th of September 1802, in the characters of Sir Benjamin Dove and Lazarillo, and was received with great applause.

Mr. Cherry was the author of the following dramatic pieces: 1. "Harlequin on the Stocks," a pantomimic romance, 1793; 2. "The Outcasts," an opera, 1796, not printed; 3. "Soldier's Daughter," a comedy, 1804; 4. "All for Fame," a comic sketch, 1805; 5. "The Village," a comedy, 1805; 6. "The Travellers," a dramatic opera, 1806; 7. "Thalia's Tears," a poetical effusion, 1806, not printed; 8. "Spanish Dollars," a musical entertainment, 1806; 9. "Peter the Great," a dramatic opera, 1807; 10. "A Day in London," a comedy, 1807, not printed.*

* Jones's new edition of "Biographia Dramatica," 1812.

DEATHS.

1811. **O**F his wounds, at Port Louis, in June 12. the Isle of France, aged 32, Christopher Wilson, esq. sèn. capt. in the 22d foot. This gallant officer had been in the army 16 years, and had seen a great deal of service. He was with the ever-to-be-lamented Abercrombie in Holland, and in the West Indies, and for several years past had accompanied his regiment on active service in the East Indies. At the attack and capture of the Isle of France by the Hon. Major-gen. Abercrombie (son of the above-named Hero), he led the grenadiers of his regiment. From thence he was sent to take possession of Fort Tamatave in Matavia, on the Isle of Madagascar. There he remained as commandant or governor, till he had only seven men fit for duty, himself and all the rest of the garrison that survived being sick of the pestilential fever. While in this defenceless state, a French squadron of frigates attacked the fort, and consequently took it without resistance. Captain Wilson, with his garrison, were made prisoners, and conveyed on board the *Renommée*. In a short time, however, a British squadron of frigates turned the tide of affairs: they attacked and captured two of the Enemy. During the action, Capt. Wilson, still unable to quit his cot, was carried below; but, being soon overpowered by the beat, he requested to be taken up again, and in this helpless situation he received eight severe wounds from the fire of his own countrymen; from the effects of which, and the fever that still oppressed him, he lived only to reach the Isle of France, where his unhappy wife was anxiously expecting his arrival. He died in four hours after he was landed.— Captain Wilson was the youngest son of the late William Wilson, esq. recorder of Berwick-upon-Tweed, by Mary, daughter of Christopher Scott of Sculcoates, in the county of York, esq. by whom he had four sons, all in the army, three of whom have died in the service of their country. The lamented subject of this article married, in 1801, Rebecca Anne, third daughter of James Wyborn of Hull Place in Kent, esq. maternally descended from the ancient families of Dinely and Goodere of Worcestershire. By her he has left a son and daughter, too young as yet to be sensible of the loss they have sustained. But the estimable qualities of this brave and amiable officer, together with his professional merits, cause his premature death to be sincerely deplored by all who best knew him, and felt as an irreparable loss by his disconsolate widow.

Aug. 21. On board his Majesty's frigate *Galatea*, in his 17th year, Thomas Hay, midshipman, youngest son of William Hay, esq. of Russel-square, and only brother of Ensign Alexander Hay, whose

untimely fate is recorded in our vol. LXXXI. part ii. page 392. Thomas Hay was born in London, and while receiving the rudiments of education under Dr. Croombie, his parents acceded to the ardent and unconquerable desire he expressed for the sea service, and obtained for him an introduction to the late gallant Capt. Bettesworth, under whose command he entered as a midshipman in the *Tartar* frigate. Previously to going aboard, he spent two months with the Rev. R. Yates in Chelsea College, for the purpose of forwarding his education; and his docility of temper, engaging manners, and sedulous attention, while so employed, gave the surest pledge of the excellent character he subsequently maintained. He sailed with the *Tartar* from the Thames, in February 1808, and distinguished himself by his intrepid attention to duty, in the engagement that proved fatal to Capt. Bettesworth. After two years service, with the most gratifying marks of approbation, and indeed friendly regard, from the officers of the *Tartar*, he removed to the *Menelaus*, Capt. Parker; but, this vessel suddenly putting to sea while he was on shore at Portsmouth, he was placed, by Sir R. Curtis, on the books of the *Royal William*, to wait the return of the *Menelaus*, and by the Admiral's advice passed six months most usefully and creditably, in Dr. Burney's excellent naval academy at Gosport. He was then ordered aboard the *Galatea*, to proceed to the East Indies to join his ship. The *Menelaus* having left those seas before his arrival, he continued on board the *Galatea*, and bore his share in the tremendous and unequal conflict this vessel supported, for two hours, against two of the Enemy's frigates, between the Mauritius and Madagascar. In the letter he wrote to his parents immediately after the action, after stating that he had been sent with a boat to a neighbouring island, a portion of the devoted ardour that has exalted the British Naval Character to the Supremacy of the Ocean, broke forth in the glowing expression of professional enthusiasm, "I should have died with a broken heart, if I had not returned in time to be present at the action." The *Galatea* was afterwards ordered to proceed to Calcutta, and on reaching the Hoogley river, this amiable, gallant, and most promising young officer fell a victim to fever, and was interred at Kidgerree, about 90 miles below Calcutta, with military honours, and with every mark of respect, by which the officers and whole ship's company could evince their admiration of the undaunted valour they had so recently witnessed, and their regard for the excellent qualities that had endeared him to all his companions, and called forth the sincerest sorrow for the loss his country and his friends had so prematurely sustained. These testimonies of

of respect, offered by a grateful Country to departed worth, are a just tribute of applause for zealous and active service, and hold forth an engaging and persuasive example to rising merit; and the sorrowing parents who have lost their only two sons in the short space of one month, cannot indeed forget that they were once blessed with every prospect and every hope that could gratify a parent's fondest wish, but may still look for consolation to those future expectancies which youthful virtue and unsullied character present to Christian resignation.

Dec. 15. At the Cape of Good Hope, after an illness of eight days, Dr. Vanderkemp, a distinguished Missionary to the Hottentots and other nations of South Africa, under the patronage of the Missionary Society of London. Dr. V. was a graduate of the university of Edinburgh, had practised for some years as a physician in Holland, and had attained considerable eminence in his profession. At that period of life when the desire of repose induces most men to retire from scenes of activity and labour, this venerable man was impelled, by feelings of the purest benevolence and most exalted philanthropy, to undertake a mission to some of the most ignorant, uncultivated, and unpromising of mankind, and cheerfully to expose himself to all the fatigues and privations which such an arduous enterprise involved. His labours were unremitted, his prudence was not inferior to his zeal, and his success in promoting civilization and Christianity, in a place which he found both literally and morally a wretched wilderness, was such as to afford his benevolent mind no mean recompence.

Dec. 24. Capt. Thomas Phillips, of the Royal Marines, one of the unfortunate officers who perished in the ill-fated Hero man of war. He was an officer of highly distinguished worth, having served his country in many hard-fought actions. Capt. P. was the third son of the late Rev. Edward Phillips, vicar of West Tarring, Sussex.

1812, *Jan. 15.* At Clifton, in her 67th year, Mrs. Dashwood, wife of Charles Vere D. esq. of Stanford hall, Notts. She was daughter of Sir Francis Dashwood, of Lincolnshire, and aunt to Lady Fitzharris (wife to the son of Lord Malmesbury). Her remains were removed for interment in the family vault in Stanford church, on the 28th. And on the 12th of *February*, died, at Allestree hall, Derbyshire, aged 48, her eldest son, Charles Armand Dashwood, esq. formerly Lieut.-col. of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. He had been married but a few years to a daughter of the Dean of St. Asaph, by whom he has left a family. His remains were interred at Stanford, with those of his mother.

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1812.

Jan. 18. At Oakley Lodge, near Cirencester, Arnold Merrick, sen. son of Aristarchus M. and grandson of Roger M. esq. of Thruxstone-court, Herefordshire. His grandfather married a Miss Pye, of an eminent family in that county. From his mother, Mary (Hallett), he inherited a remarkable genius for surgery, which many of his old neighbours, still living, will attest with grateful recollection. He took so much delight in musick, that he built a gallery for singers, and taught a band of psalm-singers in a neighbouring church, St. Devereux; and with his own hands he constructed a musical instrument of almost every kind at present known. He was the first that introduced into Herefordshire the winnowing machine. Unfortunately for the interests of his own family, about twenty years ago, he gave up an extensive farm, the Valletts, and business as a land-surveyor, just before events took a turn so much to the enrichment of farmers, to become Wood-steward to the late Earl Bathurst, at Cirencester. In this situation he continued, to the great advantage of his lordship's extensive and admired woods, till the day of his death. He was highly esteemed by his acquaintance through every period of his life, and his death is most sincerely lamented by his surviving friends.

Jan. 19. In the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo, in his 20th year, Lieut. Alex. Bell, of the 45th regt. The glorious circumstances attending his fate, together with the recollection that he has fallen in the service of his country, leaving behind him an unsullied reputation as a gentleman and a soldier, are great alleviations to grief, and soften even the keen feelings of parental affliction in lamenting his irreparable loss.

Jan. 23. Aged 23, Mr. Robert Marriott, of Great James Street, Bedford-row.

Jan. 28. At Dunmow, Essex, in his 92d year, Dr. Robert Courthorpe Sims, deservedly held in high estimation for superior skill and judgment in his profession, and for the strict principles of integrity and benevolence by which his life was governed, joined with manners the most mild and inoffensive. He had received a liberal education in his youth, had read much, and possessed a philosophical mind. He took the degree of Doctor of Physic, in the University of Edinburgh, in the year 1744, and wrote on the occasion an inaugural dissertation, *De comica pulmonis*; but, void of ambition, and more desirous of being really useful than of acquiring riches or fame, the doctor was content to practise as a surgeon and apothecary in the small country town in which he died. He was of the Quaker persuasion, and universally respected and beloved by his brethren; and

and was indeed a sincere believer in, and faithful follower of, the tenets of that respectable sect, though perfectly free from the narrow-minded spirit, so frequently observable in seceders from the Established Church of almost every denomination. His hours of relaxation were chiefly spent in his garden, in the cultivation of which he took the greatest delight, particularly in varying the arrangement of the walks, the grass, and the plantations, so as to change the general form of the whole, with a view of producing a more picturesque effect. It ever happened that one design was hardly finished, before he discovered, as he imagined, some new capability of further improvement. Thus the face of his garden was so frequently changing, that a person, thoroughly acquainted with it at one period, after an absence of seven years, might scarcely be able to recognise it for the same. In these alterations he was generally allowed to show much taste; and Dr. Sims's garden, though limited in extent to about an acre, was admired beyond any other in the neighbourhood, and not unfrequently excited the curiosity of strangers; to himself it afforded a perpetual source of innocent and healthful amusement for upwards of sixty years. He retained the perfect use of his intellects very nearly to the end of his long and active life; and, in the year 1807, published a small tract, entitled "An Essay on the Constitution of Man, Natural, Moral, and Religious." The design of this work was more especially "to attempt to impede the torrent of that irreligious philosophy, the pernicious doctrine of which had been spread over Europe, to the unspeakable injury of the religion, morals, and interests, of the inhabitants." For, having retired from the fatigues of his profession, of which the decay of his hearing rendered him in great measure incapable, he was still anxious to devote a large share of his time to some useful employment. The improvement and re-publication of the above-mentioned essay was his chief mortal concern, till the lamp of life was extinguished.

Feb. 1. At Freshford, Rev. Dr. Baker. To the poor he was a liberal and unostentatious benefactor; to his friends steady and sincere; and distinguished by the urbanity of his manners and the uprightness of his character.

At Ely Place, Dublin, Margaret, widow of the late R. Tunnadine, esq. of Manchester, and youngest daughter of the late Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, esq. near Burnley, Lancashire. This amiable and interesting lady was, in early life, much admired for her beauty and accomplishments; and at a later period, the meridian of which she had scarcely more than attained, for her highly cultivated mind,

strength of understanding, and exemplary conduct under severe domestic afflictions. She has left a disconsolate daughter, who with all her relatives and friends will long deeply and sincerely deplore her loss.

Feb. 2. After a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Bird, of Stourminster Newton Castle, co. Dorset.

At Paris, Isaac Titsing, formerly counsellor extraordinary of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, and ambassador at the court of Pekin.

Feb. 4. At Gallegos, of a wound received in the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 19th of Jan. in his 24th year, Lieut. Wm. Smith, of the 77th foot. During the short time he had served in the army, he displayed qualities which endeared him to all who knew him, as a soldier and a gentleman.

Feb. 12. In his 36th year, Capt. John Naish, of the 85th regt. lately returned from Portugal.

Feb. 13. In Duke-street, Portland-place, in his 74th year, Maj.-gen. Charles William Este, Lieut.-governor of Carlisle.

Feb. 14. At Leicester, Mr. Alderm. Sam. Clarke. He served the office of mayor for that borough 1808, and was justly esteemed a truly worthy and respectable character, both in public and private life.

Feb. 17. In his 89th year, Rev. Richard Marsh, rector of Mount Bures, and vicar of Great Tey, Essex.

At Edinburgh, Sir William Maxwell, bart. of Monreith.

Feb. 18. At the governor's-house, in his 73d year, Col. Matthew Smith, major of the Tower of London.

Feb. 19. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mary Talbot, mother of the Earl of Shrewsbury. She was daughter of Sir George Mostyn, of Talacre, in Flintshire, bart.

At Mr. Thompson's, Strand, aged 73, F. Garrety, esq. Oak-Hanger-house, Berks.

At Walthamstow, aged 64, John Bacon, esq. late of King-street, Cheapside.

Feb. 21. At the Hot-wells, near Bristol, Rev. John Fallowfield, rector of Barrow, Somerset, vicar of Great Grandsden, Hunts, formerly of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1776, M. A. 1779.

Feb. 22. Suddenly, aged 61, Rev. Mr. Washington, rector of Chilcomb, Hants, and curate of St. Faith's, Winchester.

Feb. 23. At Clapham, much lamented and esteemed, Mr. S. Franks, solicitor, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

At Melton Constable, Norfolk, (the seat of Sir J. Astley, bart. M. P. for that county) the Hon. Lady Stanhope, eldest sister of the late Lord Delaval, and sister-in-law to the late celebrated Earl of Chesterfield. Her ladyship was twice married, first to Sir Wm. Stanhope, brother to the said Earl, who lived but a few years, and

on his death to C. Morrice, esq. the celebrated Lyric Writer, then an officer in the guards. Her ladyship was one of the finest women of the age, and of great understanding and accomplishments. She has bequeathed the whole of her property, which is very considerable, to her nephew, Sir J. Astley, and her jointure of 1000*l.* a year devolves to the present Earl of Chesterfield.

At Powick, near Worcester, Lady Packington, relict of Sir John P.

Feb. 23. At Stoke, near Plymouth, suddenly, having retired to bed in good health, Sir Charles Cotton, Commander in Chief of the Channel fleet. He had seen as much actual service as most officers of the present day. He was an excellent commander, a good man, and inviolably attached to his King and Country. He was made Post Captain Aug. 10, 1779, and commanded the *Majestic*, under Lord Howe, on the 1st of June, 1794; and in the following year, he commanded the *Mars*, during the masterly retreat of Adm. Cornwallis, with five sail of the line, from before the whole French fleet, when the *Mars* gallantly engaged the Enemy, and her commander was highly extolled for his conduct. He was made Rear-Adm. of the Blue, Feb. 20, 1797; Vice-Adm. April 29, 1802; and Admiral, April 28, 1808. Sir Charles, after obtaining his flag, served, first as junior, then as second in command, in the Channel fleet, during the greatest part of the time when the Earl of St. Vincent held the chief command, and by his conduct obtained the esteem of that distinguished Admiral. In December, 1807, Sir C. was appointed to command an expedition, and proceeded off Lisbon. Portugal being at that time in possession of the French, ample scope was afforded for the exercise of his compassion, which was manifested in the success he afforded to hundreds of distressed families, who found an asylum on board the British squadron; at the same time the Admiral's zeal and loyalty contributed greatly to animate and rouse the Portuguese to rise in arms to rescue their insulted country. Even before the arrival of a British army, the Portuguese nation was, by his exertions, roused to a high pitch of patriotism. A landing was effected by a party of marines at Figueras. The Portuguese standard was reared, round which hundreds were daily assembling; and the post was held until the arrival of Sir A. Wellesley, who there first disembarked the British soldiers. Sir Charles long opposed the fatal Convention of Cintra; and, although it is not generally known, thrice returned it to its projectors unexecuted; roundly declaring, he could not sign an instrument so much in favour of a French army twice beaten, with

30,000 British troops in Portugal; at the same time he pointed out to the commander of the army, means by which Gen. Kellerman's threats of plundering Lisbon might be rendered abortive. Sir Charles was, after his return to England, appointed Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, and returned about 8 months since to take the command of the Channel fleet; in which arduous and important employ, he terminated an useful and honourable life, chiefly spent in the service, and always to the advantage, of his King and Country.—His remains were removed, March 6, on board the *Pelorus* brig, Plymouth, and conveyed to Greenwich, for interment in Cambridgeshire.—They arrived at Southend on the 10th of March. On the following morning Rear-adm. Sir T. Williams, Commander in Chief at the Nore, attended by all the Captains of men of war at that place, in their respective barges, with the Admiral's flag, and Captains pendants hoisted half-way (the colours of the ships hoisted half-mast high), proceeded in regular order to the *Pelorus*, to witness the ceremony of placing the body in the barge belonging to the *Namur*, the flagship, with the lamented Admiral's flag half-mast high.—On the remains being placed in the barge, Sir T. Williams, and the respective Captains in rotation, followed the *Namur's* barge to the shore, where the body was landed and placed in a hearse, attended by two carriages, for the purpose of being conveyed for interment in the family vault. The instant the body was lowered into the *Namur's* barge, all the ships of war began to fire minute guns, and continued so until the body was placed in the hearse.

After one hour's illness, in her 48th year, Catherina Margareta Maria, wife of John Beck, esq. Comptroller of the Customs at the port of Workington, only daughter of the late Rev. Bryan Allott, rector of Burnham, Norfolk, and niece to the very Rev. the Dean of Raphoe, Ireland.

Feb. 25. Near Bristol, William Rowley, esq. late Commissioner of the Customs.

Feb. 28. At Islington, aged 37, John Till Allingham, esq. eldest son of Mr. Thos. A. of Colebrooke Terrace, wine-merchant. He was brought up to the profession of the Law; but is chiefly known to the public by his dramatic talents, which received the test of long-continued approbation. His loss, however, will be more sensibly felt, by the domestic and social circle of which he made so distinguished a part. Benevolence formed the basis of his actions, and his manners bore the plain impression of this principle. However he avoided ostentation, not only his occasional acts of pecuniary kindness, but the lively interest he took, and the persevering

persevering exertions he successfully used, for the welfare of particular friends, were at all times and under all circumstances unequivocal and truly distinguished.—The following dramatical pieces are by him: 1. "Fortune's Prolick," a farce, 1799. 2. "'Tis all a Farce," a farce, 1800. 3. "Marriage Promise," a comedy, 1803. 4. "Mrs. Wiggins," a comic piece, 1803. 5. "Hearts of Oak," a comedy, 1804. 6. "Romantic Lover," a comedy, 1806, not printed. 7. "The Weathercock," 1806, a farce. 8. "Who wins?" a musical farce, 1808, not printed. 9. "Independence," a comedy, 1809, not printed. To him has also been ascribed, 10. "Transformation," a musical farce, 1810, not printed.—*Jones's Biographia Dramatica, &c.* 1812.

Lately. In his 66th year, Mr. Francis Jukes, aquatinta engraver and publisher, more than twenty years resident in Howland-street, but late of Upper John-street, Fitzroy-squ. He was a native of Martley, co. Worcester; and by dint of the utmost frugality and industry, raised himself to eminence in his profession, the delightful art of Aquatinta Engraving; of which, if he was not the inventor, he certainly was the first that brought it to a degree of perfection: witness the numerous beautiful specimens he has given to the world. His intense assiduity in business cost him his life. Superintending continually, with indefatigable attention a large body of aquafortis, in the operation of his art, for such a number of years as he did, the effluvia of that pernicious acid to the human frame, brought an oppression upon his breath, which never left him but with life. In his line of publication he was upon the point of establishing a good exportation trade to Basil in Switzerland, just as that curse of nations, the French Revolution, broke out, which blasted all his prospects of a lucrative connexion in that profession, as it did those of that respectable Artist, Mr. Valentine Green, in his bold attempt of the Dusseldorff Gallery. From habits of the strictest intimacy in youth, and occasional correspondence through progressive life, the lamenting writer of this memoir was so attached in friendship to the deceased (though accidentally informed of his death) that he could not let his remains go to the grave without "the passing tribute of a sigh."

R.

At Elvas, of wounds received at the battle of Albuera, aged 20, universally beloved and sincerely regretted, Lieut. Henry Ireson Jones, of the 9th Fusileers; a most promising officer, possessing the highest principles of honour and liberality.

March 1. In St. Martin's-lane, after a life of uniform active benevolence, aged 80, Dr. Maxwell Garthshore, F. R. S. &c.

He had practised at least 40 years with the highest reputation, as a physician and accoucheur, in London. To the poor his practice for several years had been gratuitous, and he dispensed besides liberal benefactions among the poor who flocked to consult him, though his own habits of life were parsimonious. Dr. Garthshore has left about 25,000*l.* in legacies to various friends; and the residue of his property, somewhat more than 30,000*l.* to Mr. Maitland, the steady and uniform friend of himself and of his late son. From that son, the Doctor derived the principal part of his wealth. He used to say, "My son, when living, made me poor. At his death, he made me rich."

March 2. In his 63d year, George Maule, esq. attorney at law, one of the Aldermen of the borough of Huntingdon, and Steward to the Earl of Sandwich. Although of a profession to which such a mode of procedure may be regarded as inimical, he was ever more solicitous to promote unity, than to increase the number of his clients by fomenting discord. Many have entered upon eternity, who were allowed to have amiable qualities; but few, like Mr. Maule, have enjoyed the rare felicity of possessing, through life, the sincere esteem of all ranks, within the sphere of his acquaintance; and whose demise is an event of universal regret. He was a fond father, an affectionate husband, an irreproachable agent, an indefatigable solicitor; and many, as well as the writer of this imperfect testimony of his worth, have experienced him to be a steadfast friend. In fine, those who best knew him most respected him, and will, to the last hour of their existence, revere his memory.

In his 83d year, Mr. Francis Blewet, many years proprietor of the Abingdon stage-coach.

At Gottenburgh, much lamented by her husband and friends, Mary Milow, a native of Greenfield, near Bridgewater, Somerset.

March 7. In Frith-street, sincerely lamented by an extended circle of surviving friends, Isaac Swainson, esq.—To those who had the happiness of being intimately known to this gentleman, it would be unnecessary to say any thing respecting his merits: but to others, it is but justice to departed worth to declare, that he was a warm and even enthusiastic friend to the cause of humanity in general. "Humanum nihil à me alienum puto," seemed to be the spring from which all his actions flowed. In his private friendships, and in his personal attachments, his zeal scarcely knew any limits, exhibiting a benevolence of heart rarely to be met with.—On all occasions, he was particularly anxious to afford every assistance to those who were climbing

climbing up the hill of Science; fully conscious also of the infirmity of human judgment, he was always the first to make every allowance for what he conceived to be error in others. The greater part of his valuable life was devoted to the noblest of purposes (viz. an unremitting study, how he might most effectually remove or alleviate the sufferings of his fellow creatures) by preparing and administering the celebrated vegetable syrup of De Velnos, of which he was the sole proprietor. This important duty he discharged with fidelity and diligence, during a period of thirty years; and with a success which has hitherto been unequalled in the annals of medicine. In the performance of this duty, his liberality was eminently conspicuous: his constant language was, "that the greatest happiness of his life consisted in being able to mitigate the sufferings of his fellow men;" and his actions always kept pace with his professions.—His remains, accompanied by a few select friends, were, on Saturday the 14th instant, interred in a family vault at Twickenham; where, led on by ardent desire to increase his knowledge in the vegetable kingdom, he had formed a botanical garden, which has long been, not only the admiration of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, but of men of science, in almost all parts of the island. (*See an Advertisement on our Blue Cover of the present Month.*)

March 9. At Blackheath, in his 80th year, Rev. Andrew Burnaby, D. D. Archdeacon of Leicester, and for more than 43 years vicar of Greenwich. The purest integrity and benevolence of heart, the most unaffected urbanity of manners, and a lively and ardent zeal for his holy profession, were conspicuous among the many public and private virtues which adorned this truly excellent man and venerable divine. Dr. Burnaby was a native of Asfordby in Leicestershire, of which place his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, were in succession patrons and rectors, as his youngest brother is at this time. He was elected into Westminster college in 1748, but removed from that school, and was entered of Queen's college, Cambridge. After having travelled through the middle settlements in North America in 1759 and 1760, Dr. Burnaby was appointed chaplain to the British factory at Leghorn, where he resided five years; in occasional excursions visited Corsica, and almost every part of Italy; and, during the last of those years (Sir John Dick having obtained his Majesty's leave to return to England for his private concerns) had the honour to do the Consular business, by the appointment of Government, under the denomination of Proconsul. In 1769 he was presented to the vicarage of Greenwich; and in 1786 the

archdeaconry of Leicester was conferred on him by Bishop Thurlow, without the least expectation or solicitation on his part; both which preferments he enjoyed till his death. Dr. Burnaby was eminently distinguished as a writer, as will appear by the following list of his publications: 1. "On the Nature of Subscription to Articles of Religion (a Sermon preached before the Rev. Dr. John Law, Archdeacon of Rochester, at his Visitation at Bromley, July 17, 1774," 8vo. 2. "Travels through the Middle Settlements in North America in the years 1759 and 1760; with Observations upon the state of the Colonies, 1775," 4to; a second edition in 8vo, 1775; a third in 1798-9, greatly enlarged*. 3. A small volume of Six Sermons; that upon the nature of Subscription to Articles of Religion therein included; owing to a particular circumstance, and by the advice of two of the most eminent and distinguished prelates at that time in this kingdom. 4. "On Religious Zeal, a sermon preached in Greenwich church, June 11, 1780 (the time of the riots in London), and addressed to every Protestant subject in the realm," 8vo. (There was also printed a penny edition of this spirited discourse, for the benefit of the common people.) 5. "A Sermon, preached before the House of Commons, Feb. 11, 1781," (a General Fast-day), 4to. 6. "A Sermon, preached at Greenwich, on occasion of the National Thanksgiving, July 29, 1784," 4to. 7. "A Sermon, preached at Greenwich, April 28, 1789, on occasion of his Majesty's Recovery," 4to. 8. "Two Charges delivered to the Clergy of the archdeaconry of Leicester, in the years 1786 and 1787;" published in 1790, 8vo. 9. "A Sermon, preached at Greenwich, Nov. 4, 1792," published in 1793, 4to. 10. "The Blessings enjoyed by Englishmen a motive for their Repentance, a Fast-day Sermon, preached at Greenwich, April 19, 1793," 4to. 11. "A Charge to the Clergy of the archdeaconry of Leicester, 1797." He printed, for the use of particular friends, a very small impression of, 12. "Jour-

* This tour was made previously to the disputes with America, where, Dr. Burnaby observes in his preface, "a spirit of party was universally prevalent, and it was not always an easy matter to arrive at the knowledge of the truth." The author had no political purpose to serve; a circumstance which, with many readers, will raise the estimation of the work. For what he modestly calls "the most valuable part of the work, the Diary of the Weather," he professes himself indebted to his esteemed friend Francis Fauquier, esq. son of the late worthy governor of Virginia, who transmitted it to him from Williamsburgh while he was chaplain at Leghorn.

nal of a Tour to Corsica in the Year 1766. With a Series of Original Letters from General Paoli to the Author, referring to the principal Events which have taken place in that Island, from the Year 1769 to 1802. With Explanatory Notes, 1804."

13. An octavo volume of "Occasional Sermons and Charges," 1805; most of which had before appeared in separate and detached publications; a form in which they were likely to be preserved only in the collections of the curious; but they will now make a part of every well-chosen theological library. [The volume contains 18 Sermons, delivered at various places, and chiefly on public occasions, between the years 1764 and 1782; four Charges to the archdeaconry of Leicester; a Petition from the Clergy of that archdeaconry (proposed, but not accepted) on the Slave Trade, 1788; and a Letter to the Clergy on the same subject, 1792.] 14.

"The Sin and Danger of Schism, considered in a Charge (intended to be) delivered to the Clergy of the archdeaconry of Leicester, at the summer visitation in 1811," 8vo. (See our vol. LXXXI. part ii. page 149.)—Dr. Burnaby's Sermons and Charges are excellent compositions, as well in a literary point of view, as in their able support of our present religious establishment; and in his Travels, which have reached a third edition, he relates what he saw, with great fidelity.

On the 16th, ten days after the decease of her venerable husband, aged 76, Mrs. Burnaby, dau. and heiress of John Edwyn, esq. of Baggrave, co. Leic. In the performance of the most extensive charities, and of every Christian duty, towards her fellow-creatures, she most cordially co-operated, for more than 40 years, with her beloved husband; and their mutual and earnest desire that they might not long be separated by death, has now been granted them by the mercy of their Creator.

March 13. In Old Burlington-street, the Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Anglesea and Stafford, Keeper of the castle of Caernarvon, Ranger of Snowden forest, and Vice-admiral of North Wales, Pembrokeshire, and Carmarthen-

shire. His death was hastened by an unlucky event a few days before. Two of his servants were helping him to walk, and one of them quitted his Lordship's arm to shut the door; the other servant had not strength to sustain his master singly: they both fell, and one of the Noble Lord's ribs was broken.—His Lordship was born June 18, 1744, and married, April 11, 1767, Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Cam-pugne, Dean of Clonmacrois, Ireland, by whom he had a numerous family. His lordship has left 20,000*l.* to Sir A. Paget; 10,000*l.* to each of the rest of his offspring, except Lord P. to whom he has left the bulk of his fortune. He is succeeded in his titles and honours, by his eldest son, Henry William Lord Paget.

March 19. At Wimbledon, in his 77th year, Mr. Horne Tooke, of whom we shall give memoirs in a future page.

Vol. LXXXI. Part ii. p. 490. The late Dr. Reynolds will ever be remembered with the greatest respect, by all who had the happiness of knowing and appreciating his private worth and experiencing his professional skill and beneficence. To the most polished manners, and gentleness of disposition, were united the liberal qualities which form the friend, the scholar, and the gentleman. To his family his loss is irreparable, and to those who enjoyed his society a very severe one.—Memoirs of him shall be presented to our Readers hereafter.

P. 666. The absurd fancy of Sir N. Holland, formerly Dance, perhaps should not be unnoticed. He endeavoured to destroy every memorial of his having been a painter, by getting up every portrait he could obtain. The late Mr. Dummer gave his estates to his wife (the now widow of Sir N. Holland) for her life, remainder to the late William Chamberlaine, esq. solicitor to the Treasury. His son will enjoy them after his lady's death.

P. 667. Mr. Tessier some years ago purchased Woodcote at Epsom, which had been the seat of Lord Baltimore, and resided there till his death.

AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in March 1812 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Birmingham Canal, 615*l.* dividing 26*l.* 5*s.* clear per annum.—Oxford, 124*l.* Stock or long Share, 730*l.*—Grand Junction, 230*l.* 237*l.* 242*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham New Shares, 5*l.* per cent. Discount.—Kennet and Avon, 30*l.* 29*l.*—Dudley, 50*l.* ex. Dividend.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 21*l.*—Ellesmere, 69*l.*—Lancaster, 23*l.*—Wilts and Berks Old Shares, 20*l.* 10*s.*—West India Dock, 157*l.*—London Dock Stock, 118*l.* 117*l.*—Ditto New Subscription, 17*l.* Premium.—Rock, 10*s.* Premium.—East London Water-Works, 79*l.* 75*l.* 73*l.*—London Flour Company, 8*l.*—Strand Bridge, 27*l.* per cent. Discount, without Interest due.—Russel Institution, 18*l.* 18*s.*—London ditto, 52*l.* 10*s.*—Surrey ditto, 15*l.*—Provident ditto, 2*l.* 10*s.* Premium.—Covent-Garden-Theatre New Shares, 455*l.*—British Plate-Glass Company, 360*l.* on the Average.—Kensington Turnpike Bonds, 100*l.* bearing 4*l.* per cent. 70*l.*—Globe Assurance, 114*l.* 113*l.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 25, to March 24, 1812.

Christened.		Buried.								
Males	- 734	} 1466	Males	- 712	} 1348	Between	2 and 5	116	50 and 60	113
Females	732		Females	636		5 and 10	41	60 and 70	123	
Whereof have died under 2 years old				405		10 and 20	49	70 and 80	38	
Peck Loaf 5s. 6d. 5s. 8d. 5s. 10d. 6s.						20 and 30	105	80 and 90	36	
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.						30 and 40	118	90 and 100	4	
						40 and 50	150			

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 21, 1812.

INLAND COUNTIES.											MARITIME COUNTIES.										
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Middlesex	124	0	60	0	55	9	39	2	57	11	Essex	120	0	59	0	55	0	36	4	52	6
Surrey	130	4	61	0	58	0	42	4	61	8	Kent	114	0	54	0	54	8	37	4	53	6
Hertford	116	6	58	0	49	10	36	10	56	6	Sussex	122	4	00	0	61	6	41	3	00	0
Bedford	108	4	61	6	48	10	34	0	55	5	Suffolk	113	2	56	0	53	2	34	11	55	3
Huntingd.	112	2	00	0	52	6	32	8	55	2	Camb.	109	2	63	0	44	2	30	0	50	6
Northam.	115	4	62	0	58	2	31	0	54	9	Norfolk	109	5	59	0	50	1	38	2	49	11
Rutland	111	0	00	0	58	6	34	9	59	0	Lincoln	105	4	65	8	53	0	32	7	54	11
Leicester	105	5	67	9	57	9	33	3	54	7	York	99	8	62	8	53	11	32	9	56	2
Nottingh.	111	4	63	8	60	2	32	10	55	0	Durham	102	4	00	0	53	4	31	11	00	0
Derby	100	10	00	0	57	6	35	6	57	5	Northum.	91	11	58	6	46	11	31	10	45	4
Stafford	111	7	00	0	65	7	37	7	64	0	Cumberl.	102	8	64	0	46	0	36	9	00	0
Salop	121	9	84	2	73	5	38	11	00	0	Westmor.	104	6	56	0	42	2	33	5	00	0
Hereford	116	2	64	0	64	4	35	11	65	0	Lancaster	106	8	00	0	56	6	35	11	00	0
Worcester	121	4	00	0	67	7	38	0	61	8	Chester	103	4	00	0	69	0	00	0	00	0
Warwick	117	2	00	0	64	4	34	10	63	4	Flint	107	5	00	0	65	8	00	0	00	0
Wilts	117	8	00	0	63	6	37	6	65	4	Denbigh	116	1	00	0	64	6	36	1	00	0
Berks	126	6	00	0	58	6	38	8	62	0	Anglesea	100	0	00	0	48	8	29	0	00	0
Oxford	118	7	00	0	60	1	35	1	57	8	Carnarv.	102	6	00	0	58	0	30	0	00	0
Bucks	124	0	00	0	55	8	35	10	56	4	Merionet.	102	9	00	0	58	0	34	0	00	0
Brecon	121	6	00	0	67	2	28	10	00	0	Cardigan	117	2	00	0	72	0	25	0	00	0
Montgom.	106	4	00	0	56	0	33	10	00	0	Pembroke	98	7	00	0	65	8	27	6	00	0
Radnor	118	1	00	0	61	6	31	2	00	0	Carmarth	116	0	00	0	87	0	29	0	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.											Glamorg.	120	11	00	0	66	4	33	4	00	0
113 1½62 1½59 2¼34 4½57 5											Gloucest.	125	0	00	0	63	9	32	10	00	0
Average of Scotland, per quarter:											Somerset	123	7	00	0	61	4	34	4	63	0
90 6¼43 6¼44 4¼30 10½50 6											Monmo.	128	0	00	0	64	4	35	8	00	0
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Ma-											Devon	117	5	00	0	60	1	00	0	00	0
ritime Districts of England and Wales, by											Cornwall	113	3	00	0	62	4	33	9	00	0
which Exportation and Bounty are to be											Dorset	119	10	00	0	64	11	34	3	64	0
regulated in Great Britain.....											Hants	123	5	00	0	61	11	37	3	00	0
												110	9	60	10	56	11	34	1	56	1

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 23 :

Fine per Sack 110s. to 115s. Seconds 100s. to 105s. Bran per Q. 16s. to 18s. Pollard 26s. to 30s.
New Rape Seed per Last 54½. to 63½.

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane. including only from March 9 to March 14 :

Total 7889 Quarters. Average 119s. 0½d.—2s. 9½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 21, 50s. 7d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 25, 42s. 1½d. per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 25 :

Kent Bags.....	2½	10s. to 5½	15s.	Kent Pockets.....	4½	0s. to 7½	10s.
Sussex Ditto.....	3½	0s. to 4½	10s.	Sussex Ditto.....	3½	16s. to 5½	15s.
Essex Ditto.....	4½	0s. to 5½	12s.	Farnham Ditto	6½	0s. to 10½	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 25 :

St. James's, Hay 5½. 0s. 6d. Straw 3½. 1s. 6d. — Whitechapel, Hay 5½. 5s. Clover 7½. Straw 3½. 1s.—Smithfield, Clover 6½. 15s. Old Hay 5½. 15s. Straw 2½. 19s.

SMITHFIELD, March 23. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Mutton.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts about 2423.	Calves 90.
Veal.....	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs 12,140.	Pigs 350.
Pork.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.		

COALS, March 25 : Newcastle 46s. to 54s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 92s. Mottled 102s. Curd 106s. CANDLES, 13s. per Doz. Moulds 14s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 1d. Clare 5s. 2d. Whitechapel 4s. 11d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1812.

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	S. Sea New An.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per C. Consols.	3 per Ct. 1726.	3 per Ct. Au. 1751.	4 per Ct. An. 1789.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	B. Long Ann.	Om-nium.	India Bonds.	Exchequer. Bills. (34d.)	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.
27	230 $\frac{1}{4}$	1781 $\frac{1}{2}$		62 $\frac{1}{2}$		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 62			78 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 dis.	15 a 17 pr.	7 a 6 pr.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
28	230 $\frac{3}{4}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 61 $\frac{1}{2}$		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 62	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 61 $\frac{1}{2}$			78 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	14 a 16 pr.	6 a 4 pr.			
29	230 $\frac{1}{2}$					62 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			78 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	14 a 15 pr.	2 a 4 pr.			5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Sunday																		
2	230 230 $\frac{1}{4}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$			61 $\frac{1}{2}$ 62	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			78 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	93 92 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 d.	16 a 17 pr.	3 a 5 pr.			5 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	230 231	177 $\frac{1}{2}$			61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			78 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 dis.	16 a 17 pr.	2 a 5 pr.	92		
4	230 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$					61 $\frac{1}{2}$ 62	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			78 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 dis.	16 a 17 pr.	3 a 6 pr.		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
5	229 $\frac{1}{2}$ 230			61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	shut	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 61	58 $\frac{1}{2}$		78 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	shut	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 d.	15 a 17 pr.	4 a 7 pr.		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6	shut			shut		shut	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			shut	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	shut	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	15 a 17 pr.	4 a 7 pr.		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
7	shut			shut		shut	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			shut	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	shut	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	16 a 17 pr.	4 a 6 pr.		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Sunday																		
9	shut	shut		shut		61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			shut	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91	shut	shut	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	16 a 15 pr.	5 a 2 pr.	shut	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	
10	shut	shut		shut	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			77 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91	shut	shut	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	15 a 16 pr.	1 a 5 pr.	shut	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
11	shut		65 $\frac{1}{2}$			shut	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			shut	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91	shut	shut		14 a 13 pr.	5 a 1 pr.	shut	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	shut	shut		shut		shut	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			shut	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	shut	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	12 a 10 pr.	5 pr. par	shut	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	
13	shut	shut		shut		61 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			shut	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	shut	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	10 a 13 pr.	par 4 pr.	shut	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	
14	shut	shut				shut	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$			91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91	shut	shut		13 a 14 pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut		
15	Sunday																		
16	shut	shut		shut		shut	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			shut	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91	shut	shut		15 a 14 pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	
17	shut	shut		shut		shut	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			shut	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	shut	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	15 a 13 pr.	4 a 1 pr.	shut		
18	shut	shut		shut	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			76 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	shut	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	12 a 13 pr.	par 4 pr.	shut	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	
19	shut	shut	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut		shut	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60			shut	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	10 a 12 pr.	4 pr. par	shut	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	
20	shut	shut	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut		60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$		75 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	10 a 5 pr.	2 d. 3 pr.	shut	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	
21	shut	shut		shut		shut	59 59 $\frac{1}{2}$			shut	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	shut		par 5 pr.	2 d. 2 pr.	shut	58	
22	Sunday																		
23	shut	shut	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut		59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			shut	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	shut	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	4 a 3 pr.	2 d. 1 pr.	shut	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	
24	shut	shut	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut		shut	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			shut	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	3 a par	par 2 pr.	shut	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
25	shut	shut		shut		shut	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			shut	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	shut		par 2 pr.	2 d. par	shut		
26	shut	shut		shut		shut	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$			75 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	shut	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1 pr. 1 d.	1 d. 1 pr.	shut	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
27	Holiday																		

*** Lottery Tickets, £21. 18s.

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WILLIAM CARTER, Stock-Broker, No. 8, Charing Cross.

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Embellished with a Perspective View of WRENTHAM HALL, in the County of Suffolk;
Monumental Remains from St. MICHAEL'S Church, St. Alban's; Antient Seals, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for March, 1812. By Dr. POLZ, Bristol.

Days. Mo.	M. 3 h.	G. heal.	inches. 90ths.	WEATHER.
1	37 43		30- 3	cloudy, some very light rain
2	30 39		30-10	clear
3	35 42		30-10	cloudy, drizzling
4	35 49		30- 9	cloudy, some light rain
5	35 45		30- 7	thin scattered clouds
6	45 50		30-12	ditto
7	47 51		30-15	mostly cloudy, afternoon rainy
8	39 48		30-15	mostly cloudy, some showers
9	35 46		30-10	ditto
10	30 41		30-11	mostly clear
11	30 40		30- 9	ditto
12	35 44		30- 7	cloudy, afternoon rainy
13	37 43		30- 3	mostly clear
14	36 43		30- 4	scattered clouds
15	34 38		29-18	mostly cloudy [times, windy
16	30 34		29-16	ground covered with snow in the morn. cloudy at
17	28 33		29-16	mostly cloudy, flying flakes of snow
18	26 33		29-12	cloudy, flakes of snow flying most of the day
19	28 38		29- 5	ground thickly covered with snow, day clear
20	28 32		28-18	In the night the heaviest snow for the winter, snow and
21	40 46		28-14	cloudy, rainy, high wind [rain all day
22	42 46		29- 6	rain most of the day
23	41 44		29-12	morning cloudy, afternoon constant rain
24	37 38		29- 0	cloudy, rain most of the day
25	29 36		29-12	clear
26	25 40		30- 9	clear
27	39 44		29-18	morning clear, afternoon cloudy, evening rain
28	48 51		29- 7	rainy, very tempestuous
29	49 54		29- 9	cloudy, mostly, rainy, windy
30	52 55		29- 5	cloudy, frequent rain, high wind
31	41 53		29-15	cloudy, evening very rainy.

The average degrees of Temperature, from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 36-22 100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1811, were 40-22 100ths; in 1810, 39-45 100ths; in 1809, 50-56 100ths; in 1808, 33-66 100ths; in 1807, 33 46 100ths; in 1806, 37-94 100ths; in 1805, 40-20 100ths; and in 1804, 36-33 100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 2 inches 72 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1811, was 1 inch 65 100ths; in 1810, 0 inches 63 100ths; in 1809, 1 inch 27 100ths; in 1808, 35 100ths; in 1807, 0 inches 34 100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 67 100ths; in 1805, 6 inches 98 100ths; and in 1804, 1 inch 80 100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April 1812. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April 1812.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April 1812.
Mar.	°	°	°			Mar.	°	°	°		
26	30	44	33	30, 28	fair	11	40	46	40	29, 88	cloudy
27	35	47	40	29, 80	cloudy	12	42	49	38	, 80	cloudy
28	42	50	52	, 20	rain	13	40	47	35	, 96	fair
29	50	57	50	, 49	cloudy	14	40	47	37	, 88	fair
30	52	56	50	, 50	rain	15	39	52	40	, 69	fair
31	42	43	42	, 52	cloudy	16	42	46	33	, 72	fair
1	46	50	49	, 50	showery	17	35	42	34	, 78	fair
2	50	53	50	, 49	showery	18	35	45	38	, 96	fair
3	54	52	46	, 47	showery	19	40	46	40	, 99	cloudy
4	49	50	44	, 90	cloudy	20	42	54	40	, 98	fair
5	46	56	45	30, 04	fair	21	42	54	38	30, 05	fair
6	45	54	46	, 08	cloudy	22	40	50	35	29, 99	cloudy
7	46	55	41	29, 82	showery	23	37	48	40	, 95	fair
8	40	47	30	30, 00	cloudy	24	40	49	39	, 89	fair
9	28	40	33	, 00	cloudy	25	40	47	42	, 60	showery
10	34	44	38	29, 90	cloudy	26	42	48	41	, 50	showery

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1812.

Mr. Ussan, April 3.

THE following design for a public memorial was proposed at Sandwich in Kent, for the late Mr. Boys, the learned and ingenious Historian of that ancient town and port, soon after his decease; but has since been superseded for a monument erected by his family, with the Latin Epitaph inserted in your last, p. 238, of which I subjoin a translation I was favoured with by a gentleman residing in that place.

Emblematic figures of Genius and Science, presenting to Time a Portrait or Medallion of the Deceased, with a Scroll affixed to it bearing these lines:

"Accept, O venerable Sire

Of all the ages past,

This portrait of our favour'd Son;

Preserve it to the last.

Inscribe in thy records his name,

Which we ordain shall live,

Who in his day deserv'd that fame

Which our decree can give.

Let it peculiar honours gain

In this distinguish'd place,

Which his historic pen describes,

And which his talents grace."

Inscription on the base or pedestal
(being now part of the epitaph:)

"To the respected memory of WIL-
LIAM BOYS, Esq. Fellow of the Anti-
quarian and Linnæan Societies; of an
ancient and illustrious family of Bon-
nington and Fredville in this county.

He was born at Deal; which he left,
and established himself in this Town,
where he practised Surgery and Medi-
cine from his youth to an advanced pe-
riod of life: He was a Jurat of this
Town and Port forty-two years, and
twice filled the office of Mayor. During
the performance of the duties of his pro-
fession, and of his public station, he cul-
tivated Polite Literature with success.
Natural History, the Remains of Anti-
quity, and especially the Civil and Para-
ochial Records of the Town and Port of
Sandwich, were elucidated by the force of
his genius and the depth of his learning.
Great liberality and peculiar candour of
mind, the most courteous manners and

the strictest integrity, adorned his life.
He died on the 15th day of March, 1803,
aged 68 years."

The proposed public memorial was
not carried into execution; but an
elegant mural monument has been
erected in the chancel of the parish
church of St. Clement, at Sandwich,
by the Family of the deceased, with
an inscription in Latin, of which the
foregoing is a translation (omitting
the verses which are applicable only
to the emblematic design) with the
following conclusion:

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SALE OF THE ROXBURGH LIBRARY.

AT length this extraordinary col-
lection is doomed to come under
the hammer; and before the expira-
tion of next month, a part of it will
have been thus disposed of. The
sale, if report speaks true, will com-
mence about the middle of May; and
already the thoughtful brows of the
speculative, and the rash resolves of
the wealthy,

"Give dreadful note of preparation."

The bibliomaniacal world is burn-
ing for Catalogues; which Mr. Nicol
(like a skillful huntsman exhibiting
the fox above the reach of the
hounds) holds out in contemplation
only, till the impatience of the publick
is ready to break all bounds; or till
he

he perceives that 'hope deferred makes every heart sick.' What bustle, joy, and vexation, will be evinced when the Catalogue issues forth! Here a lover of Romances will be staring his *Lancelot du Lac*; and there a treasurer of Old Poetry will be ticking off his *Wynkyns and Pynsons*! The Italian Cognoscenti will be madder than the maddest; and 'the favourite' Boccaccio will cause a sigh to heave from every breast. What a scene for the pencil of the author of the *Bibliographical Romance** to delineate! Such a day, or rather sale, will not have been witnessed since the time of James West. [Some particulars in our next.]

PHILEAS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 3.

EVER anxious to correct errors, I beg leave to mention one which appears in the "History of Leicestershire," where it is stated, on the (gene-

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by some blunder respecting a payment made by the Sheriff to the Steward of the Honor of Leicester, for the liberty of executing process within the *Duchy of Lancaster*, which, you know, includes or extends over considerable portions of the County, and I believe, more or less, all the Hundreds; which payment used to be 8*l.* till lately, when it was raised to, I believe, about 20*l.* If you can devise any means of rectifying this mistake, I, and all I have talked with, hope and trust you will; as otherwise it may possibly some time or other produce mischief, besides, at all events, now operating against the credit of the work itself; to preserve which there is no one of your subscribers more anxious than,

Yours, &c.

C. L.*

* See a description of the Roxburgh Sale, by anticipation, in the *Bibliomania*, p. 119.

This notice may suffice for the present. With the General Index to the History (which is diligently preparing, and will be very extensive) will be given such material additions and corrections as may be communicated.

I should be much obliged to any descendant of Bp. STILLINGTON, who will favour me with a good pedigree of that respectable Family, for the "History of Leicestershire."—The Bishop was twice married. By the first wife he had Edward, father of Benjamin, the celebrated Naturalist. By the second, he had James, Dean of Worcester, who died in 1746. Dr. Robert Stillington, the Dean's son, was a Prebendary of Durham; and died at Bristol in 1759. Had he any other sons? Is there any Epitaph for the Dean, or for the Prebendary, either at Worcester, Durham, or Bristol? What Relation was Edward, who died in 1777? J. NICHOLS.

P. S. Allow me to add, that the "Literary Anecdotes" are completed at the press, with the exception of two or three sheets of "additions," and wait only for some additional Portraits, and the "Index," which an unusual temporary press of business unavoidably delays for a few weeks.

Yours, &c.

J. N.

Mr. URBAN, Worcester, April 13.

"CAT in the pan."—An unknown Correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *cate in the pan*.—These are the very words of Dr. Johnson (see his Dictionary); and they certainly allude to *Gemsege*, i. e. *Samuel Pegge*: as Mr. Dowland, in your last p. seems to think that "much g and some ingenuity" ought to way to a deficiency of both, for his pretensions should be supported is the subject of this paper.

It is not my disposition to be witty; and if any thing I shall advance wears that complexion, I beg it may be considered as merely illustrative of the subject.

Mr. Gemsege, your old Correspondent, vol. XXIV. p. 66, tells us the meaning of *cat in the pan* is "the changing of sides in politics or religion; that the turning of a cake in a pan very aptly expresses this, or, as we otherwise might say, turning one's coat;" but Mr. Gemsege no where asserts.

sports, or intimates, that it requires a frequency or repetition of turning to constitute a cat in the pan, which Mr. Dowland's reasoning implies. Mr. Dowland says, a cat, when suspended by the neck in a band, twirls about; and by his using the words "rotary motion," I should suppose him to mean a perpetual one to be necessary, connecting with it the idea of over-cropping the nine lives of a cat by suspension; how he makes the gesticulations of the cat, or that of its taking up more space than perhaps any other animal during strangulation, to apply to the proverb "turn cat in the pan," he has not explained.

Though Mr. Dowland thinks lightly of my learning, I find he attends to as much of Mr. Gervase's as he imagines will serve himself, eruditely supporting it with a proof from Shakspeare. Here I wish Mr. Dowland had not lost sight of candour; for this, with his saying that, "indeed it is afterwards observed by the same respectable writer, that *cate* is no other but the last syllable of the word *delicate*, and that *cates* signifies *delicacies*," leads the reader to believe that Mr. Gervase has relinquished his assertion that *cate* means *cake*; now that he has not done so, take it from his own words:

"When the cowherd's wife upbraids King Alfred, in Speed, for letting the cake at the fire burn, the author observes, she little suspected him to be the man that had been served with more delicate *cates*. Speed's Hist. p. 386. Here it signifies a cake, but in general it means any dainty or delicacy."

Add to this the quotation from Dr. Johnson I started with; for would the Doctor have said, "imagine very naturally," if he had not understood *cate* in the pan to mean a cake?

But Mr. Dowland himself has proved that *cates* means *cake*, though he knows it not; for his quotation from Shakspeare, taken with his observations thereon, it is most certain, acknowledges as much; he says that delicacies, or dainties we may presume, come from the farm. Now we will apply this to his quotation from Shakspeare, and then ask if we can be otherwise than simpletons, if we do not believe the metaphor

"My super dainty Kate,
For dainties are all *Cates*."

to be a rich and most delicious cake? We never, I am positive, can presume it to mean a sucking pig or a fat geese, "the immediate produce of the farm." By a visit to the farm, we shall get acquainted with a stranger Mr.

Mr. URBAN, April 4.
VOL. LXXX. Part i. p. 185. "Mr. Douglas, on the female side, was descended from Stephen Gardiner, Bp. of Winchester."

Was not Stephen Gardiner a Popish bishop? was he married? if not, Mr. D. could not be descended from him, though he might be of the family.

"His mother was daughter of Mr. Gardiner of Haling, near Croydon. — Sand Place, near Dorking, was

one of the executors and coheirs of Henry Bridges, esq. of Ember Court, and had no other wife. Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. I. 34, 365, 366; vol. II. 343. B.

Mr. Urban, *Stones-st. Feb. 14.*

MR. Malone, in noticing a deed executed by Shakspeare, 10th March, in 1612-13, three years before his death, which instrument is now in Mrs. Garrick's possession, makes this observation—"Much has been lately said in various publications relative to the proper mode of spelling SHAKSPEARE's name. He spelt his name himself as I have just now written it, without the middle s. Let this, therefore, for ever decide the question."

The propriety of the omission of the middle s, your Readers will perceive, is further authorized by the passage hereafter extracted from *Verstegen's Epistle to the English Nation*, dated—"From Antwerpe this 7th Februarie, Anno novo, 1605," more than that eight years previous to the execution of the deed alluded to. "*Breakpear, Shakspear, and the like, have been surnames imposed upon the first bearers of them for valour and feates of Armes.*" W. P.

Mr. Urban, *Northiam, April 10.*

YOUR Correspondent, who signs himself *A Christian of the Old School*, in his remarks upon my letter on Mr. Durham's Evening Lecture at Rolvenden, is wrong in supposing me an advocate either for Extempore Preaching or Evening Lectures, or any sort of innovation on the regular performance of clerical duties in the manner he approves. If he gives that letter a second perusal, he will find that I merely commended Mr. Durham's zeal in doing what he conceived would best counteract the efforts of the Sectaries in deluding the men-

of his opinion with regard to the irregularities of some of the younger parties which may be expected to follow their attendance on those nocturnal meetings; nor do I think it by any means a duty incumbent on the labouring class of people, who have been employed through the day in their honest and industrious callings, to attend those meetings, instead of going home to their respective families, to renovate their strength, by needful sustenance and an early hour of rest, for the toils of the ensuing day; but where they are so religiously disposed as to attend a place of worship at such hours, it is better that the church should be open to them, than that they should be compelled or induced to resort to Tabernacles and dissenting meeting-houses for religious instruction, in doctrines adverse to the principles of the religion they profess or belong to; and such is the popularity of this Lecturer, that, if he chose to assemble them at midnight, I believe he would have a full congregation. I have, most assuredly, nothing to say in vindication of those ministers whom your Correspondent mentions as systematically departing from the Liturgy in their performance of divine service, or those who read over our admirable form of public prayer with a carelessness or haste that betrays their indifference to its proper effect. This certainly is not a conduct calculated "to preserve the purity of Christian worship, or to support the venerable fabric on which it is maintained;" nor is your Correspondent warranted by any part of the letter he alludes to, to conceive or represent me, or the Clergyman I have mentioned above, as inclined to justify or approve such practice; and if he will take the trouble to look into a former letter of mine on the observance of Good Friday, the Festival of Easter, and Ascension Day, inserted in your Magazine for June last, p. 327, he will find my sentiments more at large on Extempore Preaching, and the duties of the pastoral office, perfectly concurring with his own. W. B.

Mr. Urban,

April 6.

ITAKE the liberty of requesting information on a subject which is of considerable importance to all who are engaged in Dyeing.

In turning over a neat well-written "Treatise" [see page 364], I find the following words in p. 2 :

"The man who discovers a substitute for so expensive an article (Cochineal), and the mode of using it, this substitute being the produce of our own territories, and moderate in price, who, without seeking his own exclusive advantage, unreservedly publishes his discovery, may justly claim the gratitude of the Dyers, and the approbation of his Countrymen at large."

Again in pages 8 and 9, I read this passage :

"The manufacture of this valuable article is certainly worthy the attention and encouragement of Government and the Nation in every point of view ; first, because it is the produce of our own territories, and can afford to pay the same duty as Cochineal ; secondly, because it will save the nation not less than 200,000*l.* per ann. in procuring cochineal from foreign countries ; again, because it affords a dye equal in splendour and superior in permanency, to cochineal, at one third or one fourth of the expence : thus enabling Government to clothe our troops uniformly, officers and soldiers, with cloth of the same shade, beyond all comparison more beautiful, and more permanent, than the dye at present used for our soldiers' coats, yet equally cheap ; again, because it must become a valuable article for export, and tend to enrich us as much as our manufactures of Indigo. In short it would be impossible to enumerate all the advantages to be derived from this source."

On reading these passages, one of the first emotions that arise in the mind is a desire to know who the individual is, to whom the country is indebted for so valuable a discovery. But the desire becomes infinitely greater, when, to the merit of discovery, he unites the still more transcendent merit of "foregoing his own exclusive advantage, and unreservedly publishing his discovery to the world." I know not whether I might not add, as the general feeling, because it is my own, that the very modesty which seems to cast a cover over his own name, and, perhaps, has commanded Mr. Martin to observe silence with regard to it, raises one's admiration and curiosity tenfold. Mr. Martin of course must know, and doubtless many of those who are more immediately interested in this discovery are equally well acquainted with the author of

it. Should this paper fall under the notice of any one that can answer the quere, by giving the name of the able, disinterested, and amiable character alluded to (for Mr. Martin's words justify me in styling him so), he will confer a most gratifying pleasure, and a great favour on

Yours, &c.

JUSTITIA.

Mr. URBAN,

April 17.

GOLD fell one shilling an ounce on the 6th inst. and rose two shillings on the 15th. Silver is likewise dearer.

The London refiners now sell fine Gold at 5*l.* 7*s.* per ounce, and fine Silver at 7 Shillings. B. S.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

A VERY well painted portrait has lately come into my hands, on which is inscribed "*Heywood Bickerstaffe, esq. Etat. suæ. 34, 1632—Qui gloriatur in Deo, gloriatur; 1 Cor. i. 31.*" The precise cut of his beard, the starchness of his dress, and a certain look of self-sufficiency in his countenance, bespeak him to be a man of some note ; probably a member of parliament.—My own reading does not furnish me with any knowledge of such a person ; but some of your numerous readers may, probably, be able to supply me with some particulars of this gentleman's history, or refer me to some channel of information.

A COLLECTOR.

Mr. URBAN,

April 8.

IF any of your Correspondents can answer me the following queries, they will greatly oblige, R. S.

1. At what time were stone altars taken down in Churches, and tables placed in their stead ?

2. Roger Ascham, schoolmaster to Queen Elizabeth ; at what town in Yorkshire was he born, where buried, and lastly what monument to his memory ?

3. From whence and at what period originated the custom of hanging up the armour of valiant men in churches ?

Mr. URBAN,

April 9.

I HAVE lately been told there has been a remark made, that there are few men of genius of any profession or occupation whatsoever but what take snuff ; witness our eminent professors at the bar, in the theatres, &c.

Dr. Boerhaave's Catalogue takes snuff? If taking of snuff makes genius, though I would not wish to be understood to insinuate that there are as much of genius that do not take snuff, I wish to know if that is the reason why every ~~man~~ now-a-days constantly carries his snuff-box in his waistcoat pocket, in order to be ranked among the wiseheads. Formerly snuff may be said to be taken wholesale; for I knew one of the worshipful fraternity of snuff-takers, that was said to have his coat-pocket lined with tin, and to serve his nose from thence by hand-fork. R.

LITERARY ANECDOTE.

IN 1471 Lewis XI. wishing to have in his library a copy of a book written by Dr. Rhazes, an eminent physician, borrowed the original from the faculty of medicine of Paris, and gave twelve marks of silver, or

twenty pound sterling, for the security of the said manuscript; and, besides that, the bond of a private citizen for the sum of one hundred golden crowns. It appears very odd that a king should not only give pledges for a book which he borrows in his kingdom, but also the bond of a private. It shows how difficult it was, before and after the invention of printing, to procure books, and how very dear they must have been: for in the year 1470 the printers who had settled in Paris dedicated their first book to Lewis XI; and it is in the following year, in 1471, that this prince borrowed a book to get a manuscript copy of it. It is supposed that 20,000 people in France subsisted by the sale of the books which they were copying; and that it was the reason for which the discovery of printing met with no encouragement in the beginning. F. H.

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at CLAPTON, in Hackney.

Day of Month.	T				Rain. — 100ths of inch.	Evap. — 100ths of inch.	Wind.
Mar. 21	48		29.14		—	—	S.
22	50	39	29.72	29.87	—	—	S. E.—E.
23	49	39	29.72	29.33	—	—	S. E.—E.
24	41	30	29.48	29.14	.81	.35	N. E.
25	39	28	30.10	29.88	—	—	N.
26	40		30.40	30.34	—	—	N. E.—S. E.
27					—	—	E.
28					—	—	W. S. W.
29	54				—	—	W.—S. W.
30	58				—	—	S. W.
31	42		29.85	29.64	1.50	.32	E. S. E.—E.
April 1	56	44	29.70	29.58	—	—	S. W.
2	55	50	29.65	29.56	—	—	S. W.
3	56	44	29.62	29.49	—	—	S. W.
4	46		29.68		—	—	N. E.
5	54	40	30.21	30.16	—	—	Various.
6	53	■	30.22	30.10	—	—	S.
7	56	37	30.00	29.90	—	—	S.
8	45	29	30.18	30.06	—	—	E.
9	40	34	30.18	30.10	—	—	■
10	45	36	30.05	30.02	—	.45	E. N. E.—S.
11	59		30.02	29.95	—	—	N. N. W.—S.
12	52	37	30.00	29.93	.75	.7	E.—Var.—W.
13	48	34	30.10	30.08	—	—	S. E.—E.
14	46	33	30.02	29.95	—	—	E.
15	■	36	29.88	29.78	—	—	S. E.

March 21. Various clouds and fair day, Corona Luminis, very faint. 22 to 27. Variable and cool weather with showers of snow and rain, and various modifications of clouds. 28 to 31. Warmer, with variable weather and some rain.

April 1 to 7. Warm and variable weather; wind changeable in strength and direction; much cloud and a good deal of rain. 8 to 15. cold North and Easterly winds prevailed, with, however, some variation, and occasional change to S. and various clouds.

Clapton, April 16, 1812.

THOMAS FORSTER.
Mr.

Gen. Mag. April 1813 Pl. I. p. 313

WRENTHAM HALL, SUFFOLK.

Mr. URBAN,
WRENTHAM Hall, in the county of Suffolk, was the seat of the antient family of Brewster from the reign of Edward VI. to 1797. when.

"The 14th day of December, Received of Mr. Ed. Cave the sum of Fifteen Guineas, in full, for compiling and writing "The Life of Richard Savage, esq." deceased, and in full for all materials

to his Friend Savage and himself.
 Yours, &c. F. H.

* If this is not an error of the compilers of the Parliamentary History, for Robert.

GENT. MAG. April, 1811.

2

Mr. URBAN, March 25.
I HAVE no doubt but you will readily admit the following detached Remarks on Antient Manners, when
 * Father of the late worthy Alderman. informed

informed that they were selected by the late Rev. Dr. Lort.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

"John Falcourt of Lucca in Italy, in the 32d year of King Edward the Third's reign, was the first Apothecary in England, as appears in Lord Coke's Reports in the Case of the City of London, fol. 126. b."

"In those days (*temp.* Henry VI.) it was thought sufficient for Noblemen's sons to wind their horn and carry their hawk fair, and leave study and learning to the children of mean people. See Caxton's Life in Biographia Britannica."

"Bolton Village and Castell is 4 miles from Middleham. The Castell standithe on a roke syde; and all the substaunce of the lodgings in it be included in 4 principall towres. Yt was an 18 yeres in building, and the expencis of every yere came to 1000 marks. It was finished or Kynge Richard the IId. died."

"One thinge I muche notyd in the Haulle of Bolton, how Chimeneys were conveyed by tunnelles made on the syds of the wauls bytwixt the lights in the Haull, and by this meanes, and by no covers, is the smoke of the harthe in the Hawle wonderstrangly convayed. Moste parte of the tymber that was occupied in buyldynge of this Castell was set out of the Forest of Engleby in Cumberland, and Richard Lord Scrope, for convey-aunce of it, had layde by the way dyvers drawghts of oxen to cary it from place to place till it cam to Bolton. There is a very fayre Cloke at Bolton, cum motu solis, &c. lunæ, and other conclusions. From *Leland's Itinerary*, viii. 19."

"In Selden's edition of the *Fleta* (see Book 2.) every thing minutely described appertaining to the office of every household servant of our old nobility; Cook, Ox-driver, Shepherd, Swineherd."

"*Fleta* was written in Edward the Second's reign; best edition 1685."

"J. Loccenii Antiquitates Sueo-Gothicæ, in quibus prisci ævi Sueorum et Gothorum mores, status regni, et institutiones, cum hodiernis comparantur. Upsaliæ, 1670, 8vo.—See Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, vol. II. and the 1st vol. l. vi. p. 30."

"The Exchange (that arsenal of choice vanities) is furnished with a daily supply and variety of beauty spots cut out in diminutive moons, suns, stars, castles, trees, birds, beasts, and fish. King James affirmed that whoever used these patches either was, or would be, a whore."

"When yellow starched bands and cuffs were in fashion, Lord Chief Justice Coke commanded the common Hangman to do his office in that dress, and thus put a stop to the idle fashion.—From a

book called *Youth Behaviour*, translated from the French by Francis Hawkins, a boy of ten years old, 1663, 12mo. p. 60."

"Sir William Temple says, vol. I. p. 268, 'I think I remember, within less than 50 years, the first noble families that married into the City for money, and thereby introduced by degrees this public grievance, which has since ruined so many estates by the necessity of giving great portions to daughters, impaired many families by the weak or mean productions of marriages made without any of that warmth and spirit that is given them by force of inclination and personal choice, and extinguished many great ones by the aversion of the persons who should have continued them. Quoted by Brown in his 'Estimate of the Times'."

"In the time of the Great-grandfather of the present Duke of Devonshire, Wine handed round on a salver after dinner. Then the Duke withdrew. Company entertained with strong beer by the Steward, and smoking. Hence the origin of *Salver Wine*."

"Lambeth Palace; old customs broke through. Chaplains entertain."

"Sir Wm. Cecil, in a letter to Sir N. Throckmorton at Paris, May 1561, says, 'The Queen wishes some Goldsmith might be induced to come hither, with furniture of Agrets, Chains, Bracelets, &c. to be bought both by herself and ladies here to be gay in this Court towards the Progress. He shall be free of Custom for all he shall not sell.'"

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

YOUR Correspondent John Forbes, in p. 24, has favoured your readers with a copy of a Licence for Lent, granted in Scotland; and speaks of an antient branch of revenue arising from thence, which no longer exists in that country. Perhaps the same Act of Parliament, which passed since the Union, and authorized Clergymen in this country to grant Licences of this kind, gave the same power to the persons in Scotland who issued the Licence which your Correspondent copies.

It may be amusing to some of your Readers if you will insert the following Licence granted in England in the year 1639, by the Rector of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London. I have copied this Licence *verbatim* from the oldest Register of the above-named Parish.

"Whereas Mrs. Mary Anthony, the wife of John Anthony, of my parrish, Dr. of Phisick, hath bine along time sick, and is now in great weakness of body, wherby

wherby it is very p^riudiciall (prejudicial) to her health and recovery, if shee should altogether abstayne from flesh meats, and brothes made thereof, this time of Lent; I do therefore by that power I have by an Act of Parliament in this case p^rvided, grant her my lycense to eat some flesh meats, or broaths made thereof, for eight days. In witness wheareof, I have hereunto sett my hand the 24th of februarie 1639.

THO. WESTFEILD, S. T. D.
Rector Eccleⁱe St. Barth. Ma."

What the usual fee to the Clergy was for such grants, I do not know. The Churchwardens received on behalf of the Poor for such Licences to common people *a Noble*, 6s. 8d.; but from great personages 1l. 6s. 8d.; as will appear from the following items, which I have carefully copied from the original account of the receipts and disbursements of Dr. John Anthony (the husband of the above-named Mary Anthony, to whom the Licence was granted) who was Churchwarden of the above-named parish in the year 1631.

	£.	s.	d.
" Received, <i>March</i> 12. Of my Lord Herbert for his Licence for Lent - - - - -	1	6	8
<i>March</i> 15. It. (Item) of my Lord of Middlesex in pte (part) for the same - - - - -	0	6	8
<i>March</i> 24. It. of my Lady Bennett for the same - - - - -	0	6	8
<i>March</i> 28. It. of Mr. Roberts for the same - - - - -	0	6	8
<i>March</i> 30. It. of Mr. Pitt for the same - - - - -	0	6	8
<i>March</i> 29. It. of Mr. Barkham for the same - - - - -	0	6	8

☞ There is remaining in errerages from my Lord of Middlesex for the poore upon his Licence xxs.
☞ And from my Lady Bennett vis. viiijd."

The following items also appear in this Churchwardens' accounts for the year 1631 :

" It. given to divers poore scholars and ministers - - - - -	0	8	6
It. given to two women for carieng one out of the Parische that was neere her travell - - - - -	0	0	6
Given to a poor Minister from Dr. Westfeild - - - - -	0	5	0
<i>July</i> 17. It. for a pint of Sacke for a Minister that preached - - - - -	0	0	6
It. given to the Workmen of the Church for Breckfaste - - - - -	0	0	8
<i>Nov.</i> 6. It. for the thanksgiving for the Queen's delivery - - - - -	0	0	6

<i>Nov.</i> 17. It. for ringing for Queen Elizabeth - - - - -	0	2	6
(It seems from this, that it was customary to ring on the Anniversary of this Queen's accession to the Throne even 28 years after her decease.)			
<i>Nov.</i> 21. It. paid for ringing on the King's Birth day - - - - -	0	2	6
<i>Dec.</i> 27. It. for holly & iuye - - - - -	0	4	0
<i>Dec.</i> 28. It. for an Allmanacke for the Vestry - - - - -	0	0	2
<i>March</i> 28. It. for ringing on the King's Coronation day - - - - -	0	2	6"
Yours, &c.	T. ILLIDGE.		

Description of Ivinghoe, Bucks.
(Concluded from page 210.)
IN the North and South ailes of the Church are some memorials of the families of Duncombe and Neale. In the centre of the N. aile is a plain high table-tomb, the stone of which is inlaid with several brasses of effigies and inscription.—Near it a handsome table-tomb, inclosed with iron rails, with a gray slab on the top, for the Neales, with the arms only carved at top; above which is placed a mural monument of white marble, of excellent workmanship, supported by angels' heads, with the following inscription :

" Here lyeth the body of Deborah, late wife of Francis Neale, esq. one of the daughters of John Kidgell, gent.; who departed this life March 26, 1714, in the 66th year of her age. She had issue three daughters, Marthanna, Deborah, and Frances; whereof Marthanna, who died an infant, lyeth buried by her. In memory of whose piety towards her God, charity to her neighbours, loving deportment to her said husband, and motherly care and affection to her children, he the said Francis Neale, her said husband, hath caused this monument to be erected."

Against the E. side are two piscinæ for holy water in the wall; above which, over a pointed window, are two circular windows intersected with stone circles, something like a Katharine-wheel window. On the opposite side are two long laucet windows, in which two or three pieces of painted glass still remain, and a few pieces in some of the other windows. On the N. side is a large window, three lights, long mullions, pointed and ramified head. On the floor, a stone to the memory of the Blackheads, on brasses, with their effigies, in very good preservation.

tion. The stairs up the tower; and to the temporary ringing-floor, stop up the view from E. to W. through the lofty arches of the tower, which stands on four massy columns or piers. In the floor beneath is a large blue stone, the oldest in the Church, date 1368, supposed to be Norman-French by the inscription, which, as well as the effigies, are on brass.

In the South aisle near the tower is another table-tomb, for the Duncombes, covered with a marble slab of a hard green mottled cast, with inscriptions and effigies on several brasses; close to which is a piscina on the E. side: on the other side of a banister-rail, on the floor, a blue stone with this inscription:

"Here lies the body of William, the son of John Duncombe, of Barley-end, gent. and Sarah his wife; obiit 9 Septembris, 1739, ætatis 11."

Above, on the S. side another piscina. The windows in this aisle are the same as the N. aisle.

The Lucys of Barley-end, the last family in that house, lie buried here also; but no stone nor a memorial.

The Chancel is divided from the other parts by an oak screen, painted and gilt, with six of the Apostles portrayed at the bottom, three on each side of the folding doors. Within, are old oak stalls; two on each side of entrance, against the screen, for superiors, and a long seat, with a front, on each side against the wall. In the centre of pavement a stone as follows:

"Here lieth the body of Henry Cooley, gent. who departed this life March the 28th, anno Dom. 1714."

Against the N. side, above it a mural monument of white marble, of exactly the same form as in the North aisle, and of equal workmanship, with this inscription:

"Near this place lies interred among his ancestors, the body of Henry Cooley, of Seabrooke, in the parish of Chaddington, in the county of Bucks, gent. son of Francis Cooley, gent.; by whose death he became heir and next successor to Henry Cooley, his late grandfather, of grateful memory, whom he truly represented in all virtuous qualifications. He married Mary, the daughter of Wm. Jarman, of Little Gaddesden, gent. with whom, but the short space of one year before, Death dissolved the bands of their inviolable affections, and parted the most united and happy pair; leaving issue by

her, Henry, his only son and sole heir, an infant about a month old. He was a person pious in his life, peaceable in his conversation, and just in all his dealings; a most dutiful son to his mother, tenderest of husbands to his wife, the best of masters to his servants; and is deservedly lamented by all that knew him. He departed this life the 20th day of March, anno Domini 1714, in the 35th year of his age.

"Thus quick the nimble sands between them run, [was done;
Time turn'd the slender glass, and all
Death them cut off the fruitful branch,
and so [grow."
Left all our hopes from one fresh bud to

Above the other, in the pavement, another for the Cooleys, but not legible. Near to which, in the N. wall, is a very antient altar-tomb, under an arch, with a rich cornice, on which lies a stone effigies, in episcopal or canonical robes; his head rests on a pillow laid angle-ways upon another laid straight; his hands in the attitude of prayer, arms bare to his elbow, and a kind of apron, pointed at the bottom, to his knees upon his vestment, over which is a kind of gown, and a wig very much like what is called a Welsh wig. No inscription is to be discovered: it is generally supposed to be the tomb of the founder of the Church, or somebody from the abbey of Ashridge, called the Bonhomes. Some have said, that it is Peter Chaceport. I suspect that the tomb was not originally placed here, but removed from another part of the Church. The arch and figure do not correspond, the figure appearing more antient. Within the rails at the South corner of the table, a small stone for

"Wm. Eastbury, Vicar, died Oct. 1st, 1728, aged about 80 years,"

There are a few ornamental tiles (one inscribed, "I. C. 1706.") in the pavement, which is two steps higher than the other part of the chancel. There is no altar, nor piscina here; a painted table only, of oak, rather curious, and always covered with fine green cloth. The walls above and around it, on each side, are miserably daubed to represent wainscot. A large E. window above, four lights, ramified head; two windows on the S. and one on the N. The roof is open to view, ornamented with angels, full length, each bearing shields charged with a cross or circular wreath,

wreath, with stone corbels like the Church. Two stone crowned heads project from the walls, one opposite the other; an iron staple over each. The view of the West window here would have a fine effect, if not obstructed by the ringing-floor through the arches of the tower. The ringing floor, I should suppose, might have been on the floor above, as the clock there might be otherways disposed of, having no dials. In this floor are deposited an iron frame, which the pan went into, fixed on a high pole for a fire-beacon, which used to stand on a hill near the town, called Beacon Hill; and a windlass for lowering the bells. Two lancet windows light this story, and may be traced in the wall; a number of arches filled close up, apparently windows, or openings, formerly; if so, the tower then must have been handsome, with circles similar to St. Alban's. The story above is occupied by a peal of five heavy bells and a Saint's bell. The tenor is a very fine one, both in tone and shape, about 33 cwt. richly ornamented about the crown, with the following inscription round that part, "Sana Marit Christi Piebesque Religio Vana 1618." Beneath, "P. B.—H. K. Churchwardens."—On another, "Sambosa Polsada Monde Maria Vocala, 1635."—On another, "I. R.—C. 1685."—On another, "William Duncombe; Francis Neale, esqrs. Churchwardens: Chandler made me, 1718."—On another, "Richard Hall made me, 1746; William Hayton, esq. Richard Sawell, gent. Churchwardens." The sixth, or Saint's bell, hangs in one of the belfry windows, no inscription. Though the tower is large, one of the bells is necessarily hung above the other. Above is to be seen the frame-work of the spire, sound oak timbers well-framed together; but it has considerably weakened the top of the tower. On the E. side, the parapet is much out of the upright; over the window, it is tied together with iron bolts, &c. One window of two lights, stone mullions on each side. Rooks burrow in the walls.

The view of this Church, in your last number, is from what is called the *Warren stile* in the church-yard; and is a S. W. prospect. The Church does not stand due E. and W. according to the points on the ball, which were placed by compass about 20 or 30 years ago.

In the place called the *Warren*, are traces of foundation of Bishop Blois's palace, or seat.

There are many intrenchments on the Hill near this place, and a deep long place, called *Incombe* or *Ingcombe Hole*, about 600 paces long, and between 30 or 40 feet wide, and the same in perpendicular depth, sloping on each side to the angle of 45, covered with a fine turf: it is in the shape of a horse-shoe; and tradition states it to have been occasioned by the blood of the Danes! An intrenchment crosses it, which does that, or any thing else away. In my humble opinion, it may have been a quarry, used by the Romans for making the Icknild road; this part being all rag-stone, of which roads are now usually made. Tradition likewise states it to have been made by the Romans within their Camp to screen their men. That there was formerly a Camp here, the works thrown up prove; but such an excavation could never have been intended as a place of refuge. Another tradition may also here be noticed, viz. that the women went out of the towns in the night, and slew all the red-haired men (the Danes) whilst asleep in their Camp.

Combe Hole, on the other side of the Hill, is deep, long, and serpentine, and a spring of water issues out in the middle. In the vicinity is a romantic place, called *Ward's Comb*, full of fine wood belonging to the Earl of Bridgewater, with three farm houses and cottages in it. Near this is the Ivinghoe Coursing-ground. Nearer the town, is another deep place, called *Brook Comb Bottom*. These four places with the name of *Comb*, it may be presumed, furnish a proof of a *Camp* having been here, as *Combes*, *Comb*, as well as *Comp*, in Saxon signifying *Camp*.

Barley End House, the seat of the Duncombes before mentioned, is an old building (in the shape of a half H.) with a lath and plaster front. A branch of this family lies at Battlesden in Bedfordshire*, Mrs. Lucy, the last occupier of the house, lies buried in the S. W. corner of the S. aisle. It is now the property of the Earl of Bridgewater, who is building a most magnificent mansion, in the Castle and Church Gothic style, in Ashridge Park.

* See Topographer, vol. I. p. 494.

At the top of one of the Hills, called *Druid's Mount*, some large-sized bones were dug out of a tumulus some years back. Near which, on a proud eminence, stands *Crawley Wood*, seen, it is said, at the distance of 100 miles, and at *Portsmouth*. It is a large circle of Beech-trees, the property of the *Earl of Bridgewater*, a fine situation for a prospect-tower (for which a design has been made).

The principal land-holders are, the *Earl of Bridgewater* and *Wm. Hayton, esq. of Aldbury*, who has a large mansion, shut up with pleasure grounds and paddock, in the town; near which remains a small part of a very old house, supposed to have been a *Nunnery*. *Mr. Meacher*, the Proprietor of an extensive Ale-brewery, has a handsome large square house adjoining; but there are no other houses worth notice except *Berrystead house*, mentioned in page 209. J. S. B.

Berrystead House, April 4, 1811.

CHURCH NOTES from FLAMSTED.
(Concluded from p. 211.)

ABOVE the altar-table on the S. corner, is a beautiful antient mural monument, which had formerly a hearse over it: arms at the top.

"Here lies the dead, deprived of breath
By death, whose fame shall outlive death.
B. F."

In the centre the effigies of the deceased, kneeling on a cushion before an Altar with book open on it.

Beneath,

"Here lyeth the body of Sir Bartholomew Fouke, knight, who served King Edward, Queen Mary, and was Master of the Household to Queen Elizabeth for many years, and to King James that now is: in memory of whose vertuous life (worthy eternal remembrance) Edward Fouke, gent. his brother, hath erected this Monument. Obiit xix Iulii, 1604, ætatis suæ 69."

Beneath this is a piscina for holy water, the shelf still remaining. Adjoining, are two stone seats, canopy above; and near these a wainscot table, rails, and floor of one step, for the Altar; under which are two stones with Inscriptions on them:

"Mortale quiescat Dom. Mariæ Luke, quæ filia quinta Henrici Coningsby de Mymms Boreali, Eq. Aur. et Ellz. claræ familiæ Botelosum de Woodhall, in com. Hertford.

"Conjux olim fuit Johannis Saunders*, de Puttenham, arm. (et ibid. sepul-ti) in dict. com.; tandem Joh. Luke de Flamsted nupta et viduata. Ob. 22 Aug. 1664."

On a long stone, an effigies, with the Virgin and Child, in brass; and in old characters:

"Hic jacet magist. Johannes Oudeby, quondam Rector istius Ecclesiæ, et de Barughby, Lincoln. Dioces.; et Canonicus in Eccles. Collegiata beatæ Mariæ in Warr. et Camerarius ex parte Comitatus War. in Scaccario Domini Regis; qui obiit 7 Maii 1414; cujus an. &c."

Next to this is another, with figures in brass, but no inscription.

Another, for "Mrs. Ann Collington, who departed this life on the 22d day of October 1753, aged 60 years."

Another: "Here lyeth interred the body of Sarah Cotton, wife of Wm. Cotton, of Turner's Hall, in the Parish of Harpenden, gent. who departed this life 16th of January 1697-8, ætatis suæ 30."

There are three Hatchments against the N. wall.

The Chancel is divided from the Church by a rich altar-screen of carved oak, ornamentally painted; near which on a small stone in the Nave:

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Haley, whoe dyed the — day of October 1687."

To the left a double pew for Sir John Sebright and family, of Beechwood Park, in this parish.

On the first pillar, right hand, is cut with a knife, by one of the clerks it is supposed, the following inscription, and a painted head underneath:

"In this midle space, and at this seats end,
There lyeth buried our neighbor and frind
Old John Grigge of Cheverills End.
An'o 1598, Aprill' 15."

On the first left pillar:

"Within this isle where bricks are laide
There lieth buried a virgin mayde;
Frauncys Cordell was her name,
She lived and died in godlye fame.
An'o 1597, Junii 7."

On the next pillar:

"Of this seat's ende in the midle alley,
There lieth buried John Paley the valley.
An'o 1590, Junii xiiii."

* A label from his mouth (now gone) as follows (*Salmon's Herts*):
Miserere, Miserator, quia verè sum Pec-
cator,
Unde precor licet Reus, Miserere mei
Deus. Over

Over one of the arches a framed board, with arms, and the following inscription :

" At the upper ende of this midle ile lyeth intered the body of George Cordell, esquire, who served Queen Elizabeth, and was sergeant of the Ewry to King James and the late King Charles, in all sixty yeeres, who married Dorothy, the only daughter and heyre of Francis Prior, of this parish, with whom she lived 52 yeares, and deceased the 26th May, 1653, being aged 84 yeeres."

One Ann Prior lived in this parish to the age of 120 years.

Near the before-mentioned board was the Rood-loft, the door to which is at the top of the North aile; instead of which is a Painting by Hull over the screen, Aaron on one side, a Warrior on the other, and Moses in the rear. On the North side, between two of the columns is a very antient altar-tomb, with the effigies of the deceased, male and female, right hands joined across; at their heads a rich canopy curiously carved, at their feet two dogs; a label defaced. Weever mentions three antient tombs (of which this only now remains), supposed to have been for lords of this manor; and probably more antient than the use of inscriptions in England.

Near the West end is the Font, of an octagon shape. At the W. end is a gallery. The Nave is divided from the N. and S. ailes by two rows of octagon pillars, five on each side, with rich carved capitals.

At the top of the South aile is a very elegant marble monument, with six figures, viz. five on the pedestal moulding, and one in the centre of the pavement below, all in kneeling postures (a banner at top, with a red cross); there have been two others :

" Thomas Saunders, de Beechwood, arm. peccatorum maximus, credens in unum Deum, divinâ suâ providentiâ terrena quæcunque gubernantem et sapientissimè disponentem, et in Redemptorem Mundi Jesum Christum die ultimo futurum judicem, cum ex Helenâ, filiâ et hærede Roberti Sadlieri de Sopewella, claræ et antiquæ in hoc agro familiæ, sex liberos suscepit, viz. Thomam, Robertum, Helenam, Johannem, Annam, Helenam, quorum quinque ante parentes decesserunt, et Anna tantum parvula superstes existit, cui Deus propitius sit ! In eorum piam memoriam, quibus nihil amplius dari possit, monumentum hoc, ut signum amoris, curæ, et beneficentiæ,

si vixissent, futuræ, lugens posuit, spectatâ confidens se futurum heredem regni cœlorum; et licet è corpore hæredem in terris non relinquit, hanc tamen consolationem assecutus, quod ex se additur regno cœlorum."

On the moulding,

" Talium est regnum cœlorum."

(On a hanging piece of drapery below:)

" Hee that lookes hereon may consider how fleeting all worldly comforts are, and how great a vanity it is to place his affections thereon. Such things there are as worldly comforts, 'tis true; but they ought to be looked on as little streams, and whoever delights in them more than in the fountaine from whence they proceed, may soone find them dry and vanished: the truth of which, hee that wrote this hath sensibly found, and wills others to place their affections chiefly on that object of love which is unchangeable, and is the center of all true joy and lasting felicity."

Near to this in the floor, black marble slab :

" M. S. E. Thomas Saunders, filius natus maximus Gulielmi Saunders, de Londino, generosi, (fratris Thomæ Saunders, de Beechwood, in hac parochia, armigeri) et Abigalis, uxoris ejus, filiæ Thomæ Saunders, de Hadnam, in com. Bucks, armigeri. Obijt 15 Feb anno Dom. 1690-1, ætatis suæ undecimo. Indolis optimæ ac maximæ spei, luctus nunc, olim deliciæ parentum. Hic juxta reconditur Gulielmus, vix bimestris, filius natus minor Gulielmi supradicti."

Against the wall a white marble mural monument :

" To the memory of Richard Pearce, late of Milbank Street, Westminster, Brewer, and Lord of the Manor of Flamsted; who lieth buried in the family vault in this Church-yard. He died January 16, 1800, aged 79 years; having the character, which he well deserved, of a tender Husband, a good Father, a true Christian, and a sincere Friend."

Near this are two antient hatchments.

Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, married the daughter and heir of Sir Wm. Hatton (*alias* Newport), of Cheverells Green, kut. in this parish; which Robert died 18th April 1658, and buried at (Felstead). Perhaps Flamstead is meant; but there is no monument, nor any traces of his being buried here. *Heylin*.

To be preserved as not now to be found :

" In

"In this isle is buried the body of Ann Poure, second daughter of Francis Poure, of Blechinton, in the county of Oxon, esq. and of Ann his second wife, the third daughter to Julius Ferrers, of Market, in the county of Hertford, esq. who died 13 June, 1631." *Salmon's Herts.*

The Tower at the W. end has a lofty arch into the nave, but stopped up, and a double door opposite. Above is the ringing-floor; over that a floor occupied by the Clock and Windlass, and another floor occupied by a peal of six tunable Bells; on five of which is inscribed "Chandler made me 1664," and on another, "John Waylett, London, fecit 1729." The Tower seems going fast to decay. It is held together by iron ties in several parts, and buttressed up on the outside. The body of the Church seems crippled: the walls without, and the pillars within, are visibly out of the upright.

According to Matthew Paris, 1006, this Church was a Chapel depending upon Redborn, which Richard, Abbot of St. Alban's, fraudulently and simoniacally alienated from his Monastery about the year 1112.

In the Church-yard surrounding are several grave-stones and eight altartombs.

Four Almshouses, facing the Church, were built and endowed by the Saunders family; on the front of which are two portraits in stone, defaced. They are for two Widowers and two Widows, who have 5*l.* *per annum*, out of lands called Gately Grounds.

On April 24th, 1783, as some men were sinking a chalk-pit, about half a mile from the Church, in a field belonging to Green-lane Farm, called Wood Field, in the centre, about three feet deep, was found a vase, about the size of a quart pot, like a honey-pot in shape, containing above 200 Medals of the Roman Emperors, gold and silver.

A tradition exists, that there formerly stood a Church in the next field, dedicated to St. Paul.

Yours, &c.

J. S. B.

Mr. URBAN,

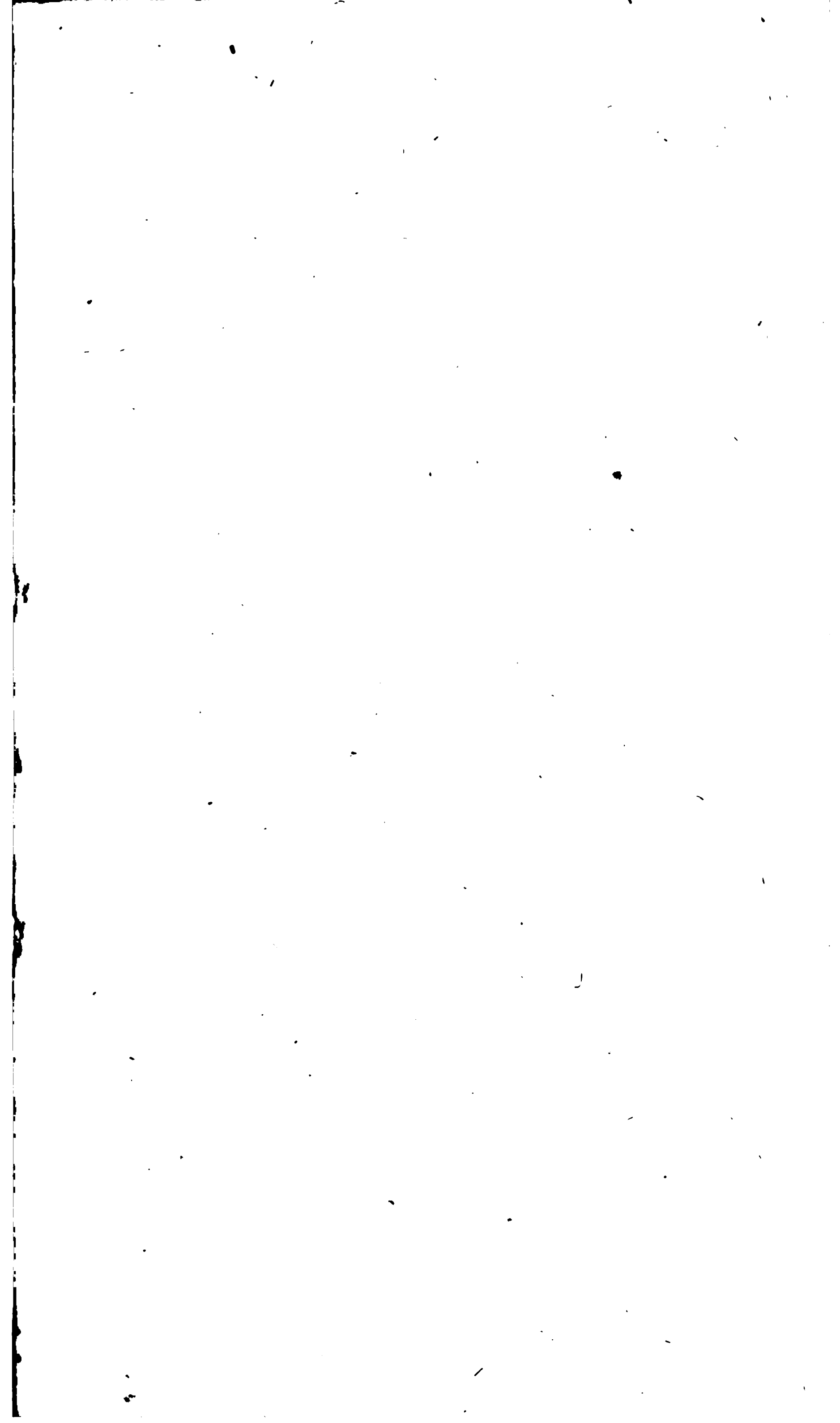
Worcester.

I BEG leave to submit to your better judgment, whether the adjective "Topographical" is strictly grammatical, as applied to our modern Histories of Counties. Should it not

rather be "Chorographical?" because Bailey's Dictionary (which I presume is pretty good authority) tells us that "Topography is a description of a place, or small quantity of land, such as a manor or particular estate;" and that "Chorography is a part of Geography which treats of the description of particular counties, or of a county or province." I think it requires but little discernment to discover which is the properest term. But perhaps there may be a reason for this, of which I am not aware; and if you, Mr. Urban, or any of your learned Antiquarian Correspondents know of any, I shall be obliged in being set right. This remark is occasioned by that Herculean labour lately completed, the History of Leicestershire; which, from its bulk, to say nothing of the mental exertion, one would think was the work of ages; and yet we find it but that of a few years, being begun in 1790*, and published, complete, in all its parts, in 1811! And what adds to the astonishment, and stands without a parallel, is, that even a broken thigh and his house on fire about his ears, consuming invaluable property, could not repress the ardour of the Author, nor check his assiduity, till his favourite pursuit was ended! But to the point. Is this astonishing Work, Mr. Urban, to be called by the petty name of "Topographical," when, though it treats of hundreds or parts, it is at the same time the history of a whole? No, no, let it be called by what I think its proper appellation, "Chorographical," as treating of a County or Province, and not of a Parish or Manor only. I have read in the Introduction to a County history, now rising into great celebrity, that "a County historian is by profession a dealer in small-ware." But however humbly the learned and reverend Author might have thought of his own Work, I am certain, if he was now living, he would not say it of that of Leicestershire: for that its assiduous and judicious Author was *not* a dealer in small ware, the Work itself is a manifest and splendid instance. R.

* In an Advertisement prefixed to the List Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," dated July 24, 1790, the undertaking was first announced. See the last Month's Magazine, p. 244.

Mr.



Gent. Mag. April 1812. Pl. I. p. 321.

Mr. URRAN, *St. Alban's, Nov. 4.* by some of your antiquarian Correspondents. It was found, in the year
I HEREWITH inclose you a representation (*Plate II. fig. 1.*) of a 1800, in the garden of the late William

W. B. page 301, calls it, "Supply, O Lord, the wants of *others*, and give *us* thankful hearts," I confess, never satisfied me; both because it wants the proper conclusion, and because, to my feelings, it has an air of conceit and self-sufficiency. The occasion evidently requires, that the words before meat should be a *prayer*; those after it, *thanks*: as, "Bless, O Lord, to our use what thou hast given us, through Jesus Christ:" "For this and all his mercies, God be praised, through Jesus Christ;" or other words of like effect, which are, I believe, most generally used. A very neat and the most concise form I ever heard was used by an excellent Scholar lately deceased: "*Benedictus benedicat*;" "*Benedicto benedicatur*." If used, as by my lamented friend, when scholars only are present, with the necessary addition, "*per Jesum Christum*," perhaps this form cannot be surpassed. But χαίρειν ἑκάστος οἷς ἰδεταί.

P. 516. In the inscription of the ring, sent by your Correspondent Mr. Green, there is, I presume, a slight mistake of one letter, by the oversight either of the engraver or copyer: "ολυμπειζησαι;" read ολυμπωιζησαι, "mayest thou live in heaven;" the *iota subscripta* being usually *subjoined* to the preceding vowel in capitals, and not *subscribed*, as in the small or cursive letter.

P. 532. Your Correspondent *Clericus* seems to have answered all, or most of his own objections to the Residence Act, in saying, "The influence of an esteemed character is so much the greater, if he be also the Incumbent." This is the proper view of the question. It is not fair to argue from *extreme cases*, such as those which are stated by *Clericus*. Every *Rector* is not a drone, or a drunkard; nor every *Curate* a saint. As to a "*popular preacher*," or "*minister*," on which so much stress is laid, it is an epithet of very ambiguous praise. It is our duty to teach the whole sum of Christian faith and Christian practice, with all the perspicuity and all the energy that God shall give us, whether those entrusted to us will hear, or whether they will forbear. Neither our blessed Lord (with all reverence be it said) nor any of his Apostles, were, in the usual sense of the term, "*popular preachers*." They spoke with feeling and

affection, but with plainness and simplicity, with truth and soberness. They reasoned with their hearers from miracles and prophecy, and from the dictates of pure wisdom, that is, the best *common sense*. But in all their discourses, and in all their writings, there is not one word of *ranting* or *declamation*. Truth cannot be honourably and effectually recommended, but by truth alone. If by the false colouring of fanaticism or enthusiasm I could charm thousands, and gain the reputation of the most popular preacher that ever lived, it would be "doing evil that good might come;" it would be dishonouring God, and degrading man.

P. 585. b. 26. "Farningham," r. "Farthingo."

P. 593. b. 11. r. *The wife of the Rev. Vere Isham.*

Pp. 511. 609, &c. Your learned Correspondent *Oxoniensis* will permit one who has no pretensions to Hebrew literature, to enter his most serious protest against the new-fangled word "*Aleim*." With *Elohim* we have long been acquainted; volumes have been written with that title; and in the ΗΛΙ of St. Matthew, xxvii. 46. and ΕΛΩΙ of St. Mark, xv. 34. we have, I conceive, far better proof that *Elohim* is the true way of exhibiting the word in our language, than any modern critic can produce for the novel term *Aleim*. *Elias* also, and *Elnathan*, and *Bethel*, and *Samuel*, and *Israel*, and all the words compounded with *El*, are so many proofs of the correctness of the long established word. Similar liberty has sometimes been used with regard to the sacred name *Jehovah*; I am glad that *Oxoniensis* has not, there, been seduced by the spirit of innovation, but sorry that he has innovated at all. Such phrases as "the man of the *Aleim*," p. 609, b. (even if you read *Elohim*) seem far less dignified and proper than "the man of God." *Aleim* may be a Mahometan or Hindoo deity; but it is not "El—Elohe—Israel," God, the God of Israel. Gen. xxxiii. 20.

1812, Feb. p. 191. "F. Rood, esq." r. "F. Rodd, esq." R. C.

Mr. URBAN, March 10.
OXONIENSIS, p. 103, complains in very just terms of regret, of the low state of Hebrew literature in the English Schools; by which I understand

stand the Universities, and Oxford, from his signature, in particular—very properly attributing this lamentable fact to the want of encouragement in the bestowing honours and rewards upon such Students in Divinity, in all its details, as should shew themselves eminent in this and other branches of sacred study.

I confess I read the above with great pain; as it is generally thought in Ireland, that the study of Hebrew is cultivated with no small diligence in your Colleges. I am happy, however, to inform you that in the University of Dublin, much attention is bestowed upon this subject; and a liberal premium is assigned to the proficient in the Sacred tongue, the origin of which is as follows:

When the late venerable Archbishop Newcome, who was at once the ornament of the Church and of human nature, arrived at the high dignity of Primate of Ireland, he became (*ex officio*) Treasurer to the Board of Erasmus Smith (a foundation of great and increasing wealth for the advancement of Letters); the profits arising from which, then amounting to 100*l.* *per annum*, he declared immediately that he would not convert to his private emolument. But, being a profound Biblical Scholar (as his numerous works evince), and particularly versed in the Sacred languages, he determined to appropriate this sum as a premium to the Students in Hebrew in the College of Dublin; and during the five years of his primacy, he annually paid over to the Bursar that money, as a reward for proficiency in a study in which he peculiarly delighted and excelled.

Upon the death of this learned Prelate, his successor declined the office of Treasurer, as before stated: but upon being apprized of the above fact, and being desirous that the Students in Hebrew should not lose their accustomed source of encouragement, he has continued to pay the same sum annually; and it is now, after due examination, carefully awarded according to the merit of the claimant. It only remains to be hoped that the conduct of those Prelates may be established as a precedent, and become as valuable as if it were a *foundation*. The Professors of Divinity in our University have been always extremely energetic in promoting this study.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS HIBERNICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

March 6.

YOU will afford me room for explanation. It must ill become a Reader of the Gentleman's Magazine, by criticisms unfair, or by sarcasms, to check its embellishment; and such I consider every ardent attempt in literature.

Oxoniensis may possibly think, after the frost of my winters, more in unison with another opinion about the vowel points: he will allow us one remark—Every national people have exclusively a right to fix the pronunciation of their own language.

Foster's Essay on Accent and Quantity, if considered all along as written on the Hebrew instead of the Greek tongue, will please and entertain Oxoniensis, if not instruct him.

Warmth in young men ought not to displease the aged: we reflect on our own past natural errors. One of these *has been* haste, vide p. 103. What excuse haste ought to carry, let it hold.

A revision again and again is not uncommon in even short papers intended for this Miscellany; and Mr. Urban has doubtless, at times, been intruded upon from niceties of correction.

When our Translators sat in conclave to hear and determine what should stand of each other learned coadjutor's performance, *there was no haste*.

Now I am wishing (was I but his tutor!) to say to Oxoniensis, "Make the Gentleman's Magazine still more your debtor; turn the chapter into verse; let Moses sing in English."

With this notion uppermost it occurred that Sternhold and Hopkins might probably have begun thus:

"Bear witness, ye Seraphs on high,
To Moses his office and truth, [nigh,
Come, Earth, with your Princes draw
To receive the last words of my mouth."
 &c. &c. &c. P.

A Series of Letters on Acoustics, addressed to Mr. ALEXANDER, Durham Place, West Hackney.

SIR, LETTER IV.

I MUST return again to the subject of Vibrations. It is useful to dwell on some subjects, in order to strengthen the impression made on the mind.

M. Diderot informs us, that all sensible sounds are comprised between the numbers 30 and 7552; that is to say,

"In this isle is buried the body of Ann Poure, second daughter of Francis Poure, of Blechinton, in the county of Oxon, esq. and of Ann his second wife, the third daughter to Julius Ferrers, of Market, in the county of Hertford, esq. who died 13 June, 1631." *Salmon's Herts.*

The Tower at the W. end has a lofty arch into the nave, but stopped up, and a double door opposite. Above is the ringing-floor; over that a floor occupied by the Clock and Windlass, and another floor occupied by a peal of six tunable Bells; on five of which is inscribed "Chandler made me 1664," and on another, "John Waylett, London, fecit 1729." The Tower seems going fast to decay. It is held together by iron ties in several parts, and buttressed up on the outside. The body of the Church seems crippled: the walls without, and the pillars within, are visibly out of the upright.

According to Matthew Paris, 1006, this Church was a Chapel depending upon Redborn, which Richard, Abbot of St. Alban's, fraudulently and simoniacally alienated from his Monastery about the year 1112.

In the Church-yard surrounding are several grave-stones and eight altar-tombs.

Four Almshouses, facing the Church, were built and endowed by the Saunders family; on the front of which are two portraits in stone, defaced. They are for two Widowers and two Widows, who have 5*l.* *per annum*, out of lands called Gately Grounds.

On April 24th, 1783, as some men were sinking a chalk-pit, about half a mile from the Church, in a field belonging to Green-lane Farm, called Wood Field, in the centre, about three feet deep, was found a vase, about the size of a quart pot, like a honey-pot in shape, containing above 200 Medals of the Roman Emperors, gold and silver.

A tradition exists, that there formerly stood a Church in the next field, dedicated to St. Paul.

Yours, &c.

J. S. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Worcester.

I BEG leave to submit to your better judgment, whether the adjective "Topographical" is strictly grammatical, as applied to our modern Histories of Counties. Should it not

rather be "Chorographical?" because Bailey's Dictionary (which I presume is pretty good authority) tells us that "Topography is a description of a place, or small quantity of land, such as a manor or particular estate;" and that "Chorography is a part of Geography which treats of the description of particular counties, or of a county or province." I think it requires but little discernment to discover which is the properest term. But perhaps there may be a reason for this, of which I am not aware; and if you, Mr. Urban, or any of your learned Antiquarian Correspondents know of any, I shall be obliged in being set right. This remark is occasioned by that Herculean labour lately completed, the History of Leicestershire; which, from its bulk, to say nothing of the mental exertion, one would think was the work of ages; and yet we find it but that of a few years, being begun in 1790*, and published, complete, in all its parts, in 1811! And what adds to the astonishment, and stands without a parallel, is, that even a broken thigh and his house on fire about his ears, consuming invaluable property, could not repress the ardour of the Author, nor check his assiduity, till his favourite pursuit was ended! But to the point. Is this astonishing Work, Mr. Urban, to be called by the petty name of "Topographical," when, though it treats of hundreds or parts, it is at the same time the history of a whole? No, no, let it be called by what I think its proper appellation, "Chorographical," as treating of a County or Province, and not of a Parish or Manor only. I have read in the Introduction to a County history, now rising into great celebrity, that "a County historian is by profession a dealer in small-ware." But however humbly the learned and reverend Author might have thought of his own Work, I am certain, if he was now living, he would not say it of that of Leicestershire: for that its assiduous and judicious Author was not a dealer in small ware, the Work itself is a manifest and splendid instance. R.

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Mr.

say, the *deepest* sound perceptible to our ear forms 30 vibrations or pulses in the air in one second of time, and the *acutest* 7552 in the same time, an interval which comprises nearly eight octaves. As a performer on the organ, you well know there is a rank of pipes 17 notes above concert pitch. Admitting C at the bottom of a treble voice to make 240 vibrations in a second, which it does at a concert-pitch, and the compass of the organ to go up to F, the acutest pipe will make 13200 vibrations in one second.

In some organs there is a stop, that is, a rank of pipes, called the Double Diapason, which is an octave below concert-pitch. The following scale will give you a clear idea of the length of organ-pipes. It is taken from Dr. Young, who gives a pipe vibrating once in a second, till we come to tenor C, which vibrates 256 times. But then you must observe, that this is our D flat at concert-pitch: for, 240 being assumed as concert pitch, $\frac{16}{15}$ of $240=256$.

Notes.	Vibrations in a Second.	Length of open pipes in feet.
6 C	1	364.
5 C	2	282.50
4 C	4	141.25
3 C	8	70.62
2 C audible.	16	35.31
1 C	32	17.66
CC	64	8.83
C	128	4.41
Tenor C 1 C	256	2.21
2 C	512	1.10
3 C	1024	0.55
4 C	2048	0.28
5 C	4096	0.14
6 C	8192	0.07

The following observation of Dr. Robison is well worthy of notice: "*Compound-stops* on an organ are such wherein each finger-key acts upon 2, 3, 5, or 7 pipes of different pitches, whenever a key with these stops drawn is put down. The most common of these is the Cornet, the Sesquialtra, the Mixture, or Furniture; the use of these *Compound-stops* is to involve an inconceivable number of actual discords into the common chord, even during full performances, as any person may, at leisure, satisfy himself by writing down the several notes produced by a chord formed of the stops above-mentioned, or putting down all the keys of a piano-forte at the same time, to which a chord

on these stops answers. No problem in the science of harmonics is more difficult of solution, than to account for the ear's receiving pleasure from such a confused dissonant assemblage of sounds: and it can only, perhaps, be accounted for by supposing that the concordant notes being so many more in number, in these kinds of chords, overpower and drown the discords to such a degree, that the ear is able, by a sort of mental exertion, to pass over, or not attend to the latter, any more than to the rattling of the keys of a badly constructed harpsichord, or the noise of carriages in the street adjoining to a concert-room."

I shall now return again to the subject of Vibrations. Those who are Philosophers or Mathematicians will, I trust, pardon my dwelling so long on this subject: and endeavouring, in all possible ways, to make it intelligible to those for whose information I am writing. I do not aspire at giving those Mathematicians, who have attended to these subjects, the least degree of instruction; and my object is to induce those musical professors, who have a slight knowledge of Arithmetic, to acquire some general ideas of Acoustics.

Most important discoveries have been made by accident. Galileo was the first person who attempted to account mechanically for the pleasure we receive from musical sounds, by comparing the vibrations of a musical string with a pendulum. He observed that a lamp suspended on a rope, which hung across a church, swung backwards and forwards in equal times: and this circumstance suggested to him the idea of a pendulum.

"Galileo was the first person who discovered the real connexion between Mathematicks and Musick, by demonstrating that the times of vibrations of elastic chords of the same matter and size, and stretched by equal weights, are proportional to the *length* of the strings. He inferred from this that the musical *pitch* of the sound produced by a stretched chord depended solely on the frequency of the vibrations. Moreover, not being able to discover any other circumstance in which those sounds are immediately produced by agitations of air acting on the ear, he concluded that each vibration produced a *sonorous*

rous pulse in the air, and, therefore, that the *pitch of any sound* depended solely on the *frequency of aerial pulses*. In this way alone the sound of a string, of a hall, of an organ pipe, and the bellow of a bull, may have the same pitch."

This being the case, I shall make a proposal, which, perhaps, Sir, will make you smile.

The modern Nomenclature in Chemistry is taken from the nature and properties of substances to which the names are affixed; and is frequently changed as the nature and properties of things are better understood. Instead of calling sounds *high* and *low*, *grave* and *acute*, it would be more philosophical to call them *quickly vibrating* and *slowly vibrating* sounds. "As the ideas of acute and high, grave and low, have in nature no necessary connexion, it has happened accordingly, as Dr. Gregory has observed in his preface to his edition of Euclid's works, that the more antient of the Greek writers looked upon grave sounds as high, and acute ones as low, and that this connexion was afterwards changed to the contrary by the less antient Greeks, and has since prevailed universally."

Yours, &c.

C. J. S.

Mr. URBAN,

March 31.

I WISH to submit to your notice two paragraphs from the Musical Quarterly Review of Mr. Rollmann, as an introduction to the subsequent part of this letter.

"We presume, that, to see the golden age of Cathedral Musick return, it would be necessary first to restore the golden age of its Professors; and to *let their salaries keep the original proportion, and to the increasing price of all commodities*: in order to enable them to study and compose with the same leisure and inspiration as the antient masters."

Chorus of CATHEDRAL ORGANISTS.

O all ye Deans and Chapters, hear our lay.

CHAPTER CLERK *chants*.

The fines, Mr. Dean, are three thousand this year.

The DEAN making the response.

O joyful strain; it vibrates in my ear.

Full Chorus, supported by all the MINOR CANONS, ORGANISTS, and SINGING MEN in the United Kingdom.

Divide, divide, et impera.

"The Sacrist desires they will not prolong the service, as it consumes candles; the saving of which is an ob-

ject to the Sub-sacrists, as that, and money for opening Pew-doors, augments a salary of 10*l.* per annum !!!

"In regard to the *Salaries* of Organists, also, it is strange that, in general, they are so much less than those abroad; where, for the mere playing on Sundays, and for a short attendance on Saturdays, the Organist has a genteel competency; and all that he can earn besides, by teaching during the whole week, is for his particular emolument."

After first premising that a Cathedral Organist is responsible for the organ being played twice a day throughout the year; I shall advert to chapter 20 of the Statutes of the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Of the Stipend of the Petty Canons, Gospeller, Episteller, Master of the Choristers, Organist, Clerks, and Choristers.

"We appoint and will, that out of the revenues of our Church, besides the Commons formerly assigned in the 18th chapter, there be paid Stipends to them that minister in the Choir, by the hands of the Treasurer, every term of the year by equal portions, in manner following, (that is to say): To every Canon for his allowance, ten pounds and ten shillings; to the Organist, *twenty pounds*; to every Lay Clerk, eight pounds; to the Master of the Choristers, besides his wages allowed him by the Statutes in right of his *place* in the Choir for teaching of the Choristers, eight pounds. But to the Choristers we allow no sum of money; only this we will, that out of the first increase of the rent of the Church at the feast of Easter, every Chorister do receive, by the hands of the Treasurer, two ells and a half of cloth to the value of five shillings, for a livery as they call it; which livery we will have to be agown."

Now here we may observe that the stipend of the Organist was double that of a Minor Canon, probably because each Minor Canon was to have a living from the Church; and so long as the Dean and Chapter make up the incomes of the Minor Canons by livings, I do not complain of their only receiving from the Dean and Chapter the original stipend of 10*l.* per annum. But what would Henry VIII. think of the salary of an Organist in a Cathedral, (in framing the Statutes of which he most unfortunately wanted foresight,) being in the year 1812 only 30*l.* per annum !!! It would not in this City hire more than a decent house. Is there no redress for this? It rests not with the Bishop as visitor. But the Crown has

has a legal right of altering and amending the Statutes of all Cathedrals of the new foundation. The salaries of the Lay Clerks were augmented a few years ago 12*l.* per man; but the Organist was overlooked. By the Statutes, the Choristers were ordered to be taught to play on instruments of musick; no doubt, that, when they left the Church, they might be qualified to earn a livelihood. This, perhaps, might be justly treated as an "*obsolete ordinance*;" and the spirit of the statute would be amply fulfilled in binding out apprentice each boy to some respectable trade upon his quitting the Church; nor would this be subjecting the incomes of the Dignitaries to any very severe diminution; especially when it is considered that the boys do not dwell with the master; and, in lieu of what would be a much greater expence to the Chapter, viz. the boarding of the boys, each boy is allowed from five to ten pounds a year. Verily they could not be fed upon potatoes and buttermilk for this sum; and the "shrill voices" they are enjoined to have by the statutes, would become (to use Lord Bacon's phrase) very *exile*.

I remain yours "most musically,
most melancholy," C. S. SMYTH.

MR. URBAN, March 14.

I OBSERVE that Mr. Noble, in his "*Biographical History of England*," frequently and judiciously refers to your Magazine, and to the "*Anecdotes of Bowyer*," of which I am glad to find we are soon to have a new edition, as his Text-books for dates and authorities. His volumes have but very lately reached me; and I may have been anticipated in some slight information I wish to give him, in return for the great degree of entertainment he has given me.

In his account of Thomas Hearne, vol. III. p. 346, he has a note, in which he mentions Mr. Granger's mistake as to the "*ridiculous print of him being noticed in the Oxford Sausage*." That relates only to the author of the "*Companion to the Guide, and Guide to the Companion*" through Oxford, which work I have now before me, as the fourth Edition, without any date of the year of publication; but which I purchased there in the year 1765, and was afterwards assured by Mr. Daniel Prince, that

"Mr. Warton and he were very good friends, though, to be sure, he was himself rather a little the hero of the piece." I have likewise the new edition, as it is called, of 1806, with additions, and a new motto.

"*Avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius ante Trita solo.*" *Lucr.* iv. 1.

substituted instead of the original one, which, perhaps, gave the title to the Book.

"*Tu tibi Dux Comiti, tu Comes ipse Duci.*" *Ovid.* Ep. 14, v. 106.

In both of these is the "*ridiculous print*," with a description at length, similar to that of Mr. Granger; so that the supposition of only six being worked off must be also erroneous. As I had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Granger formerly at Shiplake, I have a perfect recollection of his countenance being a contrast of the print given of him, so that I can readily give credit to him for unwillingness to sit for his portrait (though, at Mr. Walpole's request, or rather command) and to "*look the world in the face without a blush*," which, as he very properly observes, was "*not the author's wish, nor, he hoped, his character*." The placid mildness of his countenance is changed almost into a sternness of look, marking strongly the reluctance of constraint. As Mr. Noble ventures to speak of the daughter of Hearne's first master, as almost "*as great a curiosity as Hearne himself*," it is fortunate for him that the "*extraordinary*" lady is now no more, and, therefore, unable to answer him, which your pages testify she *could* have done.

Mr. Noble refers also to Mr. "*Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales*," of which I have a copy presented to me by the author at the time of publication, in large paper, and marked on the back of a handsome binding, "*Proofs, Painter, Wrexham*." As he mentions Sir George Baker's Latin lines on Mrs. Van Butchel, I am surprised he did not indulge his readers with the translation of them, which Sir G. sent him with permission to insert both; the latter is by a noble lord*, "*for the benefit of the ladies*." I will give you the last line, as it is quite original, instead of a translation:

"*A wife that's dead, yet full of spirits.*"
Yours, &c. E. I.

* M-rq-s of S-l-b-y.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

March 18.

THE Jews, it appears, were accustomed to beat their swords into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks, as well as to restore them to their original shape when they were thus again required*. A similar transformation of weapons into tools, tools into weapons, may probably be traced in every other nation. Virgil says,

"Et curvæ rigidum falces conflantur in ensem†."

And I am not at all afraid that our ingenious conductors of the forge will be at any loss, when the desirable days of peace shall arrive, to render many of our small arms "*duris agrestibus arma ‡*," or, in other words, as useful in the hands of husbandmen, as they have been fatal under the direction of our soldiers and sailors. But, Sir, modern warfare has introduced a variety of unwieldy instruments, which we may expect to be puzzled to turn to any account. For my own part, when I consider our ponderous cannon, I can see no alternative, but to let them pass through the furnace, or rust in our arsenals. Not so, however, do I regard their deadly associates, shot and shells; for my object is to endeavour to show that they may be well, though tranquilly employed, if not in an agricultural, in a nautical way, and that without depriving ourselves of the power of having recourse to them the moment we may be attacked by any crafty foe. As many valuable inventions have been advanced by your publication, I will beg a place in it to enable the publick to judge of mine; being desirous of giving every one an opportunity of profiting by it quite gratuitously, should it be thought really advantageous. My speculation is this—Suppose a number of large shot piled in the water, as we observe them near every battery,—I am induced to believe, from their gravity and roundness, the upper tier or two being at most secured, they would prove an effectual barrier against the utmost violence of the sea; but, granting that they would only resist its ordinary attacks, I think this would be an advantage sufficient to compensate for the trouble

of re-piling them when cast down, (for they would not be washed away) at the entrance of some of our small insecure harbours, or on open coasts, for the protection of fishermen, or to prevent the hungry waves returning saturated with valuable earth, as is continually witnessed under the Brighton Cliffs, and in numerous other situations. The facility with which such works might be carried on seems to me a very great recommendation. No matter, I should say, whether the ground be rocky or even, so that there be not the worst of quicksands; cast them in, and the pile will rise. Then the most ignorant if lusty fellows may be set at work; for if there be only a looker-on, to see that the foundation be laid in a triangular, square, or other shape which may be desirable, and the shot will take, there is but one simple rule afterwards to follow, from which they can hardly err. A very few of such labourers would, in a short time, raise a pyramid in the Ocean not to be outdone in correctness by those in Egypt, or by the cones said to have been formed by immense exertion at Cherbourg.

Should my principle be admitted to the utmost, I am almost tempted, I confess, to suspect that the much-desired security for our shipping in Plymouth Sound may be sooner and more certainly gained by my method than by the use of marble; I will not add at a less expence, being entirely destitute of the means of making any calculations on that head. In this latter observation I am obviously departing, it may be said, from my original purpose; for we shall want our shot and navy at the same time: but I trust I shall be excused if I can point out any method of employing our numerous untouched subterraneous beds of iron, as well as those large external manufactured heaps of it which will be rendered useless by a peace.

As a hint to the wise is sufficient, I shall now hasten to conclude my remarks by observing that, if cast on purpose, the balls may perhaps be extended with advantage to a much greater diameter; that they may also occasionally admit of being left hollow, to be filled or not, before immersion, with sand, or clay, &c. easily collected every where, and which would very much reduce the expence; that, further, a pier might be made convenient for

* Isaiah ii. 4; Joel iii. 10.

† Virgil Geor. i. 507.

‡ Ibid. i. 160.

for other purposes besides the security of shipping, by a little alteration in the shape of the outer materials; and, lastly, if the decay of the metal be apprehended from the contact of water and iron, that some cheap coating laid on by the brush would probably retard the progress of it, if no other remedy can be applied. Such, Sir, is the outline of my plan, which, if it should be productive of no good, can hardly be injurious to any but the paper it appears upon; for it would be very unreasonable indeed to undertake any work of the kind before it has been submitted to the examination of men of more science than my rude statement proves me to possess. Besides I conceive that there are thousands of persons on the coast, who have an opportunity of proving its value by actual experiment, at the expence of only a little trouble, having the materials in their hands for other purposes.

A. Z.

Προφητείας μὴ ἐξεθνεῖτε—Πάντα δοκιμάζετε. ΠΑΥΛΟΥ.

MR. URBAN,

March 25.

ALLOW me to observe on the disposition for enquiry now prevailing, that proofs may be brought to light, shewing that new advantages may be drawn from the Sacred Writings peculiar to themselves; and that with respect to events now passing, Christianity may probably derive a degree of influence and importance, even in the eyes of unbelievers, which it has never before received.

I allude in particular to what has been handed down from one generation to another, ever since the establishment of Papal usurpation and tyranny, respecting the fall of that tyranny and usurpation; with the restoration of the Jews, the spread of virtue, knowledge, and peace, after a long period of persecution, and the privation of almost every spiritual blessing.

A general agreement too, as to some great outlines in the mode of explaining these predictions, is also clearly discernible, though flowing from different writers, living in ages so remote, and in situations so different from each other, that it is impossible to suspect them of collusion, interest, or the least connexion of design.

The anticipation of some great and

leading events, it will further appear, embraces a variety of circumstances so intimately connected and interwoven with each other, that nothing but the wisdom of the Almighty could have foreseen, and which his power and providence alone could accomplish. The visible and undeniable fulfilment of some of these predictions has, no doubt, set in motion such a portion of evidence, that neither the ignorant nor the learned, the divine or the politician, can any longer withhold their acknowledgment, that the prevailing consideration of an approaching crisis obtrudes itself, as it were, upon public and private observation.

From this state of things, it has been observed, and your own Magazine has afforded proofs of it, "that every aid which can throw any new light upon futurity, is now eagerly caught up. New prophecies, or even the most extravagant of those of antiquity, find numerous purchasers; Moore's Almanack, and the ravings of Johanna Southcott, are consulted on the same principle, and with the same views. In fact, nothing written upon the subject of prophecy, rational or enthusiastic, now remains long upon the shelves, or even upon the stalls of the meanest bookseller."

The good temper and candour of your Correspondent, E. J. L. upon the legitimacy of the efforts of the Society for converting the Jews, I hail as highly becoming in a Christian Controversialist. If he sincerely thinks the means he recommends the best, let them be tried; but are they adequate to their end? If much stress be laid upon a correspondence which "14,000 Jews in England may have with their brethren of every nation;" disappointment, I suspect, will follow. A written correspondence, couched in the enticing words of man's wisdom, must be long and dubious, and is very different from the old apostolic method of making converts, *by the demonstration of the spirit and of power!*

The Church of England hitherto has contented herself with praying for the conversion of Jews and unbelievers, leaving the result to Providence; and has the Church hitherto done wrong? I think not; for one reason in particular, which is, that, without the interference of any Christian power whatever, even during one of the

the dark ages of Christianity, the Jews adopted and proclaimed the thirteen articles of their faith, which for the first time affirmed their belief in the *resurrection of the dead*, and in future rewards and punishments. I ask then, was life and immortality brought to light by the Jewish or the Christian dispensation? If by the latter, then the Jews' general belief of these fundamentals of the Christian faith, is a proof of their *progressive conversion*; and may be admitted as an earnest of better things to come, without any new and extraordinary agency.

Under all the kings of England, in common with other monarchs of Christendom, the Jews, being hardly used, were few and miserable till the time of the Protector, when, being for the first time assured of the *free* exercise of their religion, they became proportionably numerous and happy. If modern France may be quoted as any example, we shall see that in consequence of the late measures adopted there, they approximate still nearer to Christians in the occasional use of meats and drinks, with the adoption even of *Christian names*! But not one of these changes was introduced under the idea of *converting* them. Had this been the case, no doubt, as before in Spain and Portugal, they would have preferred banishment, and even death, to any change in the *fundamentals* of their religion. Princes who have been advised by priests with respect to their conduct towards the Jews, have hitherto been considerable losers. If Israel then be a prince, by princes only ought he to be dealt with.

But if the foreign Jews, as your Correspondent infers, are to be written to, in order to convert them, the writers, no doubt, will proceed by reason and argument; then of course, as reason and argument will be used in return, we may hear from Abarbanel, and David Levi, that they indulge the hope that Christians themselves, if they are not finally *converted*, will at least *acknowledge the Jewish faith*!!! In the latter days, says David Levi, in his *Dissertations on the Prophecies*, vol. I. p. 70, "All nations will acknowledge the true unity of God, and freely confess that the Lord alone is God, and that their fathers

had inherited lies and vanity, and things wherein there is no profit." He also most pointedly observes, "that the Messiah, who is to teach the nations (the Gentiles) the word of the Lord, will judge and plead with them concerning their different sentiments on religion; for as a great part of the wars and animosities are owing to religion, he shall judge among the nations, and plead with many peoples; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks."

Previously to this we are assured by the same author, that "the prophet Isaiah speaks of the destruction of nations in general terms." In the figurative language of the prophets, he says, "the Heavens and the things therein, signify *thrones* and *dignities*, and those that enjoy them; the sun is used to denote the whole species and race of kings in the kingdoms of the world politic;" and I may add that the dissolution of the heavens, both in the *Old* and corresponding parts of the *New Testament*, denotes the dissolution of the kingdoms under the dominion and apostacy of Rome Papal; its successor the *Germanic*, or continuation of the Holy Roman empire; and particularly the *ten kingdoms*, which are said for a time, in Rev. xvii. 12, 13, 14, to have given their strength and power to the beast. This idea of the destruction of the world and the powers of, or under, the great apostacy, is consistent with the reasoning of the Apostle in Thessalonians i. 4. and ii. 3; and also with that of Peter II Ep. chap. iii. v. 7 and 10. these sublime passages having no primary reference whatever to the destruction of the material world, as hitherto generally understood. Under this impression, the Apostle's exclamation, "Seeing then that all these things (these heavens, these mighty empires and kingdoms, the rulers and the ruled) shall be dissolved for us (Christians), what manner of persons ought ye to be," is proper and consistent; but, if all things were to be dissolved, and all human existence come to a final period, as some have understood, there would be no place for the new heavens and the new earth, viz. new kingdoms and new people, among whom should dwell righteousness, under the restitution of all things, and the

the times of refreshing, promised here and in various parts of Scripture.

As these ameliorating revolutions are the means of restoring true religion and peace on earth, and have been received as such by commentators on the Old and New Testaments, the Jews, it will appear, coinciding with some Christian expositors of former times, make it further apparent that by *Edom* is meant *Rome*; and that the character who is to destroy Rome (that is the Papal power) is to arise out of Rome itself! With respect to Isaiah, chap. lxi. and the personage mentioned there, the correspondence between the language of the Old Testament and the New is certainly striking; viz. Who is this that cometh from Bozrah, that is glorious in his apparel? &c. The New Testament, also, Revelation ch. xiv, v. 14. speaks of one, *not* the Son of man, but *like* the Son of man, having in his hand a sharp sickle; of the treading of the wine-press; of one also, Rev. xix. 18, who was clothed in a vesture dipped in blood, and hath, on his vesture and on his thigh, a name written, viz. a character given to several earthly potentates; King of kings and Lord of lords; great indeed, but infinitely below that of the Saviour, to whom, in this place, it has been hitherto misapplied. I believe it will not be pretended that the means by which the Jews have expected the fulfilment of the prophecies relative to the Messiah, are either mean or contemptible. Like the visionary Millennarians among the early Christians, they see no necessity for the Deity himself to come down from heaven to overturn a few paltry kingdoms, or depose a tyrannical succession of priests by means of the sword; for, this being rather the office of those who represent the Omnipotent here on earth; they therefore ascribe the execution of his judgments to a Messiah, a powerful agent, anointed or set apart, as was Cyrus, Isaiah chap. xlv.

In respect to this necessary and important agency, many eminent Christians also maintain the same opinion. A vast superstructure, raised and cemented by human means and human interests, but principally by fraud and by force, may be justly expected to fall by means similar to its rise. Jerome Savonarolo, so highly

spoken of by Bishop Newton in his Dissertation on the Prophecies, by no means thought the apostacy of the Church an evil of so trivial a nature as to be removed by the foolishness of preaching; but, on the contrary, he foresaw the necessity after his time,

“That one should come over the Alps like unto Cyrus, and subvert and destroy all Italy.”

Now if Savonarolo had predicted that some one order of preachers, among the many in the Roman communion, should, by their preaching, convert the Pope and his adherents to a better way of thinking, or effect an entire reformation of faith and manners by raising and increasing their funds, he might have been pitied or ridiculed; but, protected by many kings and kingdoms, with Italy at his feet, Germany as his right arm, and separated from France by the formidable Alps, the Pope, he knew, could only be subdued by some king or potentate, much mightier than those who had hitherto been his patrons or his slaves. His judgment, therefore, as well as the event has proved, that as to the secular power of Rome, at least, “one like Cyrus has come over the Alps, and subverted the Pope and all Italy.” But, however, it does not by any means follow that the mystical Babylon, the great city, spiritually called Sodom and Egypt, is yet destroyed. I have noticed this the more especially, as it is an event generally coupled with the restoration of the Jews. The conduct, conciliatory or cruel, of several powers towards these people, I have only mentioned as the best reply to any theory which may be advanced on their account, which has not been previously warranted by fact and experience. W. H. R.

ANALYSIS OF BOOKS. No. VII. continued.
HERMES MERCURIUS TRISMEGISTUS, &c.

Extracts from the Second Book, called
“Poemander.”—(See page 233.)

“My thoughts being once busied with the things that are, and my understanding lifted up, all my bodily senses being exceedingly holden back, as it is with them that are very heavy with sleep, by reason either of fulness of meat, or of bodily labour, methought I saw one of an exceeding great stature, and an infinite greatness, call me by my name, and say unto me, What wouldst thou hear and see?”

see? or what wouldest thou understand to learn and to know?

2 Then said I, *Who art thou?* I am, quoth he, *Porzmander*, the minde of the great *Korh*, the most mighty and absolute *Emperer*: I know what thou wouldest have, and I am alwayes present with thee.

3 Then said I, *I would learn the things that are, and understand the nature of them, and know God.* How? said he. I answered, that I would gladly hear. Then said he, Have me again in thy minde, and whatsoever thou wouldest learn I will teach thee.

4 When he had thus said, he was changed in his *Idea* or *Form*, and straightway in the twinkling of an eye, all things were opened unto me: and I saw an infinite sight; all things were become light, both sweet and exceedingly pleasant, and I was wonderfully delighted in the beholding it.

5 But after a little while, there was a darknesse made in part, coming down obliquely, fearfull and hideous, which seemed unto me to be changed into a certain moist nature, unspeakably troubled, which yielded a smoke as from fire; and from whence proceeded a voice unutterable, and very mournfull, but inarticulate, insomuch that it seemed to have come from the light.

6 Then from that light a certain holy word joined itself unto nature, and out flew the pure and unmixed fire from the moist nature upward on high; it was exceeding light, and sharp, and operative withall. And the air, which was also light, followed the spirit, and mounted up to fire (from the earth and the water), insomuch that it seemed to hang and depend upon it.

7 And the earth and the water stayed by themselves so mingled together, that the earth could not be seen for the water; but they were moved because of the spiritual word that was carried upon them.

8 Then said *Porzmander* unto me, Dost thou understand the vision, and what it meaneth? I shall know, said I. Then said he, I am that light, the minde, the God, who am before that moist nature that appeared out of darknesse, and that bright and lightfull word from the minde is the Son of God.

9. How is that? quoth I. Thus replied he, Understand it: *That which in thee seeth and heareth the word of the Lord, and the minde, the father, God, differ not one from the other: and the union of these is life.*"

The following extract will shew *Hermes Trismegistus* to have been as good a Poet, as he was a great Philosopher and Divine.

"THE SECRET SONG.

The Holy Speech.

64 O Son, do thou, standing in the open air, worship, looking to the North wind about the going down of the sun; and to the South, when the sun ariseth: and now keep silence, son.

65 Let all the nature of the world entertain the hearing of this hymn.

66 Be opened, O earth, and let all the treasure of the rain be opened.

67 You trees, tremble not, for I will sing, and praise the Lord of the Creation, and the *All*, and the *One*.

68 Be opened, you Heavens: ye winds stand still, and let the immortall circle of God receive these words.

69 For I will sing, and praise him that created all things, that fixed the earth, and hung up the heavens, and commanded the sweet water to come out of the ocean, into all the world inhabited and not inhabited, to the use and nourishment of all things, or man.

70 That commanded the fire to shine for every action, both to Gods and men.

71 Let us, altogether, give him blessing, which rideth upon the heavens, the Creator of all nature.

72 This is he that is the eye of the minde, and will accept the praise of my powers.

73 O all ye powers that are in me, praise the *One* and the *All*.

74 Sing together with my will, all you powers that are in me.

75 O holy knowledge, being enlightened by thee, I magnify the intelligible light, and rejoice in the joy of the mind.

76 All my powers sing praise with me, and thou my continence, sing praise my righteousness by me; praise that which is righteous.

77 O communion which is in me, praise the *All*.

78 By me the truth sings, praise to the truth, the good praiseth the good.

79 O light, O life from us, unto you comes this praise and this thanksgiving.

80 I give thanks unto thee, O Father, the operation or act of my powers.

81 I give thanks unto thee, O God, the power of my operations.

82 By me thy word sings praise unto thee, receive by me this reasonable (or verball) sacrifice in words.

83 The powers that are in me cry these things; they praise the *All*, they fulfill thy will; thy will and counsell is from thee unto me.

84 O *All*, receive a reasoning sacrifice from all things.

85 O life save all that is in us, O light enlighten, O God the spirit; for the minde guideth (or feedeth) the word: O spirit bearing workman.

86 Thou

86 Thou art God, thy man cryeth
these things unto thee through, by the
fire, by the air, by the earth, by the wa-
ter, by the spirit, by thy creatures.

87 From eternity I have found (meanest
to) bless and praise thee, and I have
what I seek; for I rest in thy will.

90 By the hymn and song of praise my
minde is enlightened; and gladly would
I send from my understanding a thanks-
giving unto God."

Yours, &c.

J. B.

"Of ev'ry beast, and bird, and insect
small, [as taught
Came sevens, and pairs, and enter'd in,
Their order: last the sire, and his three
With their four wives. [sons,

Mean time down rush'd the rain
Impetuous, and continued till the earth
No more was seen; the floating vessel
swam

Uplifted, and, secure with beaked prow,
Rode tilting o'er the waves; all dwellings
else [their pomp
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all
De-p under water roll'd." MILTON.

Mr. URBAN,

*Hentley in Arden,
April 1.*

THERE is a class of persons calling
themselves Philosophers, whose
reasonings have a tendency not to
enlighten, but rather to darken and
perplex the world, who believe all
untrue that they cannot bring down
to a level with their limited compre-
hensions and capacities. A few such
men have appeared in every age:
the number, I think, has not diminish-
ed in the present: their claims to the
proud distinction of Philosophy are,
certainly, not very well grounded. I
cannot but express the highest vene-

or the exalted genius of a
Bacon, Locke, or John-
some since their times, the
t ornaments of our country,
profound knowledge soars
in competition; men not only
us for their talents, but emi-
nent for their virtues, whose labours
have been successfully directed to the
refinement of Europe; while, on the
other hand, I hope to be excused if I
betray a small degree of contempt
for those misleaders of the human
mind, those promoters of Infidelity.

Among the more important events
that have taken place in the history
of mankind, that of the Deluge seems
to be too mysterious for their belief:
because they cannot reconcile it to
their ideas that there was a sufficient
quantity of water in the ocean below,

or by any discharge of water from
the atmosphere above, to overwhelm
this earth to the tops of the highest
mountains; they consider it in no bet-
ter light than a fable. It is not for
me to decide on the truth or fallacy
of that conjecture, whether the com-
bination of those two causes be insuf-
ficient or not, or whether the means
employed to inundate this earth
were supernatural. I think the well-
known facts I shall bring forward,
will clearly evince that such an event
must have occurred.

Wherever this earth has been ex-
plored to any considerable depth, the
remains of a former world are to be
seen, as agreed upon by Philosophers
and Naturalists. Passing over the
variety of vegetable fossils, such as
plants, &c. found in all parts of Eng-
land, some peculiar to the East; I
shall point out the most remarkable
proofs where animals have turned
into stone. Naturalists cannot be
deceived as to their being real fossils;
it is not merely the impression only
of those animals and vegetables on the
stone; the interior very often contains
evident marks of the substance of the
animal or vegetable.

The petrified remains of crocodiles
have been found on the coast of Dor-
setshire and Yorkshire. Alligators
have been found in the neighbour-
hood of Bath, and near Whitby in
Yorkshire. In nine different counties
of England have the petrified remains
of Elephants been found. It is well
known that these are animals not
peculiar to this country. France,
Germany, and Switzerland, likewise
abound in these wonderful relics. In
the caverns of Germany and Hungary
hundreds of cart-loads of bony sub-
stances are deposited; the inhabitants
of those countries suppose that, on
the advance of the waters of the De-
luge, these animals had retreated
thither for shelter. The most re-
markable are the enormous stag
horns found in Ireland, which appear-
ed to belong to an animal now ex-
tinct. The ingenious Mr. Parkinson,
in his very learned and elaborate
work, "Organic Remains," (from
whence I have selected some of these
particulars) enumerates fourteen dis-
tinct species of animals found in
Great Britain, that bear no resem-
blance to any animal now in existence.
The tortoise, among many other cu-
rious

rious fossils, has been found in the excavations on Highgate Hill. Mr. Cuvier has clearly ascertained that the quarries in the vicinity of Paris furnish five or six distinct species of the bones of birds. A very singular fossil is noticed in the "Beauties of England and Wales." It appears that on a rising ground, belonging to Chapple Farm, on the estate of Mr. Brooks, near Tiverton, in Devonshire, in a bed of stiff clay, the workmen, in order to sink an extensive pond, had descended ten feet from the surface; the strata appearing in a natural state, they came to a spongy matter; it appeared to be a thick cuticle of brown colour; bits of stones, and lumps of solid fat of the same colour, were found. Astonished at the discovery, a person of great experience and practice as a farrier in the neighbourhood was sent for, who caused the carcase to be cautiously worked round, and at last the complete body of a hog was found, reduced to the colour and substance of an Egyptian mummy; the flesh was six inches thick, and the hair upon the skin very long and elastic: as the workmen went on further, a considerable number of hogs of various sizes were found in different positions, in some places two or three together, in others singly at a short distance; this piggery continued to the depth of twelve feet. The oldest man in the parish had never heard that the ground had ever been broken; and indeed the several strata being entire, renders it impossible to conjecture from what causes this extraordinary phenomenon can be accounted for. The family of the Cruwys have a complete record of the most remarkable events which have happened in the parish for three centuries past, and not the least mention is made of any disorder which could occasion such a number of swine to be buried in such a situation.

Near Reading, in Berkshire, for many succeeding generations, a continued body of oyster shells have been found to extend over five or six acres of ground, some in their natural state, and others petrified. In all the Alpine Rocks, in the Pyrenees, on the hills of France, England, and Flanders, even in most quarries from whence marble is dug, petrified shells and other marine substances are found. At Tou-

raine in France, one hundred miles from the sea, there is a plain about one hundred miles long, and as many broad, from whence the peasants of the country supply themselves with marl for manuring the land; they seldom dig deeper than twenty feet; the whole plain is composed of the same materials, which are shells of various kinds, without any earth between them. In several parts of Asia and Africa travellers have observed these shells in great abundance. Petrified sea fishes, and other marine productions, and bones of various animals peculiar to the Southern climates, have been found in many parts of England.

So many concurring circumstances, and the situation in which animals remains are found, prove without a doubt, that such a convulsion of the elements must have been. It was the opinion of Dr. Burnet, and a few other celebrated Naturalists, that the flood was only partial; the country about the Euphrates they suppose to have been the scene of the antediluvian inhabitants; that they were confined to that part, and that it was unnecessary the waters should extend further; the world being new, a small portion of the earth could only be inhabited; and on this principle they advance that an overflowing of the Euphrates and Tigris, with a vehement rain, might answer all the phenomena of the Deluge.

But the Deluge was universal; God declared to Noah, Gen. vi. verse 17, that he was resolved to destroy every thing that had breath under heaven, or had life on the earth, by a flood of waters. Moses assures us the waters covered the whole earth, buried all the mountains, and were no less than fifteen cubits above the highest of them, every thing perishing therein, excepting Noah and those in the ark. If the Deluge had not been general, where is the necessity of spending so much time in the building of an ark, and preserving all sorts of animals therein to replenish the world? In regions far distant from the Euphrates and Tigris, in Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, and England, there are frequently found in places many score leagues from any sea, and even in the tops of high mountains, whole trees sunk deep under ground; and the almost universal traditions

ditions of this great event in most countries of the world, fully confirm the account recorded in holy writ.

Dr. Halley ascribes the Deluge to the shock of a comet, or some other such transient body; and he is, if I mistake not, supported in that opinion by Mr. Whiston, in his *New Theory of the Earth*. Were this the case, it seems impossible that Noah could have escaped the general wreck; no account seems so much like the truth, none so rational, as the two sources of Moses, "That the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened."

But of the many remarkable vestiges of a former world that have been discovered, the earth itself exhibits not a single trace of man; not one solitary instance of the petrified remains of the human species did I ever hear of; nor has Mr. Parkinson, whose researches have been directed that way, ever known an instance of it. Now these pretenders to Philosophy, ever anxious to degrade human nature, contend that the mind of man is similar to the mind of brutes, only a little more elevated in the same scale, and the advantages he has obtained are from the superiority of his understanding, from his uniting in society. One argument, I presume, will be sufficient to set aside that opinion. The perception man has of a Deity, the knowledge of death, and the hopes of another state of existence, are principles which mark the distinction, and exalt his nature far, very far, above that of the brute creation; principles which operate very forcibly in every quarter of the globe, whether in civilized or among savage nations; principles which are implanted in his nature, that no time can extinguish, no circumstances root out; and there being no mineralised remains of man found, leads us to suppose that even the material part of him, the composition of his body, so totally differs from that of brutes, as to admit of no change but to that earth from whence he originally sprung.

Some of your intelligent Correspondents may perhaps account for the non-appearance of the relics of man in some other way; or they will perhaps furnish you with something remarkable connected with the fossil world within their knowledge.

Yours, &c.

T. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, March 17.*
EVER pleased with the opportunity of contributing to your pages, I have inclosed you an account of three gentlemen being stopped and robbed by two highwaymen sixty-one years ago. The grand-daughter of Captain Southby, who is now living here, and has often heard her relation talk of it, put me in possession of it.

Yours, &c. FIDELIS.

The story which gave rise to the following letter from the highwayman Incognitus, was this:

"Three gentlemen returning from India, namely Capt. Southby, Capt. Forbes, and Mr. Francis Fowke, hired post chaises to get to London with all possible speed. Captain Southby was the only person who had any thing of consequence to lose, and he had his whole fortune with him in Navy bills, which, if taken, might have kept him a long time out of his money, though it would have been of no service to the Captor. To avoid such an inconvenience, he begged Capt. Forbes and Francis Fowke to assist in defending his property, which was cheerfully agreed to. They had only two pair of pistols between them. Capt. Southby, having the largest property, was allowed to take two. Mr. Francis Fowke, who accompanied him in an open chaise, took another, and Capt. Forbes, in a close post chaise, possessed the fourth. Matters being thus arranged, they proceeded on their journey, meeting no impediment till they came to the bottom of Shooter's Hill about the dusk of the evening, when they were stopped by two highwaymen well mounted. An engagement ensued. Capt. Southby having discharged his two pistols, and Mr. Francis Fowke his single pistol, the former called out for quarter, the highwaymen at this time having discharged two pistols. The leading highwayman answered, and bid him beware of using treachery, which he had given some reason to suspect, for that it was not usual for people to travel with an odd pistol. This circumstance being fairly explained, Capt. Forbes, with a little reluctance, surrendered his pistol loaded. The highwaymen, finding no booty, could not be persuaded they would have risked their lives for nothing, and concluded it was concealed. With this idea they carried off all their baggage,

gage, and left the owners tied to trees in a wood close to the road, where they would have passed a miserable night had they not been released by Mr. Francis Fowke, whom the robbers bound so very loosely that he had not the least difficulty in disengaging himself, an indulgence which I think he owed to a very engaging and conciliating manner, which prepossesses every body in his favour; and the compliment they pay him in their letter seems to favour my supposition. On taking leave of the prisoners, the robbers assured them if, on examination, they found every thing to be as they had represented, they should not have cause to repent of their frankness. Mr. Francis Fowke has observed to me that one only of the highwaymen was brave, and he, poor fellow! was afterwards hanged. Sergeant Lee told me that he supped with him after condemnation, and on the night before his execution, when he behaved with a very modest and undaunted spirit. One cannot but lament that such a fellow was not employed in his Country's service."

Copy of a letter from INCOGNITUS.

"SIR—Pursuant to my promise to return the papers, you will find them in two different parcels, with the two seals and rings put into one of your wigs, and the picture, nigh the pathway from Marybone to Paddington. Turn at the end of the first field, where you will see a close wooden bridge, and on the left hand, about thirty yards in the ditch, opposite to the eight line of dung in heaps, from which you will see, opposite, a little square terrace, which was a counting-house to some brick-kilns formerly,—there you will find them. The delay has proceeded, I assure you, from a concern for your loss resulting from your courage and calmness, which are strong indications of a generous and good mind. There were several papers of different persons, which were of considerable value to them, for which you risked your life, as well as for your own; it seemed equitable that they should have paid a proportionable part with you, upon returning the whole things taken, which was intended without regard to the value of the effects, or the necessity of persons, and barely to the sum necessary to preserve reputation, which would have been very mode-

rate, but I could not devise any manner to accomplish this, without many inconveniencies, and without being known on an interview, or to such person as I should entrust, any of which circumstances I could not dispense with; for though, on information of character and humanity to others (for which I have greivously answered) you should pay me that great compliment of life, yet I must inform you it would be none to me, for I would not accept of life with infamy. The sound of Highwayman is as detestable to me as to any man; though, without moralizing on particulars, I cannot help thinking that you may see baser actions every day committed with impunity in violation of every social virtue; and he that spares the necessitous in his power is not unlikely to relieve them; and he that will not prey on those who by toil and industry make even considerable acquisition, whilst he can take from the superfluities of the opulent, though with greater danger, has a strong probability in his favour of being the more worthy person of the two; however, I must admit that example weighs much on the other hand. I shall only add, without any flattery, which cannot be presumed in this case, that your courage shall be no disadvantage to you, the effects of which I sensibly felt, though improper to be then intimated. It was my first expedition, and I have hopes to think it will be my last. Your effects, except some insignificant articles which are of no use to me, you may be assured, as soon as safety will admit, you shall receive without any gratuity. Our compliments to Capt. Fowke. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

INCOGNITUS.

Thursday, 19th September, 1751."

MR. URBAN,

April 10.

ON a re-perusal of "The Pilgrim's Progress," I think it may not be uninteresting to point out a curious blunder that has gone through nine or ten editions of that universally-admired work.

In the dialogue between the pilgrims respecting Ignorance, one of them says, "the *brute* in his kind serves God better than he," (Ignorance.) A literal error made this word *brure*. It has also been printed *bruir*;

bruit: for *brute* has been misspelt *bruit*. But the improved error, and the one alluded to, is, "the BREWER in his kind serves God better than Ignorance."

Indeed, a person not previously acquainted with the drift of the author, when he comes to read about the *brewer*, could not but imagine that Bunyan alluded to some historical fact well known in his days; and thus his wits might be exercised (in vain) to find out a meaning never intended.—About Bunyan's time, I believe, the famous brewer, Col. *Pride*, actually did exist.

J. S.

Mr. URBAN, Louth, April 2.

I SEND you a copy of an original letter* to the celebrated Sir Hans Sloane from Mr Uvedale, the Translator of that valuable work, the "Memoirs of Philip de Comines†," published in 1712; and I should be glad if any of your Correspondents would favour me with any particulars respecting the above-mentioned Mr. Uvedale.

Thomas Uvedale (younger son of William Uvedale, esq. and grandson of Sir William Uvedale, of Horton, co. Dorset) was born in 1676; and Thomas Uvedale (younger brother of the Rev. Dr. Robert Uvedale, and nephew of Sir William Uvedale) was born in 1650. Was the former, or the latter of these, the translator of the "Memoirs of Philip de Comines?"

Yours, &c.

R. U.

"SIR—Though I have not the happiness either of being known to you, or of having you to be a Subscriber to my Translation of the "Memoirs of Philip de Comines," yet your character of being a generous promoter of learning and industry makes me presume to send you a set; and as several persons of learning and distinction, that were not Subscribers, have been pleased to favour me with their acceptance of one, so I flatter myself, Sir, that you will also vouchsafe to do the same, since 'tis to encourage a gentleman who has had a liberal educa-

* Now in the British Museum.—*Bibl. Sloan.* 4064, *Plut.* 28. F.

† To which are added, Remarks (by the translator) on all the occurrences relating to England.—In the Memoirs of Philip de Comines are contained, "The History of Lewis XI. and Charles VIII. of France, and of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, to which Princes he was Secretary: as also the History of Edward IV. and Henry VII. of England."

tion, and having disoblged all his relations by espousing the cause of Liberty, has nothing but his studies to depend on. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

THOMAS UVEDALE.

"The two volumes are ten shillings inquires, and for the binding what every gentleman pleases."

Mr. URBAN,

April 2.

MAY I be permitted, in your Miscellany, to inquire of a person who calls himself "A Christian of the Old School," in *what* part of England is his neighbourhood, since upon every principle the crying abuses he states should instantly receive official notice? Such indeed could be his only reason for bringing them before the publick, and he has *my* best thanks.

May I be permitted, nevertheless, to observe further that "*extemporary lectures*," or *extemporary reading*, is rather a singular expression. To read the same thing that is at the same time spoken extempore, may not be very easy. It is not, however, my mere design to make an idle cavil, but to inquire whether the persons whose conduct he exposes, *preach* or *explain* extempore; for the *latter* meaning is rather conveyed in the lecture, and I conceive it makes an important difference on the presumptive character of the persons alluded to.

The sense of the Orthodox part of the Church of England and Ireland, and the sense of its Episcopal sister in Scotland, has been long and decidedly in favour of *reading* Sermons; but, though such has been our practice, and it seems consonant to the sober genius of the well-informed part of the English nation, yet it should not be concealed that it is not tolerated in any other part of the whole Christian world, and that it is well known not to have been the practice of the Primitive Church. It is certain, moreover, that written discourses, from the very nature of written language, besides our national habit of bad reading, are not so easily understood by the lower orders of the community, as the style of extempore conversation. There are certainly many sober men among the dissenting poor, and their attachment to this manner speaks loudly. Whichever answers the best effect should be resorted to.

Now I do not mean to say that I like extempore preaching in the pulpit,

pit; I do not but I like occasional extempore explanations of the Testament or Liturgy from the desk. It seems to have all the advantage, and none of the disadvantages, of extempore preaching. Led by the words and verses, a child might perform the office; there is, consequently, neither difficulty, nor a temptation to wander away into frothy declamation. The poor will cease to think the extempore fanatic, *the finest man in the world*; and, as it is well known, will crowd to hear the Scriptures or Liturgy explained. I think it exactly the most useful method of instruction.

Such explanations as will make the poor comprehend, *cannot* be written. The poor man has been known to say, "Why, master, I tell you why I like the Methodist parson best; because we have the same thing o'er and o'er and o'er, and *then* I can understand it." Remembering that the bulk of our congregation are of this order, I should never be ashamed to hear the same thing o'er and o'er and o'er, perhaps in words slightly varied; but I could not thus submit to write. I am convinced that not a third of a Country Congregation understand many parts of that Liturgy which is very justly our boast; but I really could not condescend to write down or read from paper the explanation of the exhortation. "*Moveth, sundry, manifold, dissemble, infinite, benefits, requisite,*" may be words very plain to us, but with "*eternal,*" and perhaps even "*Almighty,*" convey no ideas to an ignorant man. To write, however, such explanations would be futile indeed, and might well imply a suspicion of our capacity. I have thought it right to say thus much to distinguish extempore preaching from extempore explanations, which seems to be all of *this nature* that is alleged against the innovators of your Correspondent's neighbourhood. Hoping through you an answer to my questions, I am, &c.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URRAN, *Liskeard, Cornwall,*
April 2.

IN the *Edinburgh Review*, published in Nov. 1811, the gentleman who reviewed Mr. Ellis's work on *Respiration*, seems much pleased with a new theory of Mr. Ellis with respect to the colour of plants. He says,

GENT. MAG. April, 1812.

"That the various colours, which adorn the vegetable kingdom, depend on the varied proportions of alkaline and acid matter mixed with the juices of the coloured part of plants: that green and yellow, for example, are always produced by an excess of alkali in the colourable juices of the leaf or flower; and all the shades of red by a predominance of acid; and that, in parts where neither acid nor alkali predominates, the colour is white."

Now, as I think there are many objections to this theory, and wish to hear the public opinion of them, I shall beg the favour of your inserting the following observations.

On reading the above quotation, it immediately occurred to me, that the different species of Sorrel were at least an exception to the rule, which Mr. Ellis in his new theory has laid down as general; particularly the *Oxalis acetosella*, or Common Wood Sorrel; and the *Rumex acetosa*, or Common Sorrel. The leaves of the first-mentioned elegant little plant are of a pale green colour, having a very acid taste. The flower is white, slightly penciled with purple, of the same taste with the leaves. The *Rumex acetosa* is remarkable for the bright dark green colour of its leaves, and bears a very small flower, having its petals white, shaded at the edge with pale red. This is rather more acid than the first-mentioned plant.

On the contrary, the tribe of *Samphires*, which contain a greater quantity of alkali than any other vegetables, are of a pale green colour in general; and in those whose flowers have petals, the petals are white, I believe, always, at least in those species with which I am acquainted. And we can hardly suppose, that vegetables which are known to yield so much alkali as those last mentioned, can contain in their juices an equal proportion of acid, which is necessary, according to Mr. Ellis's hypothesis, to make the flower white; saying nothing of the pale green colour of the plant, instead of which we should be led to expect a dark green or even olive colour, if the green shades of all vegetables became deeper according to the proportion of alkali; and such an inference might fairly be drawn, if the theory proposed were correct. Again, the Wood Sorrel should be red, because it pos-

sesses

seems an excess of acid. It is true, the under part of some of its leaves is of a reddish colour, but the flower is almost white, and the upper part of the leaves, which is more immediately exposed to the light, is green. Several species of roses, as well as many other flowers, are of a dark red colour, in which no acid taste is to be discovered. But before we can decide with certainty, how far the colour of vegetables is affected by a predominance, or by any proportions, of acid or alkali, it will be necessary to try a number of experiments on plants of different colours; and, in the course of these, to observe whether an excess of alkali always exists in green plants; and of acid in red; and whether an equal quantity of each is found in white flowers. Such experiments I hope to begin so soon as the Spring is far enough advanced to produce vegetables fit for the purpose; and the result of these I shall feel much obliged by your inserting in your Magazine. By chemical analysis we shall be able to determine the exact proportions of alkali and acid in any vegetable, and thus ascertain which of the two is predominant, by a more certain test than the taste, which we certainly ought not to trust to in the present case.

Having a small space left on my paper, I will avail myself of this opportunity to correct a mistake in the said Review, with respect to Roach Rocks in Cornwall.

In a note on Berger's paper in the local Soci-

ety between a singular has been oment."

ly natural, to think; there are rich, from cture, ap- d. Indeed lect, that xcept the ainly well ntiquary, Geologist. se rocks Survey of

1841.

Mr. URBAN, March 11.

If the assertion of Johnson be true, that the "chief glory of every people arises from its Authors," may it not be hoped that an enlightened Nation will identify its own greatness with the prosperity of its literary men and their posterity? When the Grand-daughter of Milton was discovered in poverty, a generous emulation appeared, who should be foremost to honour the memory of the great Epic Poet, by befriending his aged and indigent descendant. This was worthy of a people proud of their literary greatness. A similar occasion now calls for similar benevolence.

The Grand-daughter of Charles Churchill, of a writer not excelled by any for vigour of imagination, and for a manly independence of character, is, at this moment, languishing in poverty, sinking under accumulated embarrassments, with the added pain of beholding a mother the sharer of her afflictions. The sum of One Hundred Pounds would not only relieve them from the threatened terrors of a prison, but enable the daughter to avail herself of peculiar advantages she possesses to support herself and mother. Born in France, the victim and survivor of all the horrors that marked the progress of the French revolution, she has now, in her twentieth year, visited the soil of her ancestors, hoping to subsist, by her industry, in the country that has been adorned by the writings of her progenitor. A series of minute difficulties, which now, in the aggregate, amount to a total inability to escape utter ruin, unless relieved by the generosity of private individuals, has prevented her hitherto from exerting her abilities in the task of teaching the French language, to which she is eminently competent; from her long residence in France, from the purity of her pronunciation, and from her equal skill in the English tongue. Fettered by difficulties, she cannot make the first step in that path which, once entered, would lead to decent competence for herself and mother: but it is anxiously hoped that this appeal will not be fruitless, and that the individual who has ventured to make her situation known, will be enabled to impart relief and consolation to the virtuous and afflicted. W. MUDFORD,

No. 13, Union Street, Somerset Town.

* * * And

* * Any particulars that may be wished, and which, from motives of delicacy, should rather be the object of a private than a public communication, will be cheerfully imparted by Mr. Mudford to those who may interest themselves in the subject.

Mr. Urban,

March 25.

I HEREWITH send you "an account of the May Game," as performed at Richmond, Yorkshire, on the 29th of May 1660, by the inhabitants of that borough, whereby they demonstrated their universal joy and satisfaction for the happy return of King Charles II. whom God was pleased to make the instrument of delivering this nation from tyranny, usurpation, and the dismal effects of a civil war: taken from the copy of a letter from one in the country to a friend in London. If you think it will give entertainment to your Readers, it is very much at your service. R. S.

"— They came into the town in a solemn equipage, as follows:

1. Three anticks before them with bagpipes.

2. The representative of a Lord, attended with trumpets, four pages, as many footmen, fifty attendants all suited as became persons of this quality.

3. The representative of a Sheriff, with forty attendants in their liveries.

4. The Bishop of Hereford, with four pages and footmen, his chaplain, and twenty other household officers, besides their attendants.

5. Two companies of morrice dancers, who acted their parts to the satisfaction of all spectators.

6. Sixty nymphs, with music before them, following Diana; they were all richly adorned in white and gorgeous apparell, with pages and footmen attending them.

7. Three companies of footmen with Captain and other Officers in great magnificence.

8. Robin Hood in scarlet, with forty bowmen, all clad in Lincoln green.— Thus they marched into the town; now follows their performance in the town.

They marched decently in good order round the market cross; and came to the church, where they offered their cordal prayers for our most gracious sovereign, a sermon being preached at that time.

From thence my lord invited all his attendants to his own house to dinner. The Rev. Bpp. did the same to all his attendants, inviting the minister and

other persons to his own house, where they were sumptuously entertained.

The soldiers marched up to the spot, where they gave many volleys of shot, with push of pike, and other martial feats.

There was erected a scaffold and bowers, where the morrice dancers and nymphs acted their parts, many thousands of spectators being come out of the country and villages adjacent. Two days were spent in acting Robin Hood, the Sheriff and the Rev. Bpp. who on his own proper charge sent bottles of sack to several officers acting in the play, who performed their parts to the general satisfaction of all spectators, with acclamations of joy for the safe arrival of his sacred Majesty. Something might be expected of the chief magistrates of the town; they permitted the conduit to run water all the while.

The preceding rejoicings were performed by the commonalty of this borough. We had also a tryal before the high court of justice this morning, where was present the judge, and plaintiff, defendant, receiver, witnesses, and umpire. After hearing the whole matter in controversies and disputes, the defendant and witnesses terminated the business in a pitched field with such weapons as the place afforded."

Mr. Urban, Toddington, April 8.

AS you have permitted me the honour acquaintance Theologica de la Fleche I may be allowed saying that a b and interest of his valuable writings, may perhaps be acceptable,—*mangre* his "tinge of fanaticism," as the good Bishop termed it, I shall, however, in all my communications, endeavour to occupy but little space, and not to trouble your printer too frequently; for I love compression in composition, especially that of the epistolary way; and I have, in all cases, an inveterate dislike to "long arguments verbosely spun." But, besides these self-restrictions, I consider prolixity as rude and obtrusive, in your Miscellany, as it would be ill-mannered and offensive to engross too large a portion of conversation at a private hospitable table, while the rest of the company were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to catch the eye of the speaker; or to "blitch in"

in" a word to the ear of the patient and friendly host. These hints premised, I hasten to the more immediate object of my present address, namely, to give you a specimen of the extracts I have been proffering you. And the one I now select shall be taken from Mr. Flechere's letter to an English nobleman, dated "Nyon, Dec. 15, 1779."

Yours, &c. ANNE CLARKE.

"***** Springs of wealth" (says Mr. F.) are always springs of luxury, which, sooner or later, destroy the empires corrupted by wealth. Moral good may come out of our losses: I wish you may see it in England. People on the Continent imagine they see it already in the English on their travels, who are said to behave with more wisdom, and less haughtiness, than they were used to do."

"Last year saw the death of three great men of these parts—Rousseau, Voltaire, and Baron Haller, a senator of Berne. The last, who is not much known, I think, in England, was a great philosopher, a profound politician, and an agreeable poet; but he was particularly famous for his skill in botany, anatomy, and physick. He has enriched the republic of letters by such a number of publications in Latin and German, that the catalogue of them is alone a pamphlet. This truly great man has given another proof of the truth of Lord Bacon's assertion, that 'although smatterers in philosophy are often impious, true philosophers are always religious.' I have met with an old, pious, apostolic clergyman, who was intimate with the Baron, and used to accompany him over the Alps, in his rambles after the wonders of nature. 'With what pleasure,' said the minister, 'did we admire and adore the wisdom of the God of nature, and sanctify our researches by the sweet praises of the God of grace!' When the Emperor passed this way, he stabbed Voltaire to the heart, by not paying him a visit: but he waited on Haller, was two hours with, and heard from him such pious talk, as he never heard from half the Philosophers of the age. The Baron was then ill of the disorder which afterwards carried him off. Upon his death-bed, he went through sore conflicts about his interest in Christ: and sent to the old minister, requesting his most fervent prayers, and wishing him to find the way through the dark valley smoother than he found it himself. However, in his last moments, he expressed a renewed confidence in God's mercy, through Christ, and died in peace. The old clergyman added,

that he thought the Baron went through this conflict to humble thoroughly, and perhaps to chastise him, for having sometimes given way to a degree of self-complacency at the thought of his amazing parts, and of the respect they procured him from the learned world. He was obliged to become last in his own eyes, that he might become first and truly great in the sight of the Lord. I am, my Lord, &c. J. F."

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CLXI.

Rise and Progress of Architecture in England (continued from p. 236.)

WILTON House, Wiltshire. The porch designed by Hans Holbein, always considered as a curiosity, has lately been destroyed by the "iron hand," the bane and terror of our antiquities, for running up on its site a farrago of architectural odds and ends called a cloister; which, according to modern convenience, may be converted to various uses, such as a kitchen avenue, servants' lumber cots, gardener's tool-holes, &c.* Holbein's porch possessed much novel detail at the time, comprehending two tiers of columns and pedestals, entablatures, pannels, &c.; basement tier, double Ionic columns and pedestals; second tier, double Corinthian columns. Three entrances, one in front, and one on each side. In the space between the columns on the second tier, and by way of finish to its entablature, pannels, scroll ornaments, and obelisks; embellishments, truly foreign and truly fantastic, and which embellishments with certain variations were brought down to the eighteenth century. The material of the porch, stone, highly painted and gilded.

EDWARD VI.

Old Somerset House, Strand. Erected by that arch innovator Somerset, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, who, for this purpose, would have made the Abbey church of Westminster his stone quarry, but for the ever-to-be commended opposition of the inhabitants, who flew to arms, and drove back his hordes of masonic barbarians; but the destroyer was more successful at Clerkenwell, where he overturned the famous monastery at that place, and with the materials constructed the above house. His

* See the present state of the modern Cloister at Strawberry Hill.

away, however, was but short, and he soon, by a just judgement, made retribution with his lie. We must remember in what state this building appeared before its total demolition, previous to the raising of the present buildings, called Somerset place, by the late Sir W. Chambers. All the original decorations, excepting the chimneys composed of columns ornamented with diagonals, diamonds, and compartments, were done away, and those decorations familiar in the school of Inigo Jones substituted at that time, notwithstanding the original names of the pile were kept up, such as the central combination of parts, in the gateway, bow window, &c. and the small projecting wings, at each extremity of the front next the street. The great court or quadrangle was retained, with all its great parts; although, as in the street front, the detail was new, and an arcade added on the North side of the court in the Doric style, with columns, pedestals, &c.

Northumberland House, Charing Cross. The South flank of this mansion being left, in some measure, in its primitive form, gives the style of the reign of Henry VIII. in brick walls, lofty windows, both pointed and flat headed (now stopped up) with stone dressings. The North, or street front, was evidently constructed in the reign of Edward VI. in the new mode; yet, by the several repairs and alterations it has undergone at later periods, the whole line may appear to some a modern work of no very great distance of time from the present day. My friend J. Carter informs me, that in a repair of the front in 1752, his father made the model from which the Lion (Northumberland crest) in the centre of the elevation was cast in lead. It may be recollected that, about twenty years back, a very general repair of the front took place, in new pointing and facing the brick-work, re-cutting the stone ornaments, &c. by the Adams's (it is believed) architects.

The line of the front, however, still bears all the features of the style under discussion. Elaborate central superblage of decorations, consisting of the gateway and five orders of towers, bow window, &c. and line of niches in the basement story; turrets at each extremity of the eleva-

tion, parapet, &c. The most prominent alterations turned in the architraves to the windows and ash-frames, coims, architrave to circular windows, &c. However, taking the front as it remains, a very interesting architectural specimen is preserved to the publick.

ELIZABETH.

In the course of this long reign, our national architecture underwent a total change, but not without many struggles, being, as it were, reluctant to yield to foreign art all its characters, and all its dominion; still more so in being laid aside, despised and contemned by the antinational professionalists of the day, they setting up on every hand their own strange novelties, intermixed with those supposed false imitations of Roman and Grecian architecture, so prevalent at this period: but the hour when that divine form, the I with all its accompan into the dark calls of o to rise again, otherwise conjured-up "congested shadows from the departed glory in the last seventeenth century, a sudden and unlooked-for appearances are continued down to the present hour. Our Universities, particularly Oxford, afford a rare opportunity for the study of this medley creation; as for instance the Schools, where we find run up in central parts of the elevations, bearing the features of the architecture of Henry the Eighth's reign, one, two, three, or more tiers of columnised central combinations, or frontispieces, taking a kind of fancy display of the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, and attended by a numerous detail of the like composition. Many mansions of this are still exist in the kingdom, crowded with these capricious decorations, and yet hovering particles of the Tudor style. However, viewing them with a distant kind of respect, for their stupendous masses and unbounded adornments, we cannot withhold a wish for their preservation, either from the stroke of demolition, or that of improvement.

Montacute House, Somersetshire. It is conceived that this building is one of the most sumptuous of the kind left in the country, and the more deserving attention, as little or no alteration has ever taken place thereon.

The

The plan, a long narrow body of one hundred and eighty-nine feet, with a projecting frontispiece in the centre, and projecting wings at the extremities, placed transversely.

North, or principal front. To the porch of the frontispiece, two tiers of columns, with small octangular columns at the angles, containing, in the space or ground between them, compartmented pannel-work. Windows flat-headed, with mullion divisions; perforated diamond parapets crowned with obelisks. The gables, of which there are many, are turned with circular and hollow sweeps. Chimneys made out by columns, with pedestals and entablatures. In the centre of the flanks of each wing are, on the third story, circular bows, giving the West and East ends of the gallery, which break through the entire length of the house, and is, as above-noticed, one hundred and eighty-nine feet in length.—South front. It carries on the same style, but of a plainer cast. On the piers of the windows to the third story are niches containing statues of the twelve Cæsars (a stamp of the new Italian style, which seems to have become a favourite and universal embellishment, as they were introduced on all occasions in this reign, both on exterior and interior walls, in sculpture, painting, and in tapestry). The parapets to this front are a mixture of pedestals, double balusters, obelisks, and semicircular-headed intervals between them. The gables have the circular and hollow sweeps. The material, stone.

Temple Hall, London. Built upon the old plan, an oblong, with a porch, minstrels' gallery, and screen; oriel, buttresses, mullioned flat-headed windows, open timber-worked roof, &c. But all the detail of parts wrought on the new principle. This edifice has evidently gone through a reparation externally at a later period, as the coins are converted to rustics; finish of the buttresses fantastic, and a circular window of the like masonry; mullions re-cut with a careless attention to their true lines. The battlements, it is suspected, are a still later introduction; and the porch is entirely re-modelled. The interior appears unaltered. The roof, from its correspondent turn to those of the halls at Westminster, Eltham, and Hampton Court, has, necessarily, an air of gran-

deur; and although the general outline takes more after the latter example, yet the parts are kept down in the plainest manner possible. It is observable that the different tiers of the framing, as they mount upwards, have Pointed arches, though entirely devoid of any of the old characteristics in mouldings or ornaments. The hearth for fire, and lantern over it, still in preservation and in use. In the basement, at the South West corner, this date, 1595. The materials, brick for the walls, and stone for the dressings.

Curllon House, Wiltshire. An excellent example of the style of architecture in this reign. The general plan stands upon a square of four fronts enclosing a quadrangle. The South or principal front has a centre porch, adjoining square towers, and wings at each extremity. West front carries more of a straight line, but broke into by small projecting bow-windows raised the height of the elevation. The windows are mullioned, but with square heads. In the upper stories the windows retain the Tudor labels, or cornices, with kneeded ends. The parapets are enriched to an extreme with scroll-work perforated. This ornament is continued up the gable ends, and crowned with pedestals, orbs, and obelisks. The finish to the towers at the extremities are with cupolas, or ogee mounting roofs and vanes. These cupolas take place of the old spires on the like situations; still the vane makes a termination to them as heretofore. The chimnies are carried up in pedestals and double detached columns and entablatures; both enriched. In the basement of the centre porch and attached divisions, has been worked an arcade in the Doric style, not truly so, but shewing the mode of masonry practised in the school of Inigo Jones. These sort of innovations were the common practice in his day, and wrought on most of the great buildings of Elizabeth's reign. The material, stone.

Burleigh House, Northamptonshire. Plan, a large square of four fronts with a quadrangle. North or principal front: In the centre a square porch, on which rises a circular bow-window. From the spandrils of the square to the circle of the bow, rest splays, forming a small buttress, and securing, in some measure, the uprights.

ne wall as presenting a very pleasing decoration. This idea prevails in every direction where such geometric figures as squares, circles, or octagons, are to stand in unison one with the other. Doors to the porch circular-headed, windows flat-headed with mullions; the parapets have balusters and obelisks, no gables. The towers

finish with cupolas and vases; and the chimneys show double columns, with pedestals and entablatures. In the centre of the mass of buildings, a large mock spire has been set up, but for what architectural purpose it is impossible to divine. The material of the pile, stone. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SPENCERIANA (announced by Mr. DIBBIN on our blue cover) is intended to be a *Catalogue Raisonné* of that portion of the above celebrated library, which comprehends books printed in the fifteenth century, and first editions of many distinguished authors. It will commence with an account of books printed from wooden blocks, about the middle of the fifteenth century; from which many extraordinary specimens of cuts will be given, as tending to illustrate the history of Engraving during the same period.—This division will be followed by *Theology*; comprehending a list of some of the scarcest Latin, German, Italian, and Dutch Bibles printed in the fifteenth Century; with notices of the first editions of the Polyglott, French, English, Polish, and Slavonian Bibles. These will be followed by an account of some celebrated Psalters, Missals, and Breviaries, executed within the same period. The *Interpreters of Scripture*, and many of *The Fathers*, will close the department of Theology.—*Classical Literature* will succeed. The Authors will be arranged alphabetically, from *Æsop* to *Xenophon*; and the notices of rare and valuable editions, in this most extensive and most valuable department of his Lordship's Library, will be found more copious and interesting, it is

tion) will form the sixth and concluding department.—Neither pains nor expense will be spared in the execution of the work. It will be printed with a new type, in the best manner, at the Shakespeare Press, upon paper manufactured purposely for it; and no difference will be made in the press-work, or quality of the ink, between the small and large paper Copies. In regard to the *intrinsic value* of these volumes, it is hoped they will be found deserving of the approbation of the publick. Many rare and valuable antient publications will, for the first time, be made generally known; and the deficiencies and errors of preceding bibliographers supplied and corrected where found necessary. By means of fac-similes of types, and cuts, a number of books will be more satisfactorily described than heretofore; and, consequently, will make a more lasting impression upon the memory of the reader. Of the extraordinary library here described every one desirous to appraise the Noble Owner, that a has been obtained, a pence, during a series be faithfully made k lick; and if either his publick, experience ment at the present such a wish into ex thor is exclusively responsible for such failure.

An elegant edition is nearly completed at Norwich of "*Bentham's History, &c. of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely*," continued to the present time, with all the original plates, in good condition; a Portrait of the Author, and Memoirs of his Life. The *Addenda* contain the Saxon Charter of King *Eadgar*, with an English Translation, and other curious papers and documents relating to the Church, from Mr. Bentham's unpublished MSS. Some new Plates are added.

J. Bux-

J. BECKLER has completed, for Sir R. C. Hoare, bart. seventy drawings of Ecclesiastical, Monumental, and Castellated Antiquities from North Wales.

J. CARTER has likewise, under the same patronage, formed a vol. of similar Antiquities from South Wales; being the fourth which he has produced from this division of the Principality.

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The following will soon appear:

MR. BABER'S Fac-simile of the Text of the Greek Psalter, as it is preserved in the Alexandrian MS.

THE CALAMITIES OF AUTHORS, including some inquiries respecting their moral and literary characters; in two vols. by the Author of "Curiosities of Literature." The characters and feelings of AUTHORS will be drawn from their own confessions, and deduced from the prevailing events of their lives; and they will further be illustrated by original documents, and some secret literary history.

A Statistical and Political Account of Ireland, in two 4to vols. By EDWARD WAKEFIELD, esq.

The ninth volume of the Harleian Miscellany, the first supplementary volume of Mr. PARK's new edition.

A second edition of Mr. RITSON'S English Songs, with their musick, and with additional songs and notes by Mr. PARK, three vols. small 8vo.

Some Account of the Life and Writings of James Benigne Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, in a small Volume; also, a succinct History of the Revolutions of the principal States that composed the Empire of Charlemagne, from his coronation in 814 to 1806. By CHARLES BUTLER, esq.

MR. G. DYER, formerly of Cambridge, will, in the course of a month, publish a Series of Poems, and Disquisitions on Poetry, which, when completed, are designed as a sketch

of the Author's studies, pursuits, and connexions in different periods of his life. The Prose Disquisitions will comprize as follows: 1. General observations relating to Poetry; 2. Particular observations on the different species of Poetry; 3. Observations on the Prosody of Poetry.—Two volumes will appear in the time above specified, and will form an entire work in themselves. But the completion of the author's design, as a systematic work, will comprehend four volumes 12mo.

Fruits of Nature, a Novel in five volumes. By Miss BURNBY.

The following are preparing:

China, its Costumes, Arts, Manufactures, &c. from the French of M. BURIN, minister and secretary of state in the two preceding reigns, four vols. 8vo. with 79 plates.

The Pleasures of Human Life, a poem. By MISS VANDELL.

Lord BYRON'S Satires, containing Hints from Horace, and The Cure of Minerva.

The Emerald Isle, a poem, with notes, founded on the Consolations of Erin. By Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS.

Translations of the popular Comedies of Aristophanes. By a Gentleman of Cambridge.

A Dictionary of all the Living Authors of Great Britain; containing biographical particulars of each writer, and a catalogue of their respective works, with remarks.

A Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Urie, for upwards of Seven Hundred Years: containing Memoirs of Col. D. Barclay and his son Robert Barclay, author of the Apology for the People called Quakers; together with Letters that passed between him, the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Elizabeth Princess Palatine of the Rhine, Archbishop Sharp, Earl of Perth, and other distinguished Characters of the time; containing curious and interesting Information, never before published.

A MS Latin Translation of the lost Optics of Ptolemy has been found in the Imperial library at Paris. It was made by one Annimatus Siculus.

It is said that, in the convent of Mount Athos, a Greek manuscript has been found, which contains the text of about eighty Comedies, supposed to be works of Menander and Philemon. Doubtless, Asia Minor and Turkey abound in these curiosities, as well as the religious houses in Russia.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

34. *The History and Antiquities of the City of Coventry, from the earliest authentic Period to the present Time: comprehending a Description of the Antiquities, Public Buildings, remarkable Occurrences, &c. Embellished with Engravings.* 12mo. pp. 287. Nichols and Son; Crosby and Co.; &c.

THE "History of Warwickshire" by Sir William Dugdale contains the most circumstantial account of Coventry that has yet been published; which, in 1765, was republished by Mr. Jones, Printer, of that City.

The present "History," from the authorities cited in it, may be considered as an epitome of the principal objects deserving the attention of a Traveller through this antient City. The more profound Antiquary will, of course, apply to the fountain-head of intelligence, the venerable DUGDALE; whose mantle, it is to be hoped, will soon be claimed by some intelligent Continuator of his labours. In the mean time this little volume, by Mr. Reader, may serve as a convenient *Vade-mecum*.

"The principal authorities from which this work is selected (in many instances nearly *verbatim*), are Thomas's Edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, and Penant's Journey from Chester to London; Great elegance of language is not to be expected in a work, which is, professedly, a mere compilation from well-authenticated authors—and which has been arranged with the sole intention of affording that information to many, which, at present, few only have it in their power to obtain. To the praise of an elegant and accomplished historian, therefore, the writer of these pages advances no pretensions: he will be amply satisfied with the more humble character of a faithful and diligent Compiler."

One remarkable epitaph shall be given from St. Michael's Church:

"On the North side, is a beautifully executed white marble monument, with three marble busts, and the following inscriptions:

'Near this place, lye the remains of RICHARD HOPKINS, Esq. and of MARY, his beloved wife; to the pious memory of whom this monument is erected by the order of their only son Edward Hopkins, with design to transmit to posterity the character of both, justly allowed

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to them, in the age they lived in. RICHARD, was a tender husband, an indulgent father, a sincere friend, a devout Protestant, and a true loyal Patriot: of the latter he gave proofs, in the several Parliaments in which for many years he represented this City. Mary no less possessed all the virtues of her sex; she was charitable, chaste, and pious; a dutiful wife, and an affectionate mother. He departed this life, Feb. 1, 1707, in the 68th year of his age; she Oct. 13, 1711, in the 63d year of her age."

And another, from Trinity Church, "On the West wall is a handsome white marble monument with this inscription:

'To the memory of the Honourable AMBROSIA, GEORGE, and ELIZABETH HEWITT, the only issue of James Viscount Lifford, (late Lord Chancellor of Ireland) by Ambrosia his consort. This monument, beneath which, in God's appointed time, her own remains will be deposited, was erected by their disconsolate mother, in the year of our Lord 1796'."

Under the head of "Biography," are brief memoirs of, Walter of Coventry, Vincent of Coventry, William Maklesfield, William of Coventry, John Bird, John Grant, Philemon Holland, James Cranford, Humphrey Wanley, and John Tipper.

35. *Jones's Biographia Dramatica; concluded from page 148.*

HAVING already exhibited some instances of Mr. Jones's attention to the biographical part of this useful work, we shall now give some specimens of his dramatic critiques:

"ALL IS TRUE. Wotton says, under date July 2, 1613, 'I will entertain you at the present with what hath happened this week at the Bank's Side. The King's players had a new play, called All is True, representing some principal pieces of the reign of Henry the Eighth, which was set forth with many extraordinary circumstances of pomp and majesty, even to the matting of the stage, the knights of the order with their Georges and garter, the guards with their embroidered coats, and the like, sufficient in truth with a while to make greatness very familiar, if not ridiculous. Now King Henry making a masque at the Cardinal Wolsey's house, and certain cannons being shot off at his entry, some of the paper or other stuff where-

with

with one of them was stopped, did light on the thatch, where, being thought at first but an idle smoke, and their eyes more attentive to the show, it kindled inwardly, and ran round like a train, consuming, within less than an hour, the whole house to the very ground. This was the fatal period of that virtuous fabrique, wherein nothing did perish but wood and straw, and a few forsaken cloaks; only one man had his breeches set on fire, that would perhaps have broiled him, if he had not, by the benefit of a provident wit, put it out with bottled ale.' Of this piece there is no other account on record."

"BLUE-BEARD, by G. Colman, jun. acted at Drury Lane with extraordinary success, is partly founded on a French piece of the same name (*Barbe-Bleue*). This celebrated personage, who has, during our childhood, so frequently alarmed us in a dark night, is here exhibited with great splendour, and in a very terrific light. Mr. Colman has made him a bashaw of three tails: presuming, we may suppose, that the murderer of seven wives must have been a very Turk indeed. The original Blue-Beard, however, was no other than Gilles, Marquis de Laval, a marshal of France, a general of great intrepidity, who distinguished himself greatly in the reigns of Charles VI. and VII. by his courage, especially against the English, when they invaded France. The services that he rendered his country might have immortalized his name, had he not for ever blotted his glory by the most terrible murders, impieties, and debaucheries. His revenues were princely; but his prodigalities might have made an emperor a bankrupt. Wherever he went, he had in his suite a seraglio, a company of actors, a band of musicians, a society of sorcerers, a great number of cooks, packs of dogs of various kinds, and above 200 led horses. Mezeray (who gives a very satisfactory account of him) says, that he encouraged and maintained sorcerers to discover hidden treasures, and corrupted young persons of both sexes, that he might attach them to him; and afterwards killed them for the sake of their blood, which was necessary to form his charms and incantations. Such horrid excesses are credible, when we recollect the age of ignorance and barbarity in which they were practised. He was, at length (for some state crime against the Duke of Brittany) sentenced to be burnt alive in a field at Nantes in 1440; but the Duke, who witnessed the execution, so far mitigated the sentence, that he was first strangled, then burnt, and his ashes interred. He confessed

before his death, 'that all his excesses were derived from his wretched education;' though descended from one of the most illustrious families in the kingdom."

"THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE, by George Colman and David Garrick, 1766, is indisputably one of the best comedies produced in the present age. The hint of it came from Hogarth's *Marriage A-la-mode*, as the Prologue confesses. It was received at first with very great applause, and still deservedly continues to be a favourite performance. We have usually heard that Garrick's share of this piece was Lord Ogleby and the courtly family; and Colman's, Sterling and the city family. But the following was related to us by a gentleman, who declared that it was from the mouth of Mr. Colman himself: 'Garrick composed two acts, which he sent to me, desiring me to *put them together*, or do what I would with them. I did put them together, for I put them into the fire, and wrote the play myself.' Garrick, however, wrote both the Prologue and Epilogue to it, the latter of which is a little drama in itself. The incomparable acting of the late Mr. King, in the part of Lord Ogleby, could not be too highly praised, nor will it ever be forgotten by those who have seen it. A female critick (Mrs. Inchbald) says, 'Lord Ogleby, once the most admired part in this comedy, is an evidence of the fluctuation of manners, modes, and opinions; — forty years ago, it was reckoned so natural a representation of a man of fashion, that several noblemen were said to have been in the author's thoughts when he designed the character; now, no part is so little understood in the play; and his foibles seem so discordant with the manly faults of the present time, that his good qualities cannot atone for them.' To this it has been well replied, that, 'considered merely as a delineation of manners, Lord Ogleby is, no doubt, a fleeting and fugacious being; but the foundation of his artificial character is so noble, so generous, and so kindly, that, whenever it can find a proper representative, it must continue to excite our sympathies.' But we must observe, that the part of Canton, however amusing to the galleries, is an illiberal caricature of the Swiss nation, and therefore disgraceful to the English stage."

In the Comedy of "THE COMMITTEE," by Sir Robert Howard, 1665, which has had the second title of "The Faithful Irishman" added to it, Mr. Jones tells us,

"The

"The character of Teague was taken from the life. The late Duke of Norfolk, in his *Anecdotes of the Howard Family*, p. 111, says, 'When Sir Robert was in Ireland, his son was imprisoned here by the Parliament, for some offence committed against them. As soon as Sir Robert heard of it, he sent one of his domesticks (an Irishman) to England, with dispatches to his friends, in order to procure the enlargement of his son. He waited with great impatience for the return of this messenger; and when he at length appeared, with the agreeable news that his son was at liberty, Sir Robert, finding that he had been then several days in Dublin, asked him the reason of his not coming to him before. The honest Hibernian answered, with great exultation, that he had been all the time spreading the news, and getting drunk for joy among his friends. He, in fact, executed his business with uncommon fidelity and dispatch; but the extraordinary effect, which the happy event of his embassy had on poor Paddy, was too great to suffer him to think with any degree of prudence of any thing else. The excess of his joy was such, that he forgot the impatience and anxiety of a tender parent; and until he gave that sufficient vent among all his intimates, he never thought of imparting the news there where it was most wanted and desired. From this Sir Robert took the first hint of that odd composition of fidelity and blunders which he has so humorously worked up in the character of Teague.'"

"THE CRADLE OF SECURITY. An Interlude, mentioned in the MS tragedy of *Sir Thomas More* (MS. Harl. 7368), but not printed, nor now probably in existence. The date of this piece may be placed between the years 1560 and 1570. The following account of it is extracted from a work by an eye-witness of the representation: 'In the city of Gloucester the manner is (as I think it is in other like corporations), that when players of Enterludes come to towne, they first attend the mayor, to informe him what nobleman's servants they are, and so to get licence for their publicke playing; and if the mayor like the actors, or would shew respect to their lord and master, he appoints them to play their first play before himselfe, and the aldermen and common counsell of the city; and that is called the mayor's play, where every one that will comes in without money, the mayor giving the players a reward as hee thinks fit, to shew respect unto them. At such a play my father took me with him, and made

me stand between his leggs as he sat upon one of the benches, where wee saw and heard very well. The play was called THE CRADLE OF SECURITY, wherein was personated a king, or some great prince, with his courtiers of severall kinds: amongst which three ladies were in speciall grace with him; and they, keeping him in delights and pleasures, drew him from his grave counsellors, hearing of sermons, listening to good counsell and admonitions, that in the end they got him to lye downe in a cradle upon the stage, where these three ladies, joyning in a sweet song, rocked him asleepe that he snorted againe; and in the meane time closely conveyed under the cloaths, wherewithall he was covered, a vizard like a swine's snout, upon his face, with three wire chains fastened thereunto, the other end whereof being holden severally by those three ladies, who fall to singing againe, and then discovered his face, that the spectators might see how they had transformed him, going on with their singing. Whilst all this was acting, there came forth of another doore, at the farthest end of the stage, two old men, the one in blew, with a serjeant at armes, his mace on his shoulder; the other in red, with a drawn sword in his hand, and leaning with his other hand upon the other's shoulder; and so they two went along in a soft pace round about the skirts of the stage, till at last they came to the cradle, when all the court was in the greatest jollity; and then the foremost old man with his mace stroke a fearful blow upon the cradle; whereat all the courtiers, with the three ladies and the vizard, all vanished; and the desolate prince starting up barefaced, and finding himselfe thus sent for to judgement, made a lamentable complaint of his miserable case, and so was carried away by wicked spirits. The prince did personate in the morall the wicked of the world; the three ladies, Pride, Covetousness, and Luxury; the two old men, the end of the world and the last judgment. This sight tooke such impression on me, that when I came to man's estate, it was as fresh in my memory as if I had seen it newly acted.' *Mount Tabor; or, Private Exercises of a penitent Sinner*. By R. W. Esq. published in the yeare of his age 75, Anno Dom. 1639, 12mo."

"THE FATE OF SPARTA; OR, THE Rival Kings. Tragedy, by Mrs. Cowley. Acted nine nights at Drury Lane. 8vo. 1788. The principal events are from Plutarch; and the play is dedicated to the fair author's brother-in-law. — The following

following Epigram was produced extempore by Mr. Parsons, on seeing this tragedy acted:

‘ Ingenious Cowley! while we view’d

Of Sparta’s sons the lot severe,

We caught the Spartan fortitude;

And saw their woes without a tear.’

“ For this anecdote,” Mr. Jones adds, “ we are indebted to Mr. Kemble.”

“ THE GRATEFUL FAIR; or, A Trip to Cambridge. Com. by Christopher Smart. Acted at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

This is the last instance of a custom which formerly prevailed in the universities, of acting plays at different colleges. This play is lost, except a soliloquy of the Princess Perriwinkle, preserved in *The Old Woman’s Magazine*,

and a few songs. The following account of the plot and dramatis personæ was given from memory by Dr. Gordon, then one of the surviving actors in it: ‘ The

business of the drama was laid in bringing up an old country baronet, to admit his nephew a fellow-commoner at one of the colleges; in which expedition a

daughter or niece attended. In their approach to the seat of the Muses, the waters, from a heavy rain, happened to be out at Fen Stanton, which gave a

young student of Emmanuel an opportunity of showing his gallantry, as he was riding out, by jumping from his horse, and plunging into the flood to

rescue the distressed damsel, who was near perishing in the stream into which she had fallen from her poney, as the

party travelled on horseback. The swain, being lucky enough to effect his purpose, of course gained an interest in the lady’s heart, and an acquaintance

with the rest of the family, which he did not fail to cultivate on their arrival at Cambridge, with success, as far as the

fair one was concerned. To bring about the consent of the father, it was contrived to have a play acted, of which

entertainment he was highly fond; and the Norwich company luckily came to Cambridge just at the time; only one

of the actors had been detained on the road; and they could not perform the play that night unless the baronet would

consent to take a part: which, rather than be disappointed of his favourite amusement, he was prevailed upon to

do; especially as he was assured that it would amount to nothing more than sitting at a great table, and signing an

instrument as a justice of peace might sign a warrant; and having been some years of the quorum, he felt himself

quite equal to the undertaking. The under-play to be acted by the Norwich company on this occasion was, ‘ The

Bloody War of the King of Diamonds with the King of Spades;’ and the actors in it came on with their respective emblems on their shoulders, taken from the suits of the cards they represented.

The baronet was the king of one of the parties; and, in signing a declaration of war, signed his consent to the marriage of his niece or daughter, and a surrender of all her fortune.’—This piece was acted in the year 1747, in Pembroke College Hall; the parlour of which made the green-room. The Prologue, with the Soliloquy and Dramatis Personæ, are printed in the Life of Mr. Smart, prefixed to his works.”

“ THE IRON CHEST, 1796, was not at first successful; and the author, no doubt erroneously, conceived an idea that the disappointment of his hopes was attributable to Mr. Kemble’s (to whom the principal character was assigned) not acting towards him with sufficient candour and cordiality; though, in truth, the audience had become greatly discontented with the then immoderate length of the character of Adam Winterton (performed by Mr. Dodd), before Mr. Kemble appeared in the piece. Under this impression, however, Mr. C. hastily penned a most sarcastic and illiberal preface: this, however, on cooler consideration, he suppressed after the first edition: a circumstance which has so enhanced the supposed value of that edition, that 50s. and even 40s. have been demanded and paid for a copy of it: such is the curiosity excited by wicked wit!—As to the play itself, which is founded on a novel called ‘ Caleb Williams,’ it afterwards rose into better reputation, and is still occasionally acted. The musick, by Storace, has great merit.”

“ JASON, a Tragedy, by R. Glover. This posthumous piece, of which the publick are unaware, was printed for Mr. Debrett, 8vo: 1799; but suppressed as soon as finished. This is to be regretted; as it possessed considerable poetical merit. That it never was acted, was thus accounted for in a prefatory address:—‘ The following tragedy, which is now offered to the publick, from the pen of Richard Glover, esq. author of Leonidas, is a sequel to the Medea, which has been performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, with the greatest applause. This piece was presented by him, many years previous to his death, to the celebrated Mrs. Yates, who passed the highest encomiums upon it; but, owing to the grandeur of the scenery, and the expence required to bring it forward, it was altogether laid aside; and

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"The following Particulars, in the Author's own hand-writing, and endorsed by him—'Some Occurrences in my Life. R. W.'—were found amongst his papers after his decease."

"DATES OF SOME OCCURRENCES IN MY OWN LIFE."

"RICHARD HURD was born at Congreve, in the parish of Penkrich, in the county of Stafford, January 13, 1719-20. He was the second of three children, all sons, of John and Hannah Hurd; plain, honest, and good people; of whom he can truly say with the Poet—

Si natura juberet, &c.

They rented a considerable farm at Congreve, where he was born; but soon after removed to a larger at Penford, about half way between Brewood and Wolverhampton in the same county.—There being a good grammar-school at Brewood, he was educated there under the Rev. Mr. Hillman, and, upon his death, under his successor, the Rev. Mr. Budworth—both well qualified for their office, and both very kind to him.—Mr. Budworth had been master of the school at Rudgely; where he continued two years after his election to Brewood, while the school-house, which had been much neglected, was repairing: He was therefore sent to Rudgely immediately on Mr. Budworth's appointment to Brewood, returned with him to this place, and continued under his care, till he went to the University.—He must add one word more of his second master. He knew him well, when he afterwards was of an age to judge of his merits. He had been a scholar of the famous Mr. Blackwell of Derby, and afterwards bred at Christ's College in Cambridge, where he resided till he had taken his M. A.'s degree. He understood Greek and Latin well, and had a true taste of the best writers in those languages. He was, besides, a polite, well-bred man, and singularly attentive to the *manners*, in every sense of the word, of his scholars. He had a warm sense of virtue and religion, and enforced both with a natural and taking eloquence. How happy, to have had such a man, first, for his schoolmaster, and then for his friend.—Under so good direction, he was thought fit for the University, and was accordingly admitted in Emanuel College, in Cambridge, October 3, 1733, but did not go to reside there till a year or two afterwards.—In this college, he was happy in receiving the countenance, and in being permitted to attend the Lectures, of that excellent tutor, Mr. Henry Hubbard, although he had been admitted under another person. He took his B. A.'s degree in 1738-9. He took his

M. A.'s degree, and was elected fellow in 1742. Was ordained Deacon, 13th of June that year in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Bristol and Dean of St. Paul's, on Letters Dimissory from Dr. Gooch, Bishop of Norwich. Was ordained Priest, May 20, 1744, in the Chapel of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, by the Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Gooch. He took his B. D.'s degree in 1749.—He published the same year Remarks on Mr. Weston's book on the *Rejection of Heathen Miracles*, and his Commentary on Horace's *Ars Poetica*; which last book introduced him to the acquaintance of Mr. Warburton, by whose recommendation to the Bishop of London, Dr. Sherlock, he was appointed Whitehall Preacher in May 1750. He published the Commentary on the Epistle to Augustus in 1751; the new edition of both Comments, with Dedication to Mr. Warburton, in 1753; the Dissertation on the Delicacy of Friendship in 1755. His father died Nov. 27 this year, æt. 70. He published the Remarks on Hume's Natural History of Religion in 1757. Was instituted this year, Feb. 16, to the Rectory of Thurcaston, in the county of Leicester, on the presentation of Emanuel College. He published Moral and Political Dialogues in 1759. He had the sinecure Rectory of Folkton, near Bridlington, Yorkshire, given him by the Lord Chancellor (Earl of Northington) on the recommendation of Mr. Allen, of Prior Park, near Bath, November 2, 1762: he published the Letters on Chivalry and Romance this year; Dialogues on Foreign Travel in 1763; and Letter to Dr. Leland of Dublin in 1764.—He was made Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, on the recommendation of Mr. Charles Yorke, &c. November 6, 1765; was collated to the Archdeaconry of Gloucester, on the death of Dr. Geekie, by the Bishop, August 27, 1767; was appointed to open the Lecture of Bishop Warburton on Prophecy in 1768. He took the degree of D. D. at Cambridge Commencement this year. He published the Sermons on Prophecy in 1772. His mother died Feb. 27, 1773, æt. 88. He was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the 12th of February, 1775. He published the 1st Volume of Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn, 1776; and was made Preceptor to the Prince of Wales and his brother Prince Frederick, the 5th of June the same year; preached before the Lords, December 13, 1776, first Fast for the War. He lost his old and best friend, Bishop Warburton, June 7, 1779. He published the 2d and 3d Volumes of Sermons in 1780; these
Three

Three Volumes were published at the desire of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn. He was elected Member of the Royal Society of Gottingen, January 11, 1781.—The Bishop of Winchester [Dr. Thomas] died Tuesday, May 1, 1781. Received a gracious letter from his Majesty the next morning, by a special messenger from Windsor, with the offer of the See of Worcester, in the room of Bishop North, to be translated to Winchester, and of the Clerkship of the Closet, in the room of the late Bishop of Winchester. On his arrival at Hartlebury Castle in July that year, resolved to put the Castle into complete order, and to build a Library, which was much wanted. The Library was finished in 1782, and furnished with a collection of books, late Bishop Warburton's, and ordered by his Will to be sold, and the value given to the Infirmary at Gloucester, 1783. To these, other considerable additions have been since made.—Archbishop Cornwallis died in 1783. Had the offer of the Archbishoprick from his Majesty, with many gracious expressions, and pressed to accept it; but humbly begged leave to decline it, as a charge not suited to his temper and talents, and much too heavy for him to sustain, especially in these times. The King was pleased not to take offence at this freedom, and then to enter with him into some confidential conversation on the subject. It was offered to the Bishop of London, Dr. Lowth, and refused by him, as was foreseen, on account of his ill health. It was then given to Dr. Moore, Bishop of Bangor. Added a considerable number of books to the new Library at Hartlebury in 1784.

"Added more books to the Library this year (1785.) And put the last hand (at least he thinks so) to the Bishop of

Georgii III, et Charlottæ Conjugis,
Rex ipse
Richardo Episcopo Vigorniensis
Donavit,
1790."

The deaths of some of the Bishop's most intimate friends are thus affectionately noticed.

"May 28, 1790, the Duke of Montagu died. He was a Nobleman of singular worth and virtue; of an exemplary life; and of the best principles in Church and State. As Governor to the Prince of Wales and Prince Frederick, he was very attentive to his charge, and executed that trust with great propriety and dignity. The Preceptor was honoured with his confidence; and there never was the least misunderstanding between them; or so much as a difference of opinion as to the manner in which the education of the Princes should be conducted.

"My younger brother, Mr. Thomas Hurd, of Birmingham, died on Saturday, Sept. 17, 1791. My elder brother, Mr. John Hurd, of Hatton, near Shifnal, died on Thursday, Dec. 6, 1792.

"My noble and honoured friend, the Earl of Mansfield, died March 20, 1793.

"My old and much esteemed friend, Dr. Balguy, Prebendary and Archdeacon of Winchester, died January 19, 1795."

"Mrs. Stafford Smith, late Mrs. Warburton, died at Fladbury, Sept. 1, 1796.

"Mr. Mason died at Aston, April 5, 1797. He was one of my oldest and most respected friends. How few of this description now remain!

"By God's great mercy enter this day [24th of Jan. 1799] into my 80th year."

"Lost my old and worthy friend Dr. Heberden, in the 91st or 92d year of his age. May 16. 1801."

"To this short narrative (the last paragraph of which was written by the Author only five weeks before his death) little more will be added. So late as the first Sunday in February before his death, though then declining in health and strength, he was able to attend his Parish Church, and to receive the Sacrament. Free from any painful or acute disorder, he gradually became weaker, but his faculties continued perfect. After a few days' confinement to his bed, he expired in his sleep, on Saturday morning, May 28, 1808; having completed four months beyond his eighty-eighth year. He was buried in Hartlebury Church-yard, according to his own directions. He had been Bishop of Worcester for almost twenty-seven years: a longer period than any Bishop of that See since the Reformation."

The far greater part of what is now presented to the publick in this Collection has again and again been sanctioned by their approbation in repeated Editions. Of the articles which are new, one that is not the least interesting will be found in the Fifth Volume, as an Appendix to the "Sermons on the Prophecies," under the title of "An Anonymous Letter to the Author of these Sermons, with his Answer to it."

"Soon after I had published this volume," says the good Bishop, "I received an anonymous Letter, addressed to me at Thurcaston, of which the following is an exact Copy:

"SIR,—Some months ago it was reported, that Dr. Hurd was preparing to expound the Apocalypse, and once more to prove the Pope to be Antichrist. The publick were amazed. By the gay and by the busy world, the very attempt was treated as an object of ridicule. Polite scholars lamented, that you should be prevailed on to give up your more solid and liberal studies, for such obscure and unprofitable researches. Your own brethren of the Church hinted, that it would be far more prudent to observe a respectful silence with regard to those awful and invidious mysteries. A more than common share of merit was requisite to surmount such adverse prejudices. Your Sermons, Sir, have been perused with pleasure by many, who had the strongest dislike to the name and subject. Every one has admired the vastness of the plan, the harmony of the proportions, and the elegance of the ornaments; and if any have remarked a weakness in the foundations, it has been imputed to the

GENT. MAG. April, 1812,

nature of the ground; and the taste of the Patron has been arraigned rather than the skill of the Architect.—Since you have undertaken the care and defence of this extensive province, I may be allowed, less as an opponent than as a disciple, to propose to you a few difficulties; about which I have sought more conviction than I have hitherto obtained. From the general cast of your writings, I flatter myself that I am speaking to a candid critick, and to a philosophical divine; whose first passion is the love of truth. On this pleasing supposition, let me venture to ask you, 'Whether there is sufficient evidence that the Book of Daniel is really as antient as it pretends to be.' You are sensible, that from this point the Golden Chain of Prophecy, which you have let down from Heaven to Earth, is partly suspended.—There are two reasons which still force me to withhold my assent. I. The author of the Book of Daniel is too well informed of the revolutions of the Persian and Macedonian empires, which are supposed to have happened long after his death. II. He is too ignorant of the transactions of his own times. In a word, he is too exact for a Prophet, and too fabulous for a contemporary Historian."

The Letter-writer then proceeds with a variety of specious objections, which he thus concludes:

"If these observations are founded in truth and nature; it will follow, that the author of the Book of Daniel has entertained us with incredible stories, which happened under an imaginary monarch. So much error and so much fiction are incompatible with an inspired, or even with a contemporary, writer. But if the prophecies were framed three or four centuries after the Prophet's death, it was much easier for the counterfeit Daniel to foretel great and recent events, than to compose an accurate history or probable romance of a dark and remote period.—The question is curious in itself, important in its consequences, and in every light worthy the attention of a critical divine. This consideration justifies the freedom of my address, and the hopes I still entertain, that you may be able and willing to dispell the mist, that hangs, either over my eyes, or over the subject itself. On my side, I can only promise, that whatever you shall think proper to communicate, shall be received with the candour which I owe to myself, and with the deference, so justly due to your name and abilities. I am, Sir, with great esteem, your obedient humble servant,

"P. S.

"P.S. You will be pleased, Sir, to address your answer to Daniel Freeman, Esq. at the Cocoa Tree, Pall Mall. but if you have any scruple of engaging with a mask, I am ready, by the same channel, to disclose my real name and place of abode; and to pledge myself for the same discretion, which, in my turn, I shall have a right to expect."

On this Letter the Bishop observes,

"I had neither leisure nor inclination to enter into controversy with this stranger (for which there was the less occasion, as he had disputed no principle or opinion advanced by me in the Sermons); but, as I knew, whoever he was, that he would complain, or rather boast, of being wholly unnoticed by me, I sent him this answer:

"Sir, *Thurcaston, Aug. 29, 1772.*

"Your very elegant letter on the antiquity and authenticity of the Book of Daniel (just now received) finds me here, if not without leisure, yet without books, and therefore in no condition to enter far into the depths of this controversy; which indeed is the less necessary, as every thing, that relates to the subject, will come, of course, to be considered by my learned successors in the new Lecture. For, as the prophecies of Daniel make an important link in that chain, which, as you say, has been let down from heaven to earth (but not by the Author of the late Sermons, who brought into view only what he had found, not invented) the grounds, on which their authority rests, will, without doubt, be carefully examined, and, as I suppose, firmly established.—But, in the mean time, and to make at least some small return for the civility of your address to me, I beg leave to trouble you with two or three short remarks, such as occur to me, on the sudden, in reading your letter."

It is unnecessary to state, that the Bishop's very masterly arguments reflect the highest honour on his candour, as well as on his acknowledged critical acumen.

"After all, Sir," he adds, "I doubt, I should forfeit your good opinion, if I did not acknowledge that some, at least, of the circumstances, which you have pointed out, are such as one should hardly expect at first sight. But then such is the condition of things in this world; and what is true in human life is not always, I had almost said, not often, that which was to be previously expected: whence, an indifferent romance is, they say, more probable than the best history. But should any or all of these circumstances convince you perfectly that some degree of error or fiction is to be found

in the Book of Daniel, It would be too precipitate to conclude that therefore the whole book was of no authority. For, at most, you could but infer, that the historical part, in which those circumstances are observed, namely the sixth chapter, is not genuine: Just as hath been adjudged, you know, of some other pieces, which formerly made a part of the Book of Daniel. For it is not with these collections, which go under the name of the Prophets, as with some regularly connected system, where a charge of falsehood, if made good against one part of it, shakes the credit of the whole. Fictitious histories may have been joined with true prophecies, when all that bore the name of the same person, or any way related to him, came to be put together in the same volume; but the detection of such misalliance could not affect the prophecies, certainly not those of Daniel, which respect *the latter times*; for these have an intrinsic evidence in themselves, and assert their own authenticity in proportion as we see, or have reason to admit, the accomplishment of them.—And now, Sir, I have only to commit these hasty reflections to your candour; a virtue, which cannot be separated from the love of truth, and of which I observe many traces in your agreeable letter. And if you would indulge this quality still further, so as to conceive the possibility of that being true and reasonable, in matters of religion, which may seem strange, or, to so lively a fancy as your's, even ridiculous, you would not hurt the credit of your excellent understanding, and would thus remove one, perhaps a principal, occasion of 'those mists which,' as you complain, 'hang over these nice and difficult subjects.' I am, with true respect, Sir, &c.

R. H."

As an apology for introducing this correspondence into this Collection, the benevolent Prelate subjoins,

"I should not perhaps have thought it worth while to print either of these Letters, if a noble person had not made it necessary for me to give the former to the publick, by doing this honour (though without my leave or knowledge) to the latter. By which means, however, we are now at length informed (after the secret had been kept for twice twelve years), that the anonymous Letter-writer was Edward Gibbon, esq. afterwards the well-known author of 'The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.'—Of Mr. Gib-

* See his Posthumous Works, published by Lord Sheffield, 2 vols. in 4to. Lond. 1796, vol. I. p. 463.

bon's Letter to me, I have no more to say: and of his *History*, only what may be expressed in few words.—It shews him, without doubt, to have possessed parts, industry, and learning; each in a degree that might have entitled him to a respectable place among the compilers of antient history. But these talents were disgraced, and the fruit of them blasted, by a FALSE TASTE OF COMPOSITION: that is, by a raised, laboured, ostentatious style; effort in writing being mistaken, as it commonly is, for energy—by a perpetual affectation of wit, irony, and satire; generally misapplied; and always out of place, being wholly unsuited to the historic character—and, what is worse, by a free-thinking libertine spirit; which spares neither morals nor religion: and must make every honest man regard him as a bad citizen, as well as writer.—These miscarriages may, all of them, be traced up to one common cause, an EXCESSIVE VANITY.—Mr. Gibbon survived, but a short time, his favourite work. Yet he lived long enough to know that the most and best of his readers were much unsatisfied with him. And a few years more may, not improbably, leave him without one admirer.—Such is the fate of those, who will write themselves into fame, in defiance of all the principles of true taste, and of true wisdom! R. W.

“*Hartlebury Castle, Nov. 18, 1796.*”

For a variety of reasons, we rejoice to see that Bp. Hurd has preserved in these Volumes his early “*Controversial Tracts*,”—and some “*Charges to the Clergy of the Diocese of Worcester*,” which are now for the first time printed.

27. *Remarks upon, and proposed Improvements of, the Bill for Parish-Registers; ordered to be printed June 21, 1811. Second Edition, enlarged. Including Outlines of a Parish-Register Bill; and of another Bill, for Dissenters. By the Rev. S. Partridge, M. A. F. S. A. Vicar of Boston, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 50. Rivingtons.*

“That the original purpose of this Bill was,—to render great service to the publick, without detriment to any description of persons, particularly to the Ministers of the Established Church;—can be doubted by no one who has heard of the Mover of it. Nor will any one doubt that the Honourable House, in which it was moved, did concur in this entire purpose. Whether the latter part of it was accidentally overlooked, or not, by those who had the difficult task of

amending; will appear from the following Extracts and Remarks.—Thus far, the Preface to the first Edition of these Remarks. The author having since been favoured by the Mover of the Bill, with a printed Copy of *Notes of Observations on Objections* to it; those Notes will be respectfully attended to, in the present Edition. They strongly confirm (if it were necessary) the first lines of the Preface.”

“*Preamble.* Whereas the amending the manner and form of keeping and of preserving Registers of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, in the several parishes and places in England, of all His Majesty's subjects of whatever religion, and establishing general Register Offices in the respective Provinces of Canterbury and York, of all such Registers, as hereinafter mentioned, will greatly facilitate the proof of Pedigrees of persons claiming to be entitled to real or personal Estates, and be otherwise of great public benefit and advantage.”—It appears, from the *Notes of Observations*, that objections to a *General Register Office*, in London, would probably have been in a great measure prevented, if the following words had been here added:—“especially, to the Widows, Children, and other Relatives of deceased *Seamen*; by the prompt and much-wanted supply of Certificates to the Navy-Office.” This was the immediate occasion of the present Bill; injuries to those poor persons incessantly falling under the notice of the Mover, as Treasurer of the Navy. The late Investigation of a *right to a Peerage* was not (as many persons have supposed) even in his contemplation. To *Soldiers* also, though less frequently, the General Register Office would be useful. The great public benefit and advantage with which the Preamble concludes, should have been remembered throughout the Bill; in many parts of which it seems to have escaped from the minds of the Framers, or of the Amending Committee. Indeed, the Preamble is defective, and should have ended thus:—“And will also greatly add to the labours and duties of Parish-Ministers.—The word *Births* should be omitted; for they are not included in the present manner and form of keeping Registers.”

In like manner, Mr. Partridge proceeds freely in his Comment on the intended Bill*; and in conclusion, suggests the heads of two separate Bills; thus prefacing the one proposed for the Dissenters:

* See another Comment in p. 363.

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"The providing of Registers for Dissenters being a measure quite *new*, and distinct from the improvement of Parish-Registers; and the provisions for each, different from those of the other; it seems therefore proper and expedient, that these two purposes should be the subjects of *separate Bills*. It seems especially reasonable; that, since the Clergy have no knowledge of the *fact* of any Birth, Baptism, or Burial among Dissenters; which fact they certify for Members of the Church actually baptized, buried, or married by them; therefore, they should not be required to take part in authenticating the former. And since the matter of Registers is interesting to all Persons in the Kingdom; and the Law on this subject ought to be universally known and understood; the division of the business, into two distinct short Statutes, will greatly facilitate such an accurate acquaintance with it."

"Thus," he concludes, "the benefits to Churchmen, and to Dissenters, seem to be equally provided for, without interfering with each other; and all differences among them, on this subject, may be happily removed; which is doubtless the wish, at all times, of every sincere Churchman and Dissenter."

This is, indeed, devoutly to be wished; and the suggestions of Mr. Partridge appear to be very practicable.

38. *An Address to the British Nation, on the Accession of the Prince Regent to Power.* By Hugo Arnot, Esq. 8vo. pp. 32. Sherwood and Co.

THIS well-written pamphlet deserves attention. It is the production of a staunch Whig, zealous for the welfare of his Country, ardent in his attachment to the political principles he professes, yet candid to those whom he opposes. The picture he draws of the past and present state of the country is glowing; but despondency neither becomes an Englishman, nor has it ever been one of his characteristic.

"Under a blaze of glory did the present Monarch seat himself upon the throne; but the fall of that illustrious statesman, whose councils had raised it, clouded the morning of his reign. Its noon was disfigured by a storm of rebellion, excited by measures equally impolitic, oppressive, and unjust, and ending in the premature, unnatural, and violent dismemberment of a valuable portion of the empire. A foreign struggle, whose origin and conduct may, perhaps, best be read in its fruitless result and delusive close, ushered in the evening;—and ano-

ther, or rather the same bursting out afresh, in mockery of its empirical intermission, brings on the night, leaving us in a state of unexampled pressure at home, hostility abroad, difficulty throughout. We started with our foes at our feet, and, not so very remotely, with our friends at our back: but the tables are so completely turned upon us, that, whilst our arch-enemy is confirmed and aggrandised, a view of our allies were only a list of our enemies."

Adverting to the French Revolution, and its fatally tremendous consequences, Mr. Arnot says,

"Not we only, but posterity will long have reason to lament that, at that epoch, we did not content ourselves with a vigilant eye and strong hand at home."

Disapproving of the mode in which our assistance has been given to Spain, and despairing of any success in that important contest, he observes, that

"Our efforts in the Peninsula might have been confined to the more feasible scheme and fairer policy of the defence of that strong country and valuable ally, Portugal."

America is next considered:

"In reviewing the proceedings of Government in respect to her, we find unjust and untenable pretensions on our part, disingenuously and equivocally disavowed: reparation only quickened by insult and outrage; for which, if the provocation did not forestall it, we have been content, like Falstaff, 'hiding our honour in our necessity,' to forego retribution: thus, as with the weakness of private arrogance or knavery, justice, disclaimed in her own form, effects her recognition in the attitude of hostility. One obnoxious point in dispute with that power being, however, now settled, in respect to the negotiations which have come to be of so delicate a nature, whilst we devoutly wish for a termination of them favourable to the real interests of both countries, we should think it too dearly purchased by any compromise of our national honour. With the most jealous regard to this, it would, we conceive, be perfectly consistent to abandon a practice which we certainly would repel; and rest our claims upon seamen found in their service or employ, on the same footing as we follow in respect to those found in ours; viz. that we be satisfied with recovering, as we restore, only on proof of nationality.—The *Orders in Council*, we trust, will only relax in an exact ratio with the effect of the measures which gave them birth. If we can ourselves take the sting out of these,

we may leave them a dead letter on the archives of their promulger; but, otherwise, the impulse of self-defence, in a case of commercial existence, must not be foregone in consideration of others."

For Mr. Arnot's thoughts on the subject of Ireland, and the Catholic question; and on the more immediate subject of the Pamphlet, the conduct of the Prince Regent; we must refer to the Work itself.

39. *A Catalogue of Bishops, containing the Succession of Archbishops and Bishops of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, from the glorious Revolution of 1688, to the present Time.* By John Samuel Browne; pp. 39. Rivingtons.

IT would not be a very easy task to point out any work containing so much information in so small a compass; or which to the lovers of Ecclesiastical Biography will be more generally useful.

"On my first announcing this Catalogue of Bishops to the publick," says Mr. Browne, "I intended to adhere strictly to the late Dr. Heylin's plan, by merely giving the name and date of promotion; but wishing to make it of greater utility, I have added some of their principal preferments, with such particulars as I have been able to collect, trusting these additions will meet with general approbation, and that they will be found an useful reference for the assistance of the memory.—I have endeavoured to render this little Work as correct as the nature of my materials would allow; and throw myself upon the candour of my readers, to excuse such inaccuracies as are liable to occur in a publication of this kind.—The period which I have selected to commence with, is the glorious Revolution of 1688, which at once established our Civil Rights, and confirmed the Protestant succession to the British Throne; and has been hailed by every friend to the cause of our religion, as the most important event that ever took place in the history of this country.—K. William was ever watchful over the interests of the national Church, and his illustrious successors have been equally zealous, in affording the most effectual support for its preservation.—The high stations in the Church, since the Revolution, have been filled by men, eminent for their piety, sound learning, and unshaken loyalty, many of whom may justly be styled 'burning and shining lights'."

As a specimen of the work, it may

be sufficient to take the late and the present Metropolitans, and the late and the present Bishop of London.

"CANTERBURY—*John Moore*, born in 1732 at Gloucester, educated at the Free Grammar School there, afterwards removed to Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1763 Canon of Christ Church, 1769 Prebendary of Durham, 1771 Dean of Canterbury, 1775 Bishop of Bangor, and 1783 translated hither. He died in 1805, and was buried in Lambeth Church.

"*Charles Manners Sutton*, born in 1755, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. In 1791 Dean of Peterborough, 1792 Bishop of Norwich, 1794 Dean of Windsor, and 1805 advanced to this See."

"YORK—*William Markham*, born in Ireland in 1719, educated at Westminster School, and afterwards removed to Christ Church, Oxford. About 1750 Head Master of Westminster School, 1759 Prebend. of Durham, 1765 Dean of Rochester, 1767 Dean of Christ Church, 1771 Bishop of Chester, and chosen Preceptor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 1777 translated hither; died in 1807, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

"*Hon. Edward Venables Vernon*, born in 1757, educated at Westminster School, and afterwards removed to Christ Church, Oxford. Fellow of All Souls College, Chaplain to the King, and Prebend. of Gloucester. In 1785 Canon of Christ Church, 1791 Bishop of Carlisle, and 1807 transl. hither."

"LONDON—*Beilby Porteus*, born in Yorkshire, in 1731, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1766 preferred to the Living of Lambeth, 1776 Master of St. Cross, 1777 Bishop of Chester, and 1787 advanced to this See. He died at Fulham in 1809, and was buried in the parish of Sundridge, Kent.

"*John Randolph*. In 1782 Prebendary of Salisbury, 1783 Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church. In 1799 Bishop of Oxford, 1807 translated to Bangor, and 1809 translated hither."

40. *Galt's Voyages and Travels;*
continued from page 257.

WE are now to accompany Mr. Galt to Mistra; previous to which he informs us that,

"Approaching Sparta, our heads teemed with recollections almost forgotten. Happening to observe a singular flaky phenomenon of clouds, beautifully concatenated along the sky, which was otherwise perfectly spotless, we were reminded

"The providing of Registers for Dissenters being a measure quite *new*, and distinct from the improvement of Parish-Registers; and the provisions for each, different from those of the other; it seems therefore proper and expedient, that these two purposes should be the subjects of *separate Bills*. It seems especially reasonable; that, since the Clergy have no knowledge of the *fact* of any Birth, Baptism, or Burial among Dissenters; which fact they certify for Members of the Church actually baptized, buried, or married by them; therefore, they should not be required to take part in authenticating the former. And since the matter of Registers is interesting to all Persons in the Kingdom; and the Law on this subject ought to be universally known and understood; the division of the business, into two distinct short Statutes, will greatly facilitate such an accurate acquaintance with it."

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ther, or rather the same bursting out afresh, in mockery of its empirical intermission, brings on the night, leaving us in a state of unexampled pressure at home, hostility abroad, difficulty throughout. We started with our foes at our feet, and, not so very remotely, with our friends at our back: but the tables are so completely turned upon us, that, whilst our arch-enemy is confirmed and aggrandised, a view of our allies were only a list of our enemies."

Adverting to the French Revolution, and its fatally tremendous consequences, Mr. Arnot says,

"Not we only, but posterity will long have reason to lament that, at that epoch, we did not content ourselves with a vigilant eye and strong hand at home."

Disapproving of the mode in which our assistance has been given to Spain, and despairing of any success in that important contest, he observes, that

"Our efforts in the Peninsula might have been confined to the more feasible scheme and fairer policy of the defence of that strong country and valuable ally, Portugal."

America is next considered:

"In reviewing the proceedings of Government in respect to her, we find unjust and untenable pretensions on our part, disingenuously and equivocally disavowed: reparation only quickened by insult and outrage; for which, if the provocation did not forestall it, we have been content, like Falstaff, 'hiding our honour in our necessity,' to forego retribution: thus, as with the weakness of private arrogance or knavery, justice, disclaimed in her own form, effects her recognition in the attitude of hostility. One obnoxious point in dispute with that power being, however, now settled, in respect to the negotiations which have come to be of so delicate a nature, whilst we devoutly wish for a termination of them favourable to the real interests of both countries, we should think it too dearly purchased by any compromise of our national honour. With the most jealous regard to this, it would, we conceive, be perfectly consistent to abandon a practice which we certainly would repel; and rest our claims upon seamen found in their service or employ, on the same footing as we follow in respect to those found in ours; viz. that we be satisfied with recovering, as we restore, only on proof of nationality.—The *Orders in Council*, we trust, will only relax in an exact ratio with the effect of the measures which gave them birth. If we can ourselves take the sting out of these,

we may leave them a dead letter on the archives of their promulger; but, otherwise, the impulse of self-defence, in a case of constitutional existence, must not be foregone in consideration of others."

For Mr. Arnot's thoughts on the subject of Ireland, and the Catholic question; and on the more immediate subject of the Pamphlet, the conduct of the Prince Regent; we must refer to the Work itself.

39. *A Catalogue of Bishops, containing the Succession of Archbishops and Bishops of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, from the glorious Revolution of 1688, to the present Time.* By John Samuel Browne; pp. 39. Rivingtons.

IT would not be a very easy task to point out any work containing so much information in so small a compass; or which to the lovers of Ecclesiastical Biography will be more generally useful.

"On my first announcing this Catalogue of Bishops to the publick," says Mr. Browne, "I intended to adhere strictly to the late Dr. Heylin's plan, by merely giving the name and date of promotion; but wishing to make it of greater utility, I have added some of their principal preferments, with such particulars as I have been able to collect, trusting these additions will meet with general approbation, and that they will be found an useful reference for the assistance of the memory.—I have endeavoured to render this little Work as correct as the nature of my materials would allow; and throw myself upon the candour of my readers, to excuse such inaccuracies as are liable to occur in a publication of this kind.—The period which I have selected to commence with, is the glorious Revolution of 1688, which at once established our Civil Rights, and confirmed the Protestant succession to the British Throne; and has been hailed by every friend to the cause of our religion, as the most important event that ever took place in the history of this country.—K. William was ever watchful over the interests of the national Church, and his illustrious successors have been equally zealous, in affording the most effectual support for its preservation.—The high stations in the Church, since the Revolution, have been filled by men, eminent for their piety, sound learning, and unshaken loyalty, many of whom may justly be styled 'burning and shining lights'."

As a specimen of the work, it may

be sufficient to take the late and the present Metropolitans, and the late and the present Bishop of London.

"CANTERBURY—*John Moore*, born in 1732 at Gloucester, educated at the Free Grammar School there, afterwards removed to Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1753 Canon of Christ Church, 1769 Prebendary of Durham, 1771 Dean of Canterbury, 1775 Bishop of Bangor, and 1783 translated hither. He died in 1805, and was buried in Lambeth Church.

"*Charles Manners Sutton*, born in 1755, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. In 1791 Dean of Peterborough, 1792 Bishop of Norwich, 1794 Dean of Windsor, and 1805 advanced to this See."

"YORK—*William Markham*, born in Ireland in 1719, educated at Westminster School, and afterwards removed to Christ Church, Oxford. About 1750 Head Master of Westminster School, 1759 Prebend. of Durham, 1765 Dean of Rochester, 1767 Dean of Christ Church, 1771 Bishop of Chester, and chosen Preceptor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 1777 translated hither; died in 1807, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

"*Hon. Edward Venables Vernon*, born in 1757, educated at Westminster School, and afterwards removed to Christ Church, Oxford. Fellow of All Souls College, Chaplain to the King, and Prebend. of Gloucester. In 1785 Canon of Christ Church, 1791 Bishop of Carlisle, and 1807 transl. hither."

"LONDON—*Baillie Porteus*, born in Yorkshire, in 1731, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1766 preferred to the Living of Lambeth, 1776 Master of St. Cross, 1777 Bishop of Chester, and 1787 advanced to this See. He died at Fulham in 1809, and was buried in the parish of Sundry, Kent.

"*John Randolph*. In 1782 Prebendary of Salisbury, 1783 Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church. In 1799 Bishop of Oxford, 1807 translated to Bangor, and 1809 translated hither."

40. *Galt's Voyages and Travels;*
continued from page 257.

WE are now to accompany Mr. Galt to Mistra; previous to which he informs us that,

"Approaching Sparta, our heads teemed with recollections almost forgotten. Happening to observe a singular flaky phenomenon of clouds, beautifully concatenated along the sky, which was otherwise perfectly spotless, we were reminded

mind of Jupiter's visits to the blameless race of Ethiopia, and fancied that it was the procession of his return to Olympus."

"Among the ruinous buildings of Mistra, several fragments of sculpture, the works of the classic antients, are seen. We were shewn a magnificent sarcophagus, adorned with figures, and the fruit and foliage of the vine. It serves as the trough to a fountain, and has been much defaced by the pitchers of the water-carriers.—We called on the governor, a venerable looking old man, to whom we had letters from Antonbey. He received us with much courtesy, and entertained us, according to the custom of the Turks, with pipes and coffee. He also gave orders to the postmaster to furnish us with horses, and ordered a guard to attend us as far as Tripolizza. The apartment in which he was sitting, in company with several other Turks, was a fair specimen of the condition of the town. The windows were falling from the sashes; and the greatest part of the panes being broken, the vacancies were supplied with paper.—In returning from the government-house, we passed the archbishop of Lacedemon coming from church. He stopped, and invited us to his residence, where he also entertained us with pipes and coffee. We dined with him next day, and received a substantial ecclesiastical dinner. He is a respectable old man, and distinguished for the vigour with which he maintains his authority. He has a little humour, and afforded us some amusement; but I was much more diverted by an accidental truth that escaped from his brother, who is still more lively than the archbishop. On inquiring what might be the amount of the archiepiscopal income, he told us, that it was barely sufficient for the maintenance of the prelate; adding, if it pleased God to take away some of the priests and bishops of the province, the price of the new ones would enable him to live very comfortably. The situation of the palace (I do not know why a Greek archbishop's house may not be called a palace, and himself a Grace, as well as any other metropolitan) is singularly fine. It stands high, on the side of the hill on which the town is built, and commands a view of the whole long hollow valley of Sparta, the most fertile and beautiful tract of the Morea.—The archbishop kept two horses, both excellent and handsome, which Vilhi Pashaw hearing of, sent and took one of them away. I ought not to omit mentioning my being told by his Grace's brother, that Melettio, lately an archbishop of Athens, has said, in his geographical work, that Scotland, which,

three centuries ago, was one of the most barbarous nations of Christendom, was now become an example to all the world. It is a curious instance of the vicissitudes of things, that the chief priest of Athens should have occasion to praise so highly the intellectual proficiency of any nation, while his own, that once so greatly excelled every other, has fallen into extreme ignorance.—After dinner, which was served about mid-day, we went to see the ruins of Sparta. The imagination, without much effort, in surveying the environs, may form an idea of an extensive town; though the remains are covered with grass. The city of the stern and warlike Spartans, has become a walk for harmless sheep. The ruins which we examined, have been, originally, buildings constructed with the fragments of more antient and splendid edifices. We saw, sticking in one of the walls, several broken pieces of elegant fluted columns, and part of a frieze, ornamented with grapes and wheat ears, that, probably, once belonged to a temple of Ceres. Near these relicks there is a defaced inscription, which, had it been suffered to remain, might have told us what they were. It was defaced, as we were informed, by two Frenchmen, who, because they could not read it themselves, chipped it off out of spite to the British travellers. Perhaps these buildings were built after the great earthquake in the time of Archidamus; during which, the effect of the Spartan discipline was displayed in so striking a manner, that I cannot conceive any thing more sublime. While the public games were performing, and the theatre was crowded, the earth suddenly began to tremble, the walls of the buildings, opening and shaking, tumbled to the ground, the mountains at the same time rocking with the general commotion, threw down vast fragments from their summits. In the midst of these tremendous circumstances, while the city was resounding with the shrieks of terror, and the cries and lamentation of the wounded and despairing, the signal of alarm was heard, and every one, instantly, rushed with alacrity to his post. Archidamus, apprehending that the slaves might seize the moment of amazement to rise and massacre their masters, had ordered the signal to be sounded. Next to this event, may be reckoned the firmness with which the Ephori received the news of the battle of Leuctra, and the effect of the tidings on the city. They were sitting in the theatre, when the messengers arrived with the account of the death of the king, Cleombrotus, and the destruction of his army. Without appearing to have received

received any extraordinary intelligence, they sent to the different families, to inform them of their loss, and the public diversions proceeded as if nothing had happened. The loss of the battle of Leuctra is the greatest stain on the fame of the Spartans; but the joy of the parents who had lost their sons, and the grief and dejection of those whose sons had survived the disgrace, was a proof that the spirit of the institutions of Lycurgus had not declined."

In the account of *Tripolizza*, the character of Vihhi Pashaw, the Vizier, is thus described:

"In his manners he is singularly agreeable, and, with a strong dash of humour, is eminently shrewd and cunning. He is a great admirer of European customs, and professes to have a high esteem for the British, to whom, on all occasions, he has shewn a marked and flattering partiality. He speaks several languages, and has some pretensions to taste. He has ordered Pausanias to be rendered into the romantic Greek; and, in passing to the war, visited the antiquities of Athens, in order to see, as he declared, himself, those remains and monuments which attract so many Europeans so far from home. To individual distress he is tender and generous; he is a liberal and indulgent master; and his residence in the Morea has been distinguished for vigour and impartiality in the administration of public justice. But, opposed to these qualities, he is said to be abandoned to the most licentious appetites. The extortions of his government have been carried to an incredible extent. It is related, that, on one occasion, when the Greeks assured him that they could pay no more, he remarked, that they had not yet brought in their perforated chequins, meaning those which the women are in the practice of wearing round their necks, and as ornaments for their hair. It is unnecessary to relate any of the many instances of sorrow and misery which have arisen from his unbridled appetite and remorseless extortion."

The city of Argos was the next object of Mr. Galt's research; but,

"Instead of taking the regular road to this city, we struck off to the right, before leaving the mountains, in order to visit the Lernian lake; which is situated on the margin of the gulf, opposite to the fortress of Napoli Romania. The destruction of the hydra which infested this place, was one of the greatest achievements of Hercules. Considering the whole polytheistical stories of the Greeks as a mixture of fact and allegory,

I was desirous of seeing the lake, in order to try if the labour of killing the hydra could be explained by any local circumstance. Hydra, I need not mention, signifies water, in Greek. This lake, except in one place, which is not twenty yards wide, but of an unfathomable depth, is an extensive rushy and pestiferous morass. Abandoning, therefore, as pure fable, the stories respecting the venomous blood of the hydra, I think, as Hercules employed fire and iron in the destruction of the monster, we may conclude, that his labour consisted in burning away the rushes, and in opening a free passage to the water. The description of the heads growing again as fast as he cut them off, is exactly such as would be given of an attempt to eradicate the personification of a similar spring."

Having deviated from the direct road, the arrival at Argos was late; and the consequence, some serious difficulties, which are pleasantly narrated. We are told, however, that,

"There is little about Argos to detain a stranger. Its celebrity has, principally, arisen from its connection with Agamemnon and Orestes, whose actions have so often furnished themes to the epic and tragic poets. Hamlet, in many of its incidents, has a strong resemblance to the story of Orestes. Shakespear has, perhaps, made more use of the classic authors than is generally thought; and a patient student might yet form an amusing essay, by attempting to discover resemblances between his subjects and the stories of antiquity. In his time translations were not rare. Horace was translated into English in the reign of Henry or Mary."

"Corinth offers as little as Argos to the attention of the traveller. The famous towns of Greece are, indeed, rather to be considered as places where recollections and trains of thought are excited, than as affording spectacles deserving of notice. Those who are delighted with the sight of such fragments as Corinth and Mycenæ exhibit, appear, to me, to affect a sensibility that belies nature. Antiquity is a wrinkled and aged dame; and it is only by her tales she interests us.—We remembered that, in Corinth, Xenophon, when banished from Athens, wrote his account of the retreat of the Greeks who went to assist an Asiatic prince to dethrone his brother. This work of Xenophon is a remarkable instance how much the fame of literary is more permanent than that of military merit. Nor could we forget the fratricide of Timoleon. His brother Timophanes had successfully opposed him in
some

some political intrigue; he, therefore, persuaded two of his friends to murder him. The crime of Timoleon has been held forth as a splendid instance of public virtue. But, conceiving the Greeks to have been in no respect whatever more excellent than the moderns, I do think the action of Timoleon was neither more nor less than a detestable crime. Reasons may have been discovered to extenuate its atrocity, but the dye of the deed remains unchanged.—Of all the illustrious antients that made Corinth their occasional residence, the apostle Paul has attained the greatest celebrity, and yet is the least remembered by travellers. After leaving Athens, he came here, and wrought as a tent-maker, not being paid for his preaching. In the history of his stay in Corinth, we have as singular an instance of the tolerant spirit of the Roman jurisprudence, as is, perhaps, to be any where met with. One Gallius was then the governor; and Paul was accused before him, by some of the Jews, as a promulgator of heretical doctrines. ‘If the matter of which you accuse Paul,’ said Gallius, ‘were immoral, he might be punished; but, as it is only opinions, I have nothing to do with it:’ and he pushed them away from before the tribunal of justice.”

“Eleusis is so celebrated a place, and the remains of the temples still indicate so much magnificence, that it deserved more attention than we felt ourselves in the humour to bestow. The story of Ceres, and her daughter Proserpine, stripped of those ornaments, with which the poets have entirely concealed the allegory, has so often been attempted to be analyzed, that I ought not to imagine that I shall succeed in throwing any light on the subject, having already made an attempt, when I was speaking of Etna.—Regarding Ceres as cultivation personified, Proserpine may also be regarded as the personification of grain, and Pluto as that of fire. The rape will then be emblematic of the baking of bread, or of kiln-drying the grain. The grief of the goddess may have reference to a famine, in which all the corn had been consumed; and her wandering, in quest of her daughter, an allegory of a search for new seed. The boon granted to Ceres by Jupiter, that Proserpine should spend one half of the year in Heaven, and the other in Hell, has, according to these notions, reference to the dormant state, and the growth, of the grain*. Jupiter himself

is, by some, considered as the personification of the air.”

“Nothing remarkable excited our imaginations in passing from Lipsina to Athens.”

“The sun was setting on the ruins of this famous city, when we came in sight of the Acropolis; and, before we reached the Roman propaganda monastery, it was dark. I lodged in this house during my first visit to Athens, and the friar received me again as an old friend. The news of travellers having arrived, brought inquirers to the gate; for, as of old, ‘all the Athenians, and strangers there, spend their time in nothing else, but either to tell or to hear some new thing’.”

This famous City furnishes many interesting topics of description, which this intelligent Traveller has not neglected; but we shall only borrow from it a single article, illustrative of antient mythology.

“The temple of Minerva, with the other buildings in the Acropolis, are the most celebrated of all the Athenian edifices. In point of influence on the imagination, all the elaborate sculptures of the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, the Pandroséum, and the Propylia, fall infinitely short of the ivied cloisters of a monastery, or the ruder masses of a feudal castle. Artists may here find models; but the cursory traveller, who expects to be awed by the venerable aspect of ruin, will wonder at the apathy of his own feelings. He must become a student, in order to appreciate the excellence of the Grecian sculpture.—Minerva, among the antient Athenians, possessed nearly the same kind of pre-eminence, which the modern allow to the Virgin Mary. The worship of the Parthenia and the Panagia, differ only in ritual. Minerva is considered, by the mythologists, as the personification of the divine wisdom, and the fable of her issuing perfect from the head of Jupiter, they say, is descriptive of this notion. I have somewhere read, that one of her statutes or temples bore an inscription which implied this opinion. Her contest with Neptune, for the wardenship of the city, is a very pretty allegory. The rival deities referred their respective pretensions to the twelve great gods, who decided, that the wardenship should be given to the one that produced the most useful thing to the citizens. Neptune instantly created

* “The Greek word *áðns*, or, as written by Homer, *aiðns*, signifies, obscure, hidden, i. e. *buried*. The English word *hell* has, primarily, the same signification. In some parts of England, to *hele* over a thing, is to cover it. See any of the Lexicons. Is not the verb to *hide*, a derivation from Homer’s *aiðns*?”

the horse; and Minerva raised the olive. By the horse, navigation is hieroglyphically represented; ships are, also, often figuratively described as horses. The olive, which furnishes at once the means of light, food, and cleanliness, was preferred. This fable is but an account of an antient dispute among the inhabitants of the city of Cecrops, whether they ought to devote themselves to maritime affairs, or to the cultivation of the soil. The question being referred to the twelve judges of the Areopagus, they decided in favour of the latter. The people, in consequence, preferred Minerva to Neptune.—The temple of Theseus is the next object of admiration. It is an elegant Doric oblong columnar building, with a pediment of six pillars at each end. It has suffered less from time, or antiquaries, more destructive than time, than any other edifice in Athens. From the ornaments, it appears to have been dedicated to Hercules as well as to Theseus. The workmanship and architecture afford a favourable specimen of the state of the arts in the time of Pericles, by whose orders, I believe, this temple was raised."

We have already borrowed largely from these entertaining Travels; and must still further trespass in a future Number.

41. *Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society, for the Recovery of Persons apparently Dead.* 1812. 8vo. pp. 148. Printed for the Society, by J. Nichols and Son.

"Death may usurp on Nature many Hours,

And yet the fire of Life kindle again
The overpressed Spirits. I have heard
Of an Egyptian had nine hours lien dead,
By good appliance was recovered."

Shakspeare, Pericles, Act. III. Sc. II.

THE Royal Humane Society, after the labour of 38 years, hath, by the blessing of Divine Providence, become the fruitful parent of similar institutions in almost every quarter of the habitable globe; and the present year's Report bears ample testimony of increased activity and skill, and of proportionate success; seven cases, on an average, out of eight, having terminated propitiously.

The volume now before us abounds with useful as well as pleasing information; but the Fourth Section, pointing out "injurious or hazardous Methods of Treatment in Suspended Animation," appears to be so

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very material, that it ought to be widely disseminated.

"1. Hanging by the legs. It has been repeatedly introduced into the Annual Reports for a series of years, that in suspended animation from drowning, or from any other cause; hanging the subject by the heels, with the head down, is a most dangerous practice, calculated to extinguish the spark of life, if any remained, and consequently to exclude every prospect of recovery. This pernicious practice has been adopted, from a mistaken principle, that drowning is induced by the water taken into the stomach, or lungs, or both; but it has been ascertained by long experience, that death is occasioned by spasm on the glottis, trachea, or wind-pipe, causing suffocation, which stops the introduction of air into, and hence circulation of blood through the lungs, and subsequently of the heart. Every person must have felt the sudden effect of almost stopping the breath, from the least drop of fluid or particle of matter, getting by swallowing, or accident, into the wind-pipe. Hence it must be obvious that no quantity of water is admitted into the lungs in the act of drowning; and were it possible, suspension by the feet would not discharge the water, whilst it would increase the danger from spasm and suffocation; as well as injure the functions of the brain, on which recovery materially depends. Nor is water taken into the stomach in drowning; the œsophagus, gullet, or passage into the stomach, is a flaccid soft membrane, and its parietes or sides are always in contact, so that the passage is closed, and never expanded, unless by the action of deglutition or swallowing as a function of life and health; and experiments prove that no water is taken into the stomach in drowning to occasion the suspension of life.

"2. For the same reasons, rolling the body on the ground, a board, or cask, cannot produce any salutary effect, unless what may be supposed to result from the motion of the body, which at the best is very doubtful, whilst time is lost by neglecting the means known to be really beneficial; for not a moment should be wasted in useless operations, under circumstances so critically alarming and dangerous.

"3. Tobacco fume or vapour. It has long been the opinion of distinguished practitioners, that the fume or vapour of Tobacco is narcotic and sedative, and hence that its use is injurious in the torpid state of suspended animation; and many recent experiments have been adduced

adduced in confirmation. (Phil. Trans. for 1811, p. 1.) The action of tobacco in different preparations is singular enough. The empyreumatic oil, whether applied to the tongue or the intestines, induces convulsions, difficulty of breathing, and death. The heart is found still acting; the brain is not affected externally; and the blood circulated is of a dark colour. The infusion of tobacco, however, acts in a manner wholly different; it produces, in the course of a few minutes, not insensibility, but retching, and fainting, succeeded, at the end of some minutes more, by death; and on opening the thorax, the heart is found perfectly motionless, and much distended. In one experiment, the cavities of one side of the heart contained dark-coloured blood, and those of the other, scarlet blood; a proof that the action of the heart had ceased, even before the animal had ceased to expire. The infusion seems to act on the heart through the medium of the nervous system; and, in every point of view, must prove highly deleterious in cases reduced to the debilitated state of apparent death.

4. "Breathing into the mouth. It frequently happens, that when persons have been called to subjects under suspended animation, and where an apparatus is not at hand; they have endeavoured to promote the action of the lungs by forcibly breathing through the mouth, at the same time stopping the nostrils, that the air may pass into the lungs of each subject; but as the air expired by the most healthy is not pure air, but chiefly carbonic, or what arises from burning charcoal, it is more likely to destroy than to promote the action of the lungs, and hence should be avoided. Mere pressure upon the thorax, the

intercostal and abdominal muscles, is infinitely preferable, till an apparatus can be procured, or even a common bellows, to convey atmospheric air into the lungs."

The "Cases of Recovery" are closed by the following judicious Observations:

"The preceding instances of resuscitation cannot but excite particular attention; for, however marvellous they may appear, they have been authenticated by indubitable evidence, and convey the most impressive encouragement, after the appearance of total extinction of life, to persevere in applying the means of resuscitation recommended by the Society in Section III. which have so often been succeeded by the happiest result.—To the corpse, in many instances, cold, stiff, and apparently dead, life has been recalled, and health restored. In antecedent times, despair would have been excited, and interment in the grave have closed the scene.—It cannot be too cogently expressed upon the scientific mind, to contemplate the means recommended to re-animate the apparently dead.—Each may be appropriate: one of these is peculiarly important, that of inflating the lungs*.—The common, or atmospheric air, possesses more elasticity and salubrity than the human breath, which is mephitic, and injurious; hence, instead of blowing through the nostrils with the mouth, a curved tube, as in the Society's apparatus, should be fixed to the pipe or neck of the bellows, and the air conveyed into the lungs, not into the stomach. The action of the lungs may also be excited by the methods practised by Mr. Harbroe†; by Mr. Hunter‡; by Mr. Bate-

* "In cases of emergency of suspended animation, and where a bellows, or any apparatus cannot be had, there is the most cogent motive to excite the natural inspiration and expiration, by pressure on the thorax, ribs, and abdominal muscles, merely by the hands, so as to press out as large a portion as possible; for the whole cannot be squeezed out of the 40 cubic inches of air contained in the air-cells of the lungs, even in a state of apparent death; and then removing and applying the pressure alternately, in order to imitate the natural breathing, and promote the introduction of atmospheric air, in proportion to the quantity pressed out from the air-cells of the lungs. The success which has resulted from this practice is amply confirmed by the subsequent cases."

† "When I arrived at the pond, I found the body suspended by the legs; a plan that would have been persisted in, had I not been immediately on the spot. Upon inquiry respecting the time of submersion, it was supposed from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour. The face was livid and swollen, the body cold, and no pulsation to be felt in any part. I directed the body to be laid in blankets, when friction and warm applications to the extremities were persevered in. Having no apparatus, I passed the fore finger of the left hand to the root of the tongue, at the same time acting on the sternum with my right hand, thereby producing a kind of respiration, which I continued for a considerable length of time, when I had the pleasure of perceiving a convulsive twitching of the eye-lids, and a gradual re-appearance of animation."

‡ For this remarkable case we must refer to the printed Report, p. 35.

man†; and by Mr. Hardy†.—The Case by W. Knight, Junior, merits particular attention, as to the mode to be pursued in rescuing a person drowning†, so as to prevent any impediment to his intended deliverer; as many have been sacrificed in consequence of their arms being grasped by the unfortunate object, and thereby involved in the same fatal catastrophe. Shakspeare seems to advert to this circumstance in Macbeth:

‘Doubtful long it stood,

As two spent swimmers that do cling together,

And choak their art’.”——

42. *An Address to the Clergy and Laity of England, on Parochial Registers.* By Anti-Rosa. 8vo. pp. 53. Sherwood and Co.

THE signature in the Title-page sufficiently indicates the opinion of the Author on the subject; and the Pamphlet contains an ample, but not very ceremonious, Comment on the printed “Observations” of the Right Honourable Mover of the Bill; whose farther interference is strongly deprecated.—A measure in which the Clergy are so materially interested, it is alledged, should originate in another place.

“In the reign of Charles the First, a bill was passed to exclude Bishops from a seat in Parliament. In the reign of George the Third, a bill has been passed to exclude the inferior Clergy from a seat in the House of Commons! What the Puritans obtained by the former act, during the Civil Wars, when the power of the Convocation was at an end, requires not to be repeated; what consequences may follow the act of the present reign, will perhaps begin to unveil themselves in the question now under discussion. But surely the Clergy cannot be thought unreasonable in expecting, that, as long as they remain excluded from a seat in the Lower House, any bill, which materially affects the rights and interests of the Church, should originate in the Upper House of Parliament. If ecclesiastical questions are not suffered to originate with the spiritual lords, repeal the bill of exclusion; and admit a small portion of the inferior clergy to sit in the House of Commons. The temporal power of the Church will not be increased by this, nor is it wished so to be by any members of the Establishment; it can never be thought desirable, again to see a Lord Chancellor’s robes covering the shoulders of an Archbishop. But, by a total exclusion of the Clergy, we find it is possible that the

* “Through the kindness of Mr. Bishop, merchant, of Yarmouth, I was sent for on the 18th of August last, in consequence of a youth of the name of John French, having ventured into the sea beyond his depth, and from which he had been rescued, but in a state of insensibility, by the exertions of some humane persons, who, as soon as possible, pushed a boat off to his assistance.—To every one but Mr. Bishop, it was considered an hopeless case; and in justice I am bound to add, that the young man’s recovery, which so happily followed, is in a great degree to be ascribed to his promptitude and presence of mind. To add to the mischief, I found on my arrival, he had been placed upon his belly, with his head downwards, in order to discharge the water, which it was supposed he might have swallowed.”

† “At the time when I reached him, [a child who had fallen into a Canal,] his face was livid, there was no pulsation at the wrist, and the motion of the heart was so obscure, as to be scarcely perceptible, after intervals of entire cessation. Respiration was suspended altogether for a short time, and these extremely languid and convulsive. Having no apparatus at hand for inflating the lungs, I availed myself of the natural elasticity of the ribs, by pressing forcibly upon the sternum, and then suddenly removing my hand, which was followed by a dilatation of the cavity of the thorax, and a consequent introduction of air into the previously exhausted air cells of the lungs.”

† “About five years since, I was bathing with a youth of the name of Chandler; in attempting his infant skill, he got into a hole in the river; I extricated him by seizing his arm between the elbow and the shoulder, and holding him at arm’s length.—The greatest danger that is to be apprehended in assisting persons in this situation, is their seizing the swimmer in their convulsive struggles, and both sharing the same fate; and I have heard many good swimmers say they would never attempt to save any one till they had ceased to struggle; but, in taking hold of them in this way, there is no danger, for it is impossible, if the swimmer grasps him tight, that he should turn round, which he must do to take hold of him, nor can he strike him with his feet.—The satisfaction of saving a human being, under these circumstances, must be felt to be enjoyed. I have twice experienced this sweet pleasure, and if what I have taken the liberty of communicating, should be the means of spurring others on in the glorious path of benevolent humanity, I shall be richly rewarded for my exertions.” See some verses by this gentleman, in p. 365.

rights of the Church may be overlooked. Nor is this an unlikely thing to occur; with the best intentions possible, the Laity, from not being conversant in ecclesiastical matters, cannot be supposed to be so much alive to the particular bearings of a Bill like the present; which is proved by its having passed a Committee."

We have not room to follow the Remarker through the whole of his arguments; which in some instances are a little ludicrous.

"It has long been," he says, "the fashion to quiz the Parsons; of late years it has been too much the practice to run them down in every possible way. Anti-Rosa does not believe the Right Hon. Gentleman would sanction either the one or the other, or that he would like to have his name associated with those City orators, who, popping up their heads from behind their counters, undauntedly and unwittingly attack the venerable Establishments of our Ancestors; but it remains for him to consider, whether by thus publicly accusing the Clergy of the Establishment, and holding out their conduct as requiring further penal statutes, he may not give a handle to these idle Declaimers for continuing their attacks?"

43. *A Poetical History of England.* 8vo. C. Law and J. Harris.

THIS concise History for the benefit of Schools having accidentally fallen into our hands, we cannot withhold our testimony of approbation as an encouragement to a young Author in so good a cause as furthering the instruction of youth. The History commences with the Invasion by Julius Cæsar, and is continued to the period of Richard III. It is replete with Dates and marginal Notes; and we are pleased to see a continuation of the work is promised.

44. *The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1811.* 12mo. pp. 348.

WE have more than once taken occasion to notice this periodical publication, which, under the guidance of a judicious Editor, has now for Fifteen Years continued to increase in public favour. Indifferent to any particular party, the Selections are made from the fugitive productions of the day, from whatever quarter they are issued; and cannot fail to interest, long after the temporary

events which occasioned them have escaped the Reader's recollection.

45. *A Treatise on the Art of Dyeing Woolen Cloth SCARLET; with Lac Lake.* By William Martin, 8vo, pp. 27. Gale and Curtis.

THE publick are obliged to this Author for his instructions; "Scarlet," as he observes, being "the most beautiful colour produced by the art of man; and may justly be termed the national colour of Britain."

46. *Considerations on the Causes and the Prevalence of Female Prostitution; and on the most practicable and efficient Means of abating and preventing that, and all other Crimes, against the Virtue and Safety of the Community.* By William Hale. 8vo. pp. 71. Williams and Co.

A SERIOUS and well-meant endeavour to stem the progress of increasing profligacy.

"The subject has employed the pen of the eloquent, the learned, and the wise; whilst others have formed themselves into societies for the suppression of this vice; and many of the most respectable and virtuous part of the publick have established Female Penitentiaries, to accomplish the same object. Whatever difference of opinion may be entertained respecting the plans recommended, or the measures that are now pursuing, there can be but one sentiment as to the motives which actuate all;—the end they have in view is the same: and, in proportion to their exertions, they all deserve the unfeigned thanks of their country.

"Although these hints may not fall immediately within the sphere of duty, in which Ministers of the Gospel are called upon to act, yet they might greatly contribute to the public welfare, by their endeavours to stir up all who are qualified, to attend to parochial concerns, by instilling into the minds of their hearers the importance of this duty, which they owe to religion and society; and by telling them that they can no more discharge it by a *fine*, than they can attend to their spiritual concerns by proxy."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Clio's proposed communications will at any time be acceptable.

Of "DR. NASH'S WORCESTERSHIRE," the number printed was 700 on Demy Paper, and only 50 on Royal Paper.

R. C.; GAZETTER; &c. in our next.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

Mr. URBAN,

May 12, 1810.

YOU admitted some verses in your Magazine of March last, as an exercise at the great Public School of Harrow; if you will admit the following Verses which were shown up as the usual weekly Exercise at a private School in Essex, you will much oblige An Admirer of Latin Verse.

Μὴ φῦμα τὸν ἀνάντα καὶ λόγον.

SOPHOCLAS, Œd. Col. v. 1220.

VIVERE damnati, et vitæ miserabile pondus

Non profecturis mecum plorare querelis,
Exaudite precor, casus, mala, damna, labores,

Quæ referam vobis, quæque ipse miserrima
Argumentum ingens: quæ verò exordia sum-

nam? [moda vitæ!
Proh miseros homines, miseræque incom-
Nec tamen in cunis deesse audio, primus

iniquè
Qui mihi surripuit conducti munera lactis,
Plūs æquo admissus suxisse, famelicus in-

fans. [arida nutritrix.
Me frustra apposuit mammæ exhaustæ.
Tuque, miselle Puer, doctrinæ tristia nôsti,
Tu mihi deflendasque vices, seriemque

malorum
Sæpius edixti, quot durâ Felstede quondam
Passus eras, arctos fines, arctamque cru-

menam, [nos.
Et tacitas fraudes condiscipulosque malig-
Hic tibi discipulis aliis servire coacto

Imperiosa dabat puerilis jura tyrannus.
Detrectare nefas—validi at si prælia pugnæ
Tentabas temerè, socio stimulante doloso,

Imbelles tutudit luctator fortior artus.
Illiusque oculus rixam pugnamque sinis-

tram
Infausto latè nigrescens prodidit orbe.
Unde dabas tremulo repetitas tergoe po-

nas,
Cum fremeret, bellis violatâ pace, magister,
Victorque effugeret læso non ore notatus.
Hic studium, ludosque breves, longosque

labores, [plagas,
Pensaque dura, minasque et acutâs vulnere
Et libertatem ereptam plorare solebas.

Sed quid ego miseros quot habent pue-
rilia casus [ipsos

Tempora narrarem? pueros cùm scilicet
Inter multa meæ numerem infortunia vitæ.
Non ego tam veteres fures, incendia, servos,
Quàm puerile genus timeo, quàm rite pu-

sillos [tervæ.
Execror artifices scelerum fraudisque pro-
Hinc compilatos lamentor sæpius hortos;
Hinc si poma meis quondam lectissima

mensis
Fortè reservârim, rami pendentis honores
Carpere manè peto, spoliatur fructibus ar-

bos,
Omnia poma prius fures rapuere tenelli.

Quid faciam? neque enim toleranda injuria
talis, [num est.

Jeunos nec apud pueros reparabile dam-
Res indigna quidem, sed nos majora fese-
mus. [urbe.

Nos graviora domi, graviora queremur in
Sæpe, ubi me ambitio culta præstare
superbo

Impulit, ornatus hortiænis usibus apto.
Scilicet hinc talos à vertice pulcher ad imos,
Me rapio in plateas, totâ mundissimus urbe,
Nec mom, vicoruta collecto stercore teter
Instat purgator, cœnique aspergine fœdat,
Dum frustra ingemino quorsum hæc tam pa-

tida tendunt,
Furcifer, inclamant pueri, densissimus imber,
Sæpè ego, si liceat juveniles dicere casus,
Dum temerè erravi, dominâ comitante, per

agros, [ira,
Seu quia me cecidit amor, seu demonis
Pecorâ ineantam bufoni illidere plantam
Me miserum! cecidi obversus, lapsuque

puellam
Præcipitem traxi, et latalentâ calce notavi.
Fœmina succenset, monstrum tumet, aggra-
vor ipse;

Par etiam casus, graviorve obveniat olim,
Cum sociæ assedi mensæ, dominæque mi-
nister

Sedulus, everti calidam temerarius urnam
In gremium dominæ; benè cui placuisse
volebam.

Tunc ego Nasonis potui variare querelam,
Me miserum, quanti fontes voluntur aqua-
rum. [tor.

Sic angor juvenis, sic sum cruciatus ama-
At quis conjugii numeret mala? tetrica
conjux [paces,

Infantumque animæ flentes, famæque ra-
Arcta domus, cœtusque frequens, fumans-
que caminus, [torquent.

(Hæc loquar ex noto) miserum simul omnia
Quid referam casus, si quæ vellem ire-
viator, [rantes,

Infame hospitium, currusque subindè mo-
Vile merum hic, madidi hic lecti, caupoque
malignus. [aurem

At decet hic sileam, ne quis mihi personet.
Sit malè dictorum finis, si nulla malorum.

VERSES

Recited at the Anniversary of the ROYAL
HUMANITY SOCIETY, April 20, by WILLIAM
KNIGHT, Junior, of CHELMSFORD, on his
receiving an honorary Medal for rescuing
a Youth from Drowning. (See p. 363.)

ILLUSTRIOUS, Life-restoring band! to
you

I pour the grateful tributary lay;
Your animating zeal expands around,
And fills the Empire with a kindred flame;
A generous emulation fires the breasts,
And warms the hearts of thousands, to dis-
play

Undaunted

Undaunted courage in the ruthless grasp
Of Life's stern foe, insatiable Death!

Sweet is the voice of gratitude, and fair
The sight of thousands rising from the
tomb; [cheeks,

Gay, rosy health again illumines their
The breath of Heaven once more expands
their lungs, [stream

The heart dilates, and pours th' enlivening
With added vigour through its countless
tubes,

And animation fires th' expressive eye;
The Heaven-born soul recall'd, as swift it
flew [home,

With soaring pinion t'wards its native
(Or hover'd indecisive in its flight,
Like one who pauses in a dubious act)

Resumes her seat, and shines through
every sense.

What is that burst of melody divine
That floats upon the soft unconscious
breeze? [chaunt*

Methinks I hear three thousand voices
Your victories o'er the ghastly monster,
Death; [grave,

Methinks I see them rescued from the
And generations springing into life,

Who, but for You, in chaos yet had slept,
Would there have lain, unknown to this
fair world, [Heaven.

Unknown to life, to kindred, — lost to
Behold a host of candidates for bliss

Thus hangs on You; from You descends
and winds

Through all the mazes of this varied world.
How many heirs of Heaven thus owe their
birth

To your reviving, vivifying aid!

How many sons of Science, but for You,
How many sparks of genius, would have
For ever dormant, and for ever lost, [lain

Who now may shine like blazing meteors
Amid the host of suns that spread the
Heavens,

Or mount like eagles soaring to the skies,
And pierce the veil mysterious, that con-
ceals

The hidden stores of science and of truth!

Another Moses may escape the wave,
And teach the Nations to adore their God
In pure and unsophisticated praise!

A NEWTON may step forth, enrob'd in light
More brilliant than the sun that once has
shone;

A nobler bard than MILTON may arise,
And pour his numbers through the listen-
ing land;

A pencil more divine than RAPHAEL held,
Or TITIAN e'er display'd, may charm the eye
With tints more glowing, more sublime
than theirs;

Another PHIDIAS bid the marble live;
A JONES command th' expansive dome to
rise, [plains;

And more majestic temples grace our
A HAMPDEN or a SYDNEY wake the world

* Objects who have been restored by
the Humane Society.

From deathlike slumbers, to behold the day,
Tear off the fetters from Britannia's feet,
Take from her hand the flaming brand of
War,

And bid her pace her sea-girt Isle in peace:
All hail, sweet PEACE: fair child, "of
Heaven FIRST born," [the sons

But oh! of Earth the LAST! — When will
Of discord sheath their swords, nor longer
pour [world?

Their roaring thunder round the trembling
When will the sons of men have no delight
In weltering in the blood of fellow man?

Philanthropists! on you the Muse re-
clines [she'd sing,

With tranquil joy! your generous deeds
And to the world would sound the hallow'd
names [their steps;

Of HOWARD, HAWES, and YOU who tread
But not on Poets rests your deathless fame;
For you will shine for ever by your own

Unsullied lustre, through the darkening
clouds

That hover round this agitated globe,
And satisfaction sweet, and peace of soul,
Shall cheer your dying hours. — Your DEEDS
shall live

Your MONUMENTS, and GRATITUDE your
PRAISE! W. K.

On the Death of Mrs. COURTNEY;

*By Mrs. PIGOTT, of Beddington Lodge,
Surrey. (See vol. LXXXI. Part i. 195.)*

SUDDEN and full, striking the startled
ear,

Why does the tolling of yon village bell
Impress the heart with more than usual
awe?

Is Death unfrequent in a world like this?
Do not his ready ministers, pale Want,
And torturing Sickness, with their various
train

Of ills, supply the grave with myriads?
Again that solemn sound! borne on the
wings

Of piety and hope, *that solemn sound*
Knells a pure spirit to the gates of HEAV'N,
Where kindred Angels, sainted Caroline!
With smiles receive thee to their blest
abodes. [joy

In youth's fair prime, when ev'ry human
Court'd her hand to pluck its fragile fruit,
Grateful she cull'd each blessing rich and
rare, [them up,

And grateful still, when call'd to yield.
She bow'd submissive to the will of God.
Seiz'd with a Mother's pains, with trembling
joy [hopes!

She hail'd the coming throes — delusive
Struck by the hand of Death, her steadfast
soul

Resign'd the lovely blossom ere it bloom'd;
In her mild eye, seeking with anxious look
The faithful partner of her gentle heart,
See fond affection sad regret subdue!

With brow compos'd, affection struggling
with [smile,

The pang of woe; he meets her cheering
One

One little hope still lingers in his breast
That pitying Heav'n would yet preserve
his last

Best treasure from an early tomb! Alas!
It must not be—her flutt'ring pulse gives
way,

The dews of Death hang on her placid brow,
And, while in fervent prayer her soul as-
cends, [breath.

Calm and compos'd she yields her gentle
O'er th' unconscious bier her husband
bends [woe,

In grief surpassing words: in heartfelt
Silent and deep, near him her father stands
Mourning his Caroline's untimely fate;
For now with mournful rites she lies en-
tomb'd [bride;

In the same spot where late she bloom'd a
Twelve little months, the longest space
allow'd

For earthly happiness! like morning dew
Sparkling and dancing on the trembling
leaf, [away!

The breath of Heaven has borne the gem
Go, hapless mourners, from her grave retire,
Regard her, steadfast, with the eye of faith;
And from her bright example you will learn
How to resign the treasure of your hearts;
Let fond remembrance, with her soothing
balm,

Recount the virtues of her blameless life,
Thro' sorrow's cloud their influence still
shall shed

A gentle ray of comfort on your souls:
Mild as the vernal gale, her smiling eye
Spoke strongly to the heart, of gentleness,
Sweet innocence, benevolence, and truth;
Humbly with God she walk'd the path of
life, [death.

And with him still she trod the vale of
Her virtues thus, with consolation fraught,
Will soften sorrow into pious hope,
Religion's aid shall cheer your fainting
steps,

While her sweet spirit leads you on to
Heav'n.

March 19th, 1811.

S. P.

A LOVER'S LAMENT.

"Oh! scenes in strong remembrance set!
Scenes, never, never to return!

Scenes, if in stupour I forget,
Again I feel, again I burn!"

BURNS.

LOVE! no more thy joys shall I invite,
No more my heart shall own thy sweet
delight;

Ah! cease with me and misery to stay,
A broken heart like mine disowns thy sway.
Spread, spread thy wings! and fly to that
far shore [adore;

Where Julia's charms admiring crowds
Bid all her soul to thy soft pow'r resign,
Inspire her bosom with a flame like mine,
Whisper my passion to the listening fair,
And teach her snowy breast my love to
share.

But no;—th' offended Maid will still remain
Cold to my transports, heedless of my
pain:

Ah! will her kindness never more return?
And must I ever my lost Julia mourn?

Mistaken triumph! did I falsely say
This heart, o'ercome with grief, disowns thy
sway? [flow,

Alas! these sighs that rise, these tears that
Are thine, and thy too lasting influence
show. [can cease,

Thou, Love, must leave me ere my grief
Ere my tumultuous breast regain its peace;
Thou bidst Remembrance conjure to my
view

Past scenes of bliss, and former joys renew;
Swift as the lightning gleams amid the
night, [light,

The Traveller cheering with its transient
Those scenes depart—and maddening vi-
sions rise

Of black despair, and stalk before my eyes!
I gaze, I tremble, strive to fly in vain,—
They haunt my sight, and fire my frantic
brain!

Blest be that hour when she, with voice di-
vine,

Confess'd her love, and promis'd to be mine!
O'ercome with tenderness, and virgin
shame,

Her faltering lips avow'd a mutual flame;
Her bosom wildly heav'd, a brighter red
Glow'd in her cheeks, and all her face o'er-
spread:

Mad with the view, I gaz'd upon her charms,
And clasp'd the lovely Maiden in my
arms;

Then, as her beauteous form I closer prest,
Both felt the tumults of each other's breast!
Such streams of pleasure rush'd upon my
soul,

I felt the bliss all pow'r of speech controul;
Silence best suits such sweet extremes of
joy, [destroy.

For words the thrilling transports would
Then thou, enchanting god of guiltless love,
Didst proudly wave thy fluttering wings
above,

Inspiring ev'ry wish the heart can know,
And breathing hope to make those wishes
glow!

On foreign shores by hateful wars confin'd,
What various sorrows prey'd upon my
mind!

As each expected letter came to hand,
I learnt worse tidings from my native land;
The frowns of fortune, and a parent's tears,
Perplex'd my soul with all a Lover's fears;
O'ercome with deep distress, in sorrow
veil'd,

I lost my cheerfulness, my spirits fail'd.
My Julia's charms 'twas torture to resign,
But Hope still whisper'd that she would be
mine;

I trusted in her smile, with fond belief;
I gaz'd upon her, and forgot my grief.

Ah!

Ah! fleeting joy! ah, sad reverse of fate!
How soon her seeming love was chang'd to
hate!

With cold dislike, by no entreaty mov'd,
She saw the sad despair of him she lov'd;—
Lov'd! can it be—and ev'ry look betray'd
Disdain and anger in the cruel Maid?
So wint'ry winds o'er vernal regions fly,
And blast the flowrets of a milder sky.

My pride was hurt; I scorn'd to own my
pain;

But silent strove to burst the magic chain:
And as I boldly left that fatal shore,
I vainly thought to love the Fair no more.
Yet, ere the listening land sunk from my
view,

The stifled flames did all their force renew;
I felt my tortur'd bosom wildly burn,
Condemn'd my haste, and sigh'd for a re-
turn! [mind

Then Memory brought to my distracted
Her late disdain, her frowns, her looks un-
kind. [perous gale,

Sometimes I'd curse each wish'd-for pros-
And hate the hands that spread the curling
sail;— [flight,

Then bless the ship that bore me in my
And pray for winds to waft me from her
sight.

Now vanish'd fears and fortune's smiles
conspire

To fan the ashes of my half-quench'd fire,
And all my passion bursts into a flame,
Too wild to govern, and too fierce to tame,
Thus banish'd from her—while I sigh in
vain—

Some happier Lover may the fair-one gain;
Oh! should I hear another Youth is blest
With her entrancing beauties, that her
breast, [sips

Beats with full transports, while a Rival
The dewy bliss from off her rosy lips,
And that his clasping arms—the thought
is worse [curse!

Than all the torments with which hell can
I die if it prove true! my boiling veins
Will burst with rage, and end my jealous
pains!

O gentle Love! when first I felt thy dart
Strike at my breast, and pierce my beating
heart,

I found each nobler passion stronger grow,
And rebel Vice, half-conquer'd, sunk below.
Offspring of Beauty! at thy joyful birth,
Rapture and Pleasure sprung upon the
earth!

Adorn'd with ev'ry charm appears the
Child,

Playful and sportive, innocent and mild:
With sparkling eyes, sweet smiles, and
cheerful brow, [glow,
Which banish grief, and teach the heart to
Onward he bends, with Friendship for his
guide,

Truth and Affection present at his side;
Above, on fluttering wing, unsullied Joy
And kind Solicitude attend the boy;

Parental tenderness behind appears,
With heartfelt raptures mix'd with anxious
fears; [moves,

Time strews the path with flowrets as he
All Nature blooms, and Heav'n itself ap-
proves!

The lustful god of base impure desires
Assumes thy shape, to raise his selfish fires;
And as he comes disguis'd in thy fair form,
Mistaken youths oft feel the treacherous
charm, [name,

And court his fruitless joys, too gross to
Estrang'd from rapture as devoid of shame.
The wretch who owns the passions of a brute
Love's sacred altars dares not to pollute;
When age creeps on, and youthful heat
congeals,

Repentant pangs his sordid bosom feels.
Can such a foe to Virtue find a friend?
Will gold-bought mistresses sick beds at-
tend?

Deserted by the world, he owns his crime,
And mourns his follies and his wasted
prime;

He views his life with sorrow and disgust,
A useless life consum'd in selfish lust!
No anxious Wife to calm his tortur'd
breast,

No weeping Child to lull his soul to rest.—
But, in their stead, Remorse exerts her
pow'r,

And adds new horrors to his dying hour:
Thus the bewilder'd Traveller bends his
way

Through sandy deserts at the close of day;
With rushing winds the stormy skies re-
sound!

And Death, in all his terrors, hovers round!
But thou, sweet smiling god of chaste de-
sires, [sires,

Didst in this breast raise gentler, purer
When most my wishing thoughts stole forth
in sighs, [rise,

And when wild passion would in tumult
The dearest wish my raptur'd bosom knew
Was that my Julia should be happy too:
What bliss, what transports, and what joys
supreme, [dream.

I treasur'd once! now vanish'd like a
I view'd the flattering mirror of my fate,
Nor knew it flatter'd till it was too late!
Dark is the path where now I lonely rove,
Which once shone brightly with the torch
of love.

O dearest Maid! relieve thy Lover's pain,
Return, forgive, and love me once again!
C. B.

UPON WIT.

TRUE Wit is like a brilliant stone
Dug from the Indian mine,
Which boasts two various pow'rs in one,
To cut as well as shine.

Genius, like that, if polish'd right,
With the same gifts abounds;
Appears at once both keen and bright,
And sparkles while it wounds.

ANON.
HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1812.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb. 17.*

Lord *Cochrane* presented a Petition from Gen. *Sarrazin*, soliciting a reward for important information communicated by him, respecting the state of the coast of France. The Noble Lord not having obtained the consent of the Crown, the petition was not entertained.

On the question for the second reading of the Nottingham Frame-Breakers' Bill, Mr. *Abercromby*, after reprobating the penal character of the Bill, predicted that it would be unavailing, as the difficulty lay in apprehending the offenders, and not in deterring them by an increased severity of punishment, from the commission of offences. In this opinion Sir *S. Romilly*, Sir *A. Pigott*, Messrs. *Wrottesley* and *Hetbert*, concurred. Messrs. *J. Smith*, *Bathurst*, *Frankland*, *Ord*, and Mr. Secretary *Ryder*, replied.

Mr. *Whitbread* was convinced that Government had done their utmost to quell the disturbances in Nottinghamshire; but notwithstanding opposed the Bill, on account of its principle. The second reading was then carried by 94 to 17, as was its committal for the next day, by 80 to 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb. 18.*

The Earl of *Liverpool* presented a Message from the Prince Regent (for which see Commons of this day), stating, that his Royal Highness had been pleased to confer on Lord Wellington and his heirs male, the title of Earl of Wellington, with an additional annuity of 2000*l.*

In the Commons, the same day, the following Message was brought from the Prince Regent:

"GEORGE P. R.—The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, having taken into his royal consideration the eminent and signal services performed by Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, in the course of a long series of distinguished exploits in the campaigns in Spain and Portugal, and being desirous to mark the sense he entertains of services so honourable to the British Army, and so eminently beneficial to the interests of the Nation, has conferred, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, upon Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, and the heirs male of his body, the rank and dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom, by the title of Earl of Wellington. The Prince Regent, further desirous of granting to the Earl of Wellington a net annuity of 2000*l.* in addition to the annuity

GENT. MAG. *April*, 1812.

already granted by Parliament, and subject to the same limitations imposed in that grant, recommends to the House of Commons to enable his Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant and settle such annuity, and to make such further provision aforesaid, as may be thought most effectual for the benefit of General the Earl of Wellington and his family."

Mr. *A. Baring*, in moving for papers connected with the Licence Trade, observed, it increased the influence of the Crown and State, rendered the mercantile interest subservient to the Minister, and occasioned much perjury and forgery.

Mr. *Rose* was anxious that the present question of Licences should be discussed; and in answer to the Hon. Mover's assertion, that it would be well worth any merchant's while to purchase Licences for the importation of spirits at an expence of 15,000*l.* denied that the Board of Trade had ever exercised any partiality. The motion for the memorial of the Heligoland merchants was then negatived; but the papers regarding the importation of Spirits from Holland were granted.

The Nottingham Frame-Breakers Bill, after some alteration, went through a Committee, as did the Watch and Ward Bill, the provisions of which may, at the option of the Magistrates, be applied to other counties.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb. 20.*

The Earl of *Liverpool* called the attention of their Lordships to the Prince Regent's gracious Message, creating Lord Wellington Earl of Wellington; and after stating that it was the first act of the unrestrained prerogative of the Crown vested in his Royal Highness, and conferred without the knowledge of the gallant Lord to whom it was granted, adverted to the many instances of disinterestedness manifested by him, particularly in refusing the salary attached to the Portuguese rank of Captain-general; and concluded with stating, that an annuity to support the title was no more than an act of justice, since his Lordship was obliged to defray unavoidable heavy expences out of his private fortune. The Address was agreed to, *nem. diss.*

In the Commons, the same day, on the third reading of the Nottingham Framework Bill, Mr. *Hutchinson* stated his objections to it at great length, and observed, that it would not remove the difficulty of apprehending offenders, and procuring wit-

witnesses to prosecute to conviction. He recommended an inquiry into the causes of the late riots; and recommended that an attempt should be made to alleviate the distresses of the workmen.

Sir A. Pigott spoke to the same effect.

Feb. 21.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, an Address was voted to the Prince Regent, expressive of the resolution of the House, to make a provision for enabling his Royal Highness to grant to the Earl of Wellington an additional pension of 2000*l.* a year.

Sir F. Burdett was the only member who opposed the motion.

Another Address was voted for the erection of a monument in St. Paul's, to the memory of Gen. R. Crauford.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Yorke, after stating that the sum for the Navy Estimates would be 500,000*l.* less than last year, moved, That a sum, not exceeding 1,038,514*l.* be granted for contingent expences of the Admiralty Board. In reply to some observations, Mr. Yorke expressed an intention to unite the duty of the schoolmaster to that of the chaplain; to increase the pay to 200*l.* a year, with a pension of 5*s.* *per diem* after they had served 10 years, to continue till they had obtained church preferment to the amount of 400*l.* *per annum*. In regard to the Enemy's naval force, he said they would have 25 sail in the Scheldt in the course of next summer, 35 sail in the North Seas; they were also building ships at Toulon, in the ports of Italy, and in the Mediterranean.

The Resolutions were then agreed to.

Lord Palmerston, after a very able statement of the regular military force, which, he said, had derived an accession of 29,000 men during the last year, moved his first resolutions.

Mr. Bankes objected to the charge for the Paymaster of the Widows Pensions, held by Col. Mac Mahon, who defended his acceptance of it. Mr. Bankes's amendment was ultimately negatived by 54 to 38. The different items of the Estimates were then gone through, and the House resumed.

Feb. 24.

On the Army Estimates being brought up, Lord Folkestone reprehended the great number of foreign troops in the British service, the recruiting of English regiments from foreign prisoners of war, and the appointment of Gen. Linsengen to the command of a district.

Lord Palmerston explained that the foreign recruits were Germans, not Frenchmen; and that Gen. Linsengen was only

superintendent of the depôt for foreign troops.

Mr. Lambe, after adverting to Buonaparte's method of forcing whole regiments at a time of any power on the Continent into his service, said it would be impossible for us to contend with him, without recruiting in the manner which had hitherto been resorted to.

Mr. Curwen commented in severe terms on the unconstitutional speech of the preceding speaker; and observed, that he always thought the best way of supporting the true interests of the country was by a strict adherence to the laws. He could not see the policy of enlisting prisoners; and he asked, with what justice could we sentence men to death for entering into the Enemy's service, while we were encouraging the men of other countries to commit the same crime?

The Resolutions were then severally agreed to, except the resolution for granting 62,159*l.* for the payment of Widows' Pensions; to which Mr. Bankes moved as an amendment, that the salary to the Paymaster should be struck out of this sum.

Messrs. C. Adam, Macdonald, Sumner, Wilberforce, Herbert, and Gen. Tarleton, spoke in favour of the amendment; Messrs. Perceval, Bathurst, Morris, Fitzgerald, and Lord Castlereagh, against it.

Mr. Whitbread remarked, that after what had passed, Ministers should have advised the Regent not to persist in the appointment. He thought this transaction stamped the character of the new reign, and had no doubt the memory of it would survive, even should the Regent reign as long as his illustrious father.

Mr. Sheridan bore witness to the merits and services of Col. M'Mahon, the holder of the office; but regretted that he had not resigned the appointment.

Mr. Bankes's amendment was then carried by 115 to 112.—Majority against Ministers 3.

Feb. 25.

A Bill to prevent Bankers and others from embezzling securities for money intrusted to their care, was read the first, as was the Cambridge and Bishop Stortford Canal Bill, a second time, after a division, in which the numbers were 84 to 30.

Mr. Brougham, on moving for a Committee to inquire into the disbursements from the Droits of Admiralty, noticed, that under the head of special payments, the enormous sum of 269,789*l.* was paid to J. Alcock, to be by him divided among the merchants whose property had been sequestered in 1796 and 1797: another sum of 54,921*l.* was inserted as having been disbursed to various commanders on

on account of ships that had been carried into Cape Nichola Mole, and illegally condemned. The Hon. Gent. likewise detailed the case of a Mr. Jacob, owner of the *Daphne* privateer, who had been ruined in consequence of having captured the *Circe*, which vessel, after sentence of condemnation had been pronounced, and 15,000*l.* paid the Captain and seamen, was restored without any compensation to the suffering parties, who were obliged to return the sums they had received: the evidence which led to the reversal of this condemnation, was procured by a Reverend Clergyman, the Rev. W. B. Daniels, who had received 5077*l.* and one of whose witnesses had been convicted of perjury, and the other flogged at the cart's tail. After noticing the grants to some naval commanders, among whom were Sir G. Young and Lord Keith, the Hon. Gent. concluded with impressing upon the House the necessity of inquiry.

Mr. *Perceval* explained at some length; after which the motion was negatived without a division.

In a Committee on the Watch and Ward Bill, a clause was proposed for extending the provisions of the Bill to all towns supporting a separate police, and possessing exclusive jurisdiction.

Feb. 26.

On the motion of Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, the re-appointment of the Committee to inquire into the causes of the delay in the Court of Chancery, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 27.

On the motion for the second reading of the Nottingham Frame-Breaking Prevention Bill, Lord *Byron*, in a maiden speech, stated his conviction that the rioters were driven to the commission of such offences by absolute want; and that had a proper investigation been instituted in the earlier stages of the disturbances, the present measure would have been unnecessary. He concluded by recommending that their wants should be inquired into and relieved.

Lords *Holland*, *Grenville*, *Lauderdale*, and *Grosvenor*, spoke against it; and Lords *Liverpool* and *Eldon* in support of it; after which Lord *Lauderdale's* amendment for adjourning the debate till Monday being negatived by 32 to 17, the Bill was read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, a Bill for the erection of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, was brought in.

A Petition from the merchants of Hull, against granting Licences, was presented.

Sir *T. Turton*, in an elaborate speech, in which he censured the assistance we had prodigally lavished in the Peninsula; the accession of new settlements in the

East and West Indies, which he thought tended to impair the financial produce of the country; the issuing the Orders in Council, which had involved us in serious disputes with America, and reduced thousands of our manufacturers to a starving condition; the distracted state of Ireland, on account of the recent acts of Government; the immense increase of our expenditure, which was seven millions more this year, while the taxes were less productive by two millions;—concluded by moving, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the State of the Nation.

The Hon. Mr. *Robinson* objected to the motion, that it proposed too extensive an inquiry, embracing questions which had not only been the subject of the past, but many that were to form the subject of future discussion. He argued ably in support of the policy of assisting the Spaniards.

Mr. *Lambe* would support the motion, not because he thought it was the design of the Hon. Baronet to abandon our Allies, but because it was his wish to see a vigorous policy pursued abroad, and a liberal one adopted at home.

Mr. *Whitbread* spoke at length in support of the motion; and was answered by Lord *Castlereagh* and Mr. *Perceval*. Lord *Dysart*, Sir *Samuel Romilly*, Mr. *Herbert*, and Mr. *M. Montague*, made a few observations; after which the House divided, when the motion was lost by 136 to 209.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 28.

The Royal Assent was notified by commission to the East India Loan Amendment, the House of Commons Offices, the Insolvent Debtors Amendment, the Coal Duties, the Irish Naval Stores Embezzlement, and some local and private Bills, in all 12.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* then made his promised motion respecting the Repeal of the Orders in Council. His Lordship, after some preliminary observations respecting their injurious tendency upon the trade of the country, said, that Ministers were so satisfied of this fact, that they had partly revoked them, and by the Order of April 1809, opened the trade with the North of Europe; and it ought to be kept stedfastly in view, that in that quarter where the Orders in Council did not operate, there was the greatest portion of our commerce; whilst in every other quarter our commerce was languishing and fast decaying. To destroy the trade between America and France, which did not exceed 500,000*l.* annually, the trade between America and this country (which took off our manufactures to the amount of 12,000,000*l.*) was ruined. America had since been compelled to become a manufacturing

facturing country, and was making rapid progress in the manufacturing of cotton and woollen articles. The defalcation in our commerce was, owing to this system, 16,000,000*l.* The noble Marquis then adverted to the issuing of Licences, which had increased in a few years from 4000 to 16,000; and declared the commerce of the country was carried on by fraud and dissimulation. Not the least evil attendant upon this system of licences was, the preference given to the merchants of London over those of the outports. His Lordship concluded by moving the appointment of a Select Committee, to take into consideration the Orders in Council, the state of our Commerce, Licences, &c.

Lord Bathurst defended the Orders in Council, as having been adopted through necessity, and to compel the property of the Enemy to pass through this country. By these Orders, which the Noble Lords were so much in the habit of declaiming against, we had impoverished the manufactories of France, restrained its commerce, depressed its resources, and diminished its revenues. Were the Orders in Council of 1805 to be repealed, the ports of France would be at once open to the whole trade of America. France was dependant upon America for raw materials, which she is now forced to receive circuitously by this country or by Turkey, but which she could receive direct if this Order in Council was repealed, while we should lose part of that trade we were now carrying on.

Lord Holland said, that the Noble Mover did not require the repeal of any particular Order, but the whole 24. In reply that some of these Orders had originated with his Noble Friends when they were in administration, he should merely state that if they had been proved to be injurious to the country, or likely to involve us in war with America, they would not have been adopted; and the same motives would induce them to recommend their abrogation. The Noble Lord concluded a long speech with conjuring the House to accede to the motion.

The Earl of Westmorland, after giving the origin of these Orders, asserted that

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the country, and the state of our relations with America; but all the great leading principles of our maritime policy.

Viscount Sidmouth objected to the Orders issued subsequently to January 1807, because they carried the principle of blockade to so great an extent, and imposed upon the neutral, as the price of a continental, the necessity of paying a previous tribute to ourselves; also because they permitted the neutral to be the carrier of the Enemy's trade. Conceiving the inquiries to be of too extensive a nature, he should oppose the motion. He did not think that the system of Licences had any connection with the Orders in Council.

Earl Fitzwilliam presented a Petition against the Orders in Council; and Lord Grenville hoped that when the table would be covered with them, the question would be taken into mature consideration. The motion was negatived by 135 to 71.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 3.

The Frame-Breaking Prevention Bill went through a Committee, after some opposition from Lord Grosvenor, Marquis of Douglas, Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Grenville, who expressed their fears lest the increase of punishment should tend to render the offenders sanguinary. Two amendments were moved, by Lords Grosvenor and Grenville, one making the attempt to destroy Frames a misdemeanor, without benefit of Clergy, and the other that it should not be imperative upon the person injured to prosecute, if he could shew reasonable cause of delay.

In the Commons, the same day, a Petition from the Catholics of Tipperary was presented, praying for a repeal of the disabilities under which they laboured.

A Bill for repealing the 39th of Queen Elizabeth, rendering it a capital punishment for soldiers or sailors to be found begging, was read the first time.

In a Committee of Supply, 125,000*l.* was granted for the building of the Military College at Sandhurst.

MARCH 3.

Mr. Brougham made his promised motion on the subject of the Orders in Council, and concluded a long and able speech by moving the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the state of the Commerce and Manufactures of the country, particularly with respect to the Licence Trade. A long but uninteresting discussion here took place.

Mr. Ross at the conclusion of his speech declared, that the Hon. Gentleman had not been correct in calling these Orders a system of retaliation: they were rather a system of self-defence; a plan to prevent the

the whole trade of the world from being snatched from us.

Mr. *Stephen* declared, in opposition to the Hon. Mover, that Buonaparte had the extension of French commerce very much at heart, and contended in behalf of the British Export Trade to the Continent.

Mr. *Canning* said, that it appeared that these Orders were not so much designed to be retaliatory on France, as to enable us to drive a race in trade with America and other neutrals. He reprobated the system of Licences, and was of opinion that an unmitigated blockade of the Russian ports would speedily have brought her to terms.

Mr. *Marryatt* supported the Orders, but condemned the Licence trade; and Mr.

Johnstone approved of the latter, but condemned the former.

Mr. *Wilberforce* was in favour of inquiry.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he could prove, from incontrovertible documents, that the Orders, instead of producing the distresses of the merchants and others, had hitherto been the means of warding them off. He looked upon the Orders merely as measures of retaliation.

Mr. *Whitbread* discussed the question at much length, and with great force and eloquence.

Messrs. *Baring*, *Herbert*, and Lord *Leveson Gower*, took part in the discussion; after which, at five in the morning, the motion was negatived by 216 to 144.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 28. Vice-adm. Sir E. Pellew has transmitted to J. W. Croker, esq. a letter from Capt. Pringle, of his Majesty's sloop Sparrowhawk, giving an account of his having, on the 5th of November, captured off Malaga, L'Invincible French privateer, having on board two 9-pounders, and 33 men.

Downing-street, March 7. Extract of a Dispatch from Gen. the Earl of Wellington, dated Frenada, February 19.

Since I addressed your Lordship on the 12th instant, I have received intelligence that the first and fourth divisions of the army of Portugal, and part of Gen. Montbrun's cavalry, as well as the sixth division, are on the Tagus, in the neighbourhood of Talavera de la Reyna and Toledo. It is certain that Gen. Bouet evacuated the Asturias at the time I received the reports that he had done so in January; and I understand that he suffered considerably in this operation, as well from the effects of the weather as from the operations of a detachment of the army of Galicia, and of Gen. Porlier's troops. No movement of importance has been made by any of the troops composing the army of Portugal since I addressed your Lordship on the 12th instant. The Guerilla parties continue to increase, and their operations become every day more important: Saomil has lately intercepted the communications of the army of Portugal in Upper Castille, near Medina del Campo, and he took about 100 prisoners near that town; and the party of Cuesta attacked a body of French infantry which crossed the Tietar, and obliged them to retire with considerable loss.

I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

Admiralty-office, March 10. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Maxwell to Captain Rowley, transmitted by Rear-adm. Freemantle, detailing the cap-

ture of the French frigates Pomone and Persanne. This gallant action is more fully detailed by Capt. Maxwell in another letter, to Sir E. Pellew (see p. 375).—Adm. Freemantle in a P. S. says, "Capt. Rowley, in his letter to me of the 19th ult. also mentions the loss of the French frigate Flora.—"She was going from Trieste to Venice, was caught with a strong borer, and stranded off Chiozza, when every soul on board perished, with the exception of five or six."

Commodore Penrose at Gibraltar has transmitted to J. W. Croker, esq. a letter from Lieut. Bartholomew, commanding his Majesty's gun brig Richmond, giving an account of his having, on the 5th of last month, attacked in a bay near Vera, on the coast of Grenada, a French privateer, of 18 guns and 180 men. On the Richmond opening her fire on the privateer, her crew set her on fire, and took to their boats, the vessel was then taken possession of, her cable cut, and she was brought out more than a mile, when she blew up within ten minutes after she had been abandoned.

* The *Gazette* in Co. declaring, Spain, being trade in any and resident Europe depose of trade respective stranger fri treated as sons, being in Spain, or pendent th transacting trade in wh part of the l sidered, and resident as

honour, and without prejudice to their character of British subjects, or any of the rights or privileges belonging thereto; provided that their names are, within six months, given in, together with the names of their respective houses of trade in the United Kingdom, and the usual place of their abode in Spain, or in any island dependent thereon, to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

Admiralty-office, March 17. Adm. Sir R. Curtis has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, esq. a letter from Capt. Wells, of his Majesty's sloop Phipps, giving an account of his having, on the 11th inst. taken, by boarding, *Le Cœur* French lugger privateer, carrying five guns, eight swivels, and 31 men; sailed the same day from Calais, and had not made any capture.

Admiralty-office, March 28. This Gazette contains copies of two letters, transmitted by Adm. Sir E. Pellew, from Capt. Codrington, of the *Blake*. His first is dated off Villa Nueva, Jan. 26, and refers to a meditated attack upon Tarragona, by the division of the Baron d'Eroles, previously to their intended march into Arragon, as a diversion in favour of Valencia. The attempt upon Tarragona, from some cause which Capt. Codrington could not learn, as from the blowing weather he was unable to communicate with the shore, never took place; but he gives the following illustration of the bravery and enthusiasm of the Catalonian force and their leaders: "On the morning of the 19th I went to Reus, by desire of Gen. Lacy, to be present at the final arrangement for the attack upon Tarragona that night: I found the commanding officers belonging to the different corps assembled; and the order of attack was scarcely made known to them, before an Aide-de-camp of the Baron d'Eroles announced the actual arrival of the French

(having left, amounting, only received, arms,' cried in animation ble effect on I do not be- had elapsed, on, consisting' were on the 1. As I had th 20 barrels and as I was instance might a attempt to id by an or- r proceeding chased back ry, which we

met with at the crossing of the road. —Upon my return I found the troops advancing on the road to Tarragona, in order to cut the Enemy's line of march, the Baron d'Eroles putting himself at the head of about 70 cuirassiers, to reconnoitre their strength and position, while General Lacy directed the movements of the respective corps, in readiness for the intended attack. We had scarcely reached the road from Cambrills to Tarragona, when the Baron brought in prisoners two French cuirassiers, who stated that their General (Lafond) had reached the latter place in safety, accompanied by some dragoons, leaving the infantry, amounting to about 800, just by in Villa Sucas. Gen. Lacy ordered the regiment of Buca to attack them immediately, and directed other corps to surround the town, and prevent their escape. The Enemy being advantageously posted behind the walls of the village, and that single regiment being much inferior to them in numbers, after a considerable loss in killed and wounded, including among the latter, and very severely, their gallant Colonel, Rodas, they were obliged to retire; but the regiment intended for their support coming up, forced the French, who had advanced in a compact body, to retire in their turn; and being attacked in their rear by the Baron, they could never effectually rally, notwithstanding the effort they made, accompanied by a general cheer. Despair was now visible in their conduct; and one or two discharges from a field-piece, which just then reached the ground, occasioned the surrender of all who remained alive, amounting to above 600; I judge the number of the Enemy, dead and dying, which I saw in the field, to amount to 200, that of the Spaniards bearing no proportion whatever. It seems that having information from some spy of our landing, at the time one party of dragoons chased me, another proceeded to Salou, where they made prisoners Captains Pringle and Flin, who were walking near the beach, and of Lieut. Cattle, belonging to this ship, who was waiting on shore with the powder, the boats and boats' crews having effected their escape. These officers, who were guarded close in the rear of the French during the whole of the battle, after being plundered of even part of their clothes, bear witness to their extreme gallantry on the approach of disaster, and to their severe loss both in the field and in the houses in which they sought refuge, owing to the superior dexterity of the Spanish fire. I have given you this little affair in detail, because it evinces considerable improvement in the discipline and organization of the Catalan army; and I can vouch for the cheerfulness with which they

they proceeded to the attack, under belief of the Enemy's force being much nearer their equivalent in numbers. The arrangements made by Gen. Lacy appeared to me well calculated to keep up the mutual support requisite on such an occasion; and the whole conduct of the Baron d'Eroles particularly animating and exemplary; nor shall I readily forget the delight he expressed upon liberating my brother officers from the grasp of our mutual Enemy."

The second letter is dated off Mataro, Feb. 2, 1812, and states, that Capt. Cordington passing Barcelona on the night of the 26th, received communications by Capt. Guinon from Capt. Tower, respecting the services of the Curacoa, Rainbow, and Papillon, in harassing a division of the Enemy which was marching along the shore, and obliging them to retire and proceed for Barcelona by a more circuitous route. On the 29th, while watering at Arens, he received information that the whole French force in that part, amounting to 7000, 4000 from Amburdan, and 3000 from the garrison of Barcelona, were about to make a movement; he directed Capt. Tower to proceed, with the Merope, to Mataro, and, on the morning of the 30th, Curacoa making the signal that the Enemy were advancing, the Rainbow opened her fire upon them near Vilasar, as did the Curacoa and Merope, on their approach to Mataro. The Blake immediately weighed and worked up to that place, accompanied by the Papillon; and the French appearing determined to occupy the town, the squadron opened its fire on such parts of it where they were seen in most force, the tops of the mountains being at the same time covered by the irregular Spanish parties. The fire of the squadron was repeated at intervals, so as to keep the Enemy in incessant alarm; and, by reports from Arens, they lost 600 men. The Curacoa and Papillon were sent to Arens, in consequence of a report, that another French division was about to enter that town. "It appears," says he, "that the Spanish army has increased its exertions in proportion to the difficulties it has had to contend against;" but they have suffered losses. Colonel Reding was severely wounded on the 19th, and Col. Villamil and De Creuff, in the hard-fought battle of the 24th, in which the French are said to have left 600 dead on the field; and Col. Jalon was killed at the head of a Guerilla party on the 31st. The letter concludes with stating, that the Enemy broke up from Mataro that morning before day light; but, seeing the Blake weigh for the purpose of watching them, took a line through the vineyards, out of gun-shot, which rendered their march very tedious

and fatiguing; but as they halted on the hills, a few shots were thrown over the town to deter them from entering it; and afterwards cannon were fired down some of the principal streets which the guns of the ships could reach.

short time; but finding his Majesty's ships bearing upon him under all sail, in close line abreast, he bore up to the N. W. and set steering sails. At 11 the rear ship separated and stood to the N. E.; I immediately detached the *Unité* after her (and Capt. Chamberlayne's report to me of the result I have the honour to inclose). At 20 minutes after one P. M. the *Alceste* commenced action with the other two, by engaging the rear in passing to get at the Commodore, but an unlucky shot soon afterwards bringing down our maintop-mast, we unavoidably dropped a little astern; cheers of *Vive l'Empereur* resounded from both ships; they thought the day their own, not aware of what a second I had in my gallant friend Capt. Gordon, who pushed the *Active* up under every sail, and brought the sternmost to action, within pistol-shot; the headmost then shortened sail, tacked and stood for the *Alceste* (which, though disabled in her masts, I trust he experienced was by no means so at her guns), and after a warm conflict of two hours and 20 minutes, it ended by the French Commodore making sail to the Westward; which, from my crippled state, I was unable to prevent, and the other surrendering, after being totally dismasted, and five feet water in the hold. She proved to be the *Pomone*, of 44 guns and 329 men, commanded by Capt. Rosamel, who fought his ship with a skill and bravery that have obtained for him the respect and esteem of his opponents; the other was the *Pauline*, of similar force, commanded by Mons. Montford,

ford, Capitaine du Vaisseau, with a broad pendant; they were from Corfu, going to join the squadron at Trieste. The *Alceste* had 20 killed and wounded, *Active* 82, and *Pomone* 50; and it is with poignant regret I inform you that Capt. Gordon has lost a leg; but, thank God, he is doing well. His merits as an officer I need not dwell upon, they are known to his country; and he lives in the hearts of all who have the happiness to know him. His First Lieutenant, Dashwood, lost his arm soon after he was wounded, and the ship was fought by Lieut. Hays in a manner that reflects the highest honour upon him: his services before had frequently merited and obtained the high approbation and strong recommendation of his Captain, who also speaks in the warmest praise of Acting Lieutenant Moriarty, Mr. Lothian, Master, Lieutenant Meers, Royal Marines, and every officer, seaman, and marine under his command.

[Capt. Maxwell concludes with praising the services and zeal of First Lieutenants A. Wilson and J. Montague, and Messrs. H. Moore and J. Adair; Lieut. Miller, of the Royal Marines, *Active*, and Lieut. Lloyd, Royal Marines, *Alceste*, were on shore at Canesa Castle and Hostes Island for the defence of Lissa, hourly threatened with attack from the Enemy assembled at Sciffina. Capts. Bligh and Chamberlayne, of the *Acorn* and *Unité*, are also warmly praised for their services.]

(Signed) M. MAXWELL.

To Capt. Rowley, of the *Eagle*, &c.

A letter from Capt. Chamberlayne of the *Unité* follows, stating, that as soon as the weather enabled him to close with *La Persanne*, and fire a part of his broadside, the French Captain, Satie, returned his, and struck his colours. Capt. C. says his surprise was great, when he found his prize was *La Persanne*, of 860 tons, 26 guns, and 190 men, 55 of which were military. He praises the masterly manœuvres and persevering resistance of the Enemy for nearly four hours. The *Unité's* masts, yards, sails, and rigging, were nearly all shot away. Lieuts. Crabb, M'Dougall, and Hotham, particularly distinguished themselves, as did Mr. Gibson, promoted for his gallantry on board the *Active*.

The ships taken were, *La Pomone*, Capt. C. Rosamel, 44 guns, 332 men, 1100 tons, having in her hold 42 iron and 9 brass guns; and 220 iron wheels for gun-carriages; *La Persanne*, M. Satie, 26 guns, 190 men, 866 tons; a store ship of 36 nine-pound guns (new) having about 130 iron and some brass guns in her hold. The *Pauline*, which escaped, was of 44 guns, 332 men, and 1000 tons.

The *Alceste* had C. Nourse, Midshipman, and 6 seamen killed, with Lieut.

Wilson (slightly) and 12 seamen, wounded.

The *Active* had G. Osborne, Midshipman, and seven seamen, wounded; and Capt. Gordon (badly, amputated leg); Lieut. Dashwood (ditto, ditto arm); and Lieut. G. Hays, slightly, with 24 seamen, wounded.

A letter from Capt. Waldegrave, of his Majesty's ship *Volontaire*, transmitted by Sir Edward Pellew, and off Palamos, 26th of December, 1811, mentions, that while off the Medas, having received information that an Enemy's schooner had arrived in that port two nights before, Lieut. Shaw, with Mr. Barantyne, Master's-mate, went in the boats to bring her out, while the marines, under Lieuts. Burton and Campbell of that corps, admirably maintained a covering position on the Mole Head, against a party of French troops. As large reinforcements were pouring in from the adjacent garrisons, and the vessel was grounded, Lieut. Shaw set fire to her; but floating afterwards, he towed her out, and the fire was extinguished, but not till it had done great damage. She proved to be the *Decide*, a new privateer, mounting two long six-pounders, pierced for six, carrying a cargo of provisions from Cetta to Barcelona. This service was fortunately attended with no other accident than one marine wounded.

Admiralty-office, March 31. [Transmitted by Rear-adm. Foley, with praises of the gallantry of Capt. Harvey, of the *Rosario*, and of the zeal and merit of Capt. Trotlope, of the *Griffon*.]

Sir, *Rosario, off Dieppe, March 27.*

It is with much satisfaction I have to acquaint you, that at half past eight A. M. Dieppe bearing S. W. four or five miles, we observed an Enemy's flotilla, consisting of 12 brigs and one lugger, standing along shore, and immediately made sail to cut off the leewardmost. The Enemy, by signal from their Commodore, formed into a line, and engaged us severally as we passed; but upon luffing up to cut off the sternmost, the whole bore up to support her, and endeavoured to close with us. Finding them thus determined to support each other, and the small force of the *Rosario* not admitting my running the risk of being laid on board by several at once, I bore up to a brig we observed in the offing (and which proved to be the *Griffon*), and made the signal for an Enemy. The moment she answered, we hauled to the wind, and at 40 minutes after 12 we began to harass the Enemy's rear, who were then endeavouring to get into Dieppe under all sail; tacked and wore occasionally to close, receiving and returning the fire of the whole line each time. At half past one, being far

few enough to withstand, ran into the body of the enemy, and by cutting away the running rigging of the two nearest, drove them on board each other, backed the main-top sail, and engaged them within musket-shot till they were clear, then stood on and engaged another, whose main-mast and fore-top-mast soon went by the board, when she immediately anchored; passed her and drove the next in the line on shore: two more of their line yet remained to leeward; bore up, and ran the nearest one on board (then not more than three quarters of a mile from the shore). So far the Rosario had acted alone, as the Griffin had not yet arrived within gunshot; bore away with prize beyond range of batteries, and hailed the Griffin (then passing under press of sail) to chase the remaining brig, and which service she performed in a very handsome manner, by running her on shore near St. Arbin, under a very heavy fire from the shore. Seeing no probability of the Griffin being able to destroy the brig, made her signal to attack the enemy in the N. E. then anchoring

close in shore. In the mean time, we were getting the prisoners on board, and repairing the running rigging, which was much damaged. Capt. Trollope, having closed with the enemy, ran the Griffin in shore of one at an anchor nearly in the centre, and in the most gallant manner laid her on board, cut her cables, and stood out under the fire of the batteries and the other brigs. Upon passing the Griffin, I found her too much disabled to immediately make sail again to the attack, but being determined to have another (although we had nearly as many prisoners as our own ship's company), I ran the dismantled one on board, which we found the enemy had deserted, but this circumstance the darkness of the night prevented us from previously discovering, at which time the remaining seven of the flotilla were under weigh getting into Dieppe harbour.— [Capt. Harvey concludes with praises of his first lieut. Shaw, and Mr. J. W. Dyer, midshipman, who, with four men, was wounded.]

[To be continued.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* brings us account of the proceedings of the Conservative Senate, consequent upon reports from the Ministers of War and of Foreign Affairs. The Senate Consultation, founded upon the above reports, completely adopts the whole of their recommendations; and accordingly an extensive organisation of the National Guards is immediately to take place in the different strong fortresses on the Rhine, and in all the principal ports of France, Holland, and Italy, in order that all the disposable military force of France may be sent wherever the British flag can enter. In aid of this design, 100,000 men, selected from among the conscripts, are to be sent to join the armies.

Marshal Oudinot, at the head of a numerous body of French troops, entered the Prussian capital on the 28th ult. It appears that a perfect understanding subsists between France and Prussia, if the complete military occupation of the latter by the troops of the former can be so considered. The French troops were, soon after their arrival, reviewed by his Prussian Majesty; they were ordered to be placed at free quarters upon the inhabitants, and grand dinners were given to their officers. The *Journal de Paris* contains a long article, in which the military force of France is enumerated. The number of troops now on their march to Poland, is swelled to not less than 500,000; and the same exaggerations appear with respect to the naval preparations in the different ports.

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which, though certainly begun, are for the greater part, by no means in the forward state represented.

Some late disturbances as follows.

Some days past the town assembly of Caenness of provision whose true object was subjects, having on violently proceeded proprietors of grain selves with stealing The authorities gave and firmness. The were remarked, and places of abode.

troops, who had been called in, united, the chiefs were arrested, and tranquillity restored. On the 14th of March, a military commission was assembled in the Castle of Caen, and the accused, in number 61, denounced before it; when nine persons, four men and five women, having been convicted of being the authors of the audacious meeting, from whom proceeded shouts of menace against the magistrates, and whose intention was to carry devastation through the town of Caen, were commanded to suffer death, eight to eight years' hard labour; and ten to five years' solitary confinement. On the 15th, at ten in the morning, judgment was carried into execution."

Thunder-storms were very generally experienced throughout France in February last; and, besides occasioning the loss

loss of many lives, had levelled many public buildings, houses, &c. On the night of the 23d, three vessels in L'Orient were sunk by thunder-bolts.

The department of Chamberi suffered severely on the 16th Feb. by an inundation, caused by a high wind and the melting of the snow; all the rivers and currents overflowed their banks, carrying away the bridges, houses, cattle, &c. For 24 eagues the water attained an elevation of 12 feet, desolating near 60 communes and villages. The city of Chamberi was greatly damaged in its different quarters, many of the houses being thrown down, and the water entering windows of others. A number of persons lost their lives.

The most elevated point of the mountain of Arclosun, near Chamberi, was, on the 17th February, detached from its base, and buried beneath its ruins five families, their houses, cattle, &c.

The church of St. Pellerin, department of the Loire, was, on the 22d February, struck by lightning, and burnt to the ground before the flames could be extinguished.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Spanish Regency have refused to ratify one of the articles of the capitulation of Valencia, concluded between General Blake and Marshal Suchet, relative to the exchange of the prisoners of war; having sworn, they say, never to enter into any convention with the Enemy, until he shall have quitted the Spanish territory. Near 4,000 men, who were made prisoners in Valencia, have escaped, and are again in arms against the common Enemy.

The Cortes have lately published a Decree, enabling all Spanish subjects of Moorish origin, either by the father or mother's side, to take degrees in the Universities, and to enter the religious orders or the priesthood, provided they are possessed of the other requisites.

Earl Wellington accepted from the Cortes of Spain the title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, subject to the future approbation of his own Government; which has since been received.

There appears to be a dreadful scarcity of provisions in Spain, brought on by the awful devastations of the French, and which are now of a nature to enfeeble all their military operations. Wheat is at the enormous price of 360 rials the Fanega, which is nearly double the price that it was at in times of unusual scarcity during the last fifty years. It is distressing to add, that in many houses in the neighbourhood of Cadiz, the inhabitants had died from the want of sufficient nourishment.

The new Spanish Constitution was solemnly proclaimed in Cadiz, on the 19th ult. and *Te Deum* celebrated with great magnificence. The people hailed it with

enthusiastic acclamations. By the regulations adopted relative to the succession to the Throne, the Cortes reserve the power of altering the succession, or even removing the Sovereign; in case of misconduct. Ferdinand the VIIth is proclaimed the lawful Sovereign.

The whole coast of Spain, from Puerto Santa Maria to Ayamonte, has been declared in a state of blockade; the more effectually to distress the French before Cadiz, and prevent their receiving any supplies by sea.

FALL OF BADAJOS BY STORM, ON THE 6TH OF APRIL.

The siege continued but twelve days with open trenches. On the 25th of last month, the trenches were opened before Badajos: on the evening of that day Fort Picurina was taken; and, on the 6th of the present month, the whole place was carried by assault. The particulars were announced in a *Gazette Extraordinary*, which will be given in our next.

The assault commenced on the night of the 6th inst. when three breaches that were deemed practicable had been effected. On the loss sustained by the fourth division under General Colville, and the light division under Colonel Bernard, and the valour displayed by them in the attempt to gain these breaches, it is unnecessary to dwell. Lord Wellington has spoken in just terms of the deserts of all the officers and men engaged in this sanguinary conflict. Suffice it to say, that the French troops had so well fortified themselves with interior trenches, that the advance of our brave men was suspended in this quarter: but, while the chief attention of the enemy was directed to the defence of the breaches, General Picton had gained possession of the castle of Badajos, commanding the town, by escalade; and Maj.-gen. Leith's division,—converting (under circumstances that had been preconceived) a false attack into a real one,—having turned an outwork, gained the ditch; and, climbing the adjoining bastion, established themselves in the town itself. Badajos being thus entered, the defence of the breaches was no longer either practicable or useful: our men entered to a certain conquest; and the Enemy, with their Generals at their head, surrendered themselves prisoners.

We cannot speak too highly of the heroes who accomplished this well-timed achievement: it exalts the fame of British valour almost beyond any thing that has gone before it; and may serve as an example and stimulant, not only to our allies, but to all the nations of Europe.

GERMANY.

By the German papers we learn, that the Emperor Francis was expected to quit Vienna about the 16th ult. and to proceed in

in the first instance to Prague, where he would remain until Buonaparte's arrival in the North should assure him of a meeting in the Saxon capital. Some importance was attached in Vienna to this intended interview,—a rumour being current in the highest political circles, that the Emperor Alexander had written to Francis, to remind him of their former friendship, and to solicit his mediation.

Letters from Gottenburgh affirm, that the French army, united with the troops of the Confederation of the Rhine, amounting to an immense force, were on their march towards Poland. The field-equipage of Buonaparte had reached Dresden. Ney had his head-quarters at Weimar. The King of Prussia had conformed to the dictates of France, and his troops were among those proceeding against Russia. In consequence of this line of conduct, it is rumoured, that she will not be called upon for the contributions due to France at the conclusion of the last war. Most of the Prussian forts were occupied by French and Prussian troops. Dantzic alone contained 30,000 of them. The French have disbanded the Swedish troops in Pomerania, except those which they said belonged to the Confederation of the Rhine, whom they compelled to join them.

About sixteen American seamen were in September last seized at Dantzic, and marched to Antwerp to man the French fleet. Their liberation was refused to the American minister, who, on urging for the freedom of one individual (Mr. Soper of Boston) on the ground of old age, was answered, "If he is not too old for a merchantman, he will do to serve on board a man of war."

The Emperor of Austria has issued a rescript to the States of Hungary; in which he, in substance, states, that under existing circumstances he cannot desist from the demand he has made of 12,000,000 in money for the wants of the empire.

SWEDEN.

The German papers contain an article from Basle, which confirms that Count Gotterp (King of Sweden) has caused himself to be divorced; and that his august spouse has with infinite grief returned to him her nuptial ring. No explanation of the circumstances which produced this event is given in any of the papers. He has also advertised, that, as a subject of the King of Denmark, he means, instead of Gotterp, to take the name of Gottorf.

The Gottenburgh Gazette of the 3d April, contains a paper with observations on the former state of Sweden, noticing its successes in former times in Poland, the besieging of Copenhagen by Charles XII. and observing, that Sweden contained 400,000 men, between 20 and 50 years

of age, capable of bearing arms; which by the antient laws, were to be called out, in the proportion of one to five, as a militia.

A very active correspondence continues to be carried on between the British Cabinet and the Courts of Stockholm and St. Petersburg. Not a mail arrives or departs without dispatches being either received or transmitted.

RUSSIA.

The dreadful "note of preparation" for war between Russia and France is strongly heard throughout the whole Continent, and every thing seems nearly ready for action on the part of the latter, unless her opponent makes a full and speedy submission. Buonaparte's troops are marching in great force through Prussia, which power is obliged to keep them on the road, and add 15,000 Prussians to their number.—Russia, in the mean time, is said not to be unprepared for the event, and is endeavouring to strengthen herself by alliances with England and Sweden. Seventeen thousand of the Imperial Guards, infantry and cavalry, had marched from the capital for the frontiers of Poland, where a considerable force had assembled. It was even reported, that the Emperor Alexander had determined to take the command in person against the French; while Gens. Barclay de Tolly, Bennigsen, Armfeldt, and others, were to have commands under him.—Gen. Von Suechtelen had been dispatched from St. Petersburg to Stockholm, on an important mission.

A very extensive promotion has recently been made in the Russian army. All the inferior officers have obtained one step, while their superiors have been presented with the decorations of different orders, and 600 gold and silver medals have been distributed among the most deserving privates.

In the St. Petersburg Gazette's are a series of Reports from Gen. Tormassow, Col. Kochkrewski, and others, relative to the military operations in Mingrelia and Georgia; from which it appears, that Russia, while engaged in a sanguinary war in Europe, has not neglected the opportunity of extending her territories in Asia. The whole of Mingrelia, with its fortresses, and the greater part of Georgia, are in the hands of the Russians. The Princess Regent of Mingrelia, with her family, and infant charge, is now resident at St. Petersburg.

Since the year 1810, 50 persons in Russia have attained the age of 115 years, 24 that of 120; 11 that of 135; and 2 that of 140.

AMERICA.

The American Congress have voted a loan of 11 millions of dollars, most of which

which has been raised at 8 per cent.; the interest on which is to be paid by an addition of 100*l.* per cent. on all goods and merchandize imported, but not to commence until hostilities actually take place.

A Bill has been introduced into the American Congress, the provisions of which declare, that if any foreigner shall be guilty of impressing any American citizen on board of a foreign ship or vessel, he shall, if arrested, be tried and convicted as a pirate, and suffer death; and the American so impressed, on his return to his country, shall be entitled to 50 dollars per month during the time of his detention, and may recover it by a suit of foreign attachment against the debtor of any British creditor; and what he shall recover, and the costs, shall be so much payment of the debt.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Governor Macquarrie was indefatigable in reforming public morals, both by example and precept, and in checking drunkenness, concubinage, and other vices which were too prevalent. No fears of a scarcity of provisions were to be apprehended; vast quantities of cattle being reared, and the storehouses being filled with grain. Butchers' meat was from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 3*d.* per lb.; and the supply of the colony equal to its consumption, without assistance from the mother country. Wool was likely to be their first staple of commerce. Settlers of good character were furnished with live stock from the Government stores, on paying the value, in money or grain, in 18 months.

IRELAND.

A letter from Dublin of April 4th states, that "between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning the Newry fly coach was stopped by a strong band of robbers, who fired into the coach, though fortunately without injuring the passengers. They proceeded to hand out those in the coach, and with dreadful imprecations made them deliver up all they possessed. There were two ladies, Mrs. Hamilton and daughter, in the coach, whom the robbers obliged to kneel down in the road, declaring they would shoot them instantly; one of the gang, however, interfered to save them. The Rev. Mr. Beresford, one of the passengers, lost 200*l.* and another gentleman 600*l.*

April 11. A considerable mob assembled in Co. *k.* and broke open the stores of a starch manufacturer, in consequence of its having been rumoured that he had purchased and laid up a quantity of potatoes, for the prosecution of his employment. The machinery was entirely destroyed, and the potatoes, to the amount of about 100*l.* scattered about and taken off.

The *Dublin Patriot* of April 14th states, that a party of the 'Fireshaws, having attempted to break open houses and stores at Enniscorthy, co. Longford, and having fired on a party of the Hertford militia, their fire was returned, and four of the rioters were killed, and several wounded.

April 25. A boat at Waterford last week seized several boats laden with potatoes, and brought them to market, where they were sold at 9*d.* per stone. The owners of three other sloops were, on application, permitted to charge 10*d.* in consequence of these outrages; a military guard had been called out, and the potatoes were sold at the point of the bayonet.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Feb. 15. Mr. Macdonald's new steamship, at *The Mersey*, was greatly injured by the high wind and tide. In the second week after the accident, 400 men, with 1000 horses, and 57 carts, were employed in repairing the breach.

March 23. A fine brig of about 100 tons, called the *Wellington*, was launched from Mr. Davis's yard at Cardiff.

March 24. A very great flood was experienced in the lower districts of the river from the metropolis to *Boston*; in some situations the water was three feet deep.

March 26. Bathpool corn mills, near Taunton, were destroyed by fire. The stock of wheat, flour, &c. belonging to Mr. Hitchcock, worth nearly 2000*l.* was either lost or destroyed. The damage to the building and machinery is estimated at 1000*l.*

March 28. Last week, one of the most notorious gangs of villains ever known for coining and the manufacture of forged notes, were apprehended at Birmingham. The two constables and the runners, and a serjeant and six of the Scotch Greys, surrounded the house or rather castle, about 3 miles from this town; one of the runners and the headborough had nearly entered the house by the roof, when both,

the head of the gang, offered to surrender, but not before he had burned all the notes and papers which he supposed could lead to a discovery. Upon his opening the triple door of his fortress, which was secured by three heavy bolts, he was immediately handcuffed; and the party in searching found concealed in different parts of the building tools for coining, presses, &c. dies, besides great quantities of notes of different country banks ready for circulation; in digging round the premises 3000*l.* in good notes, 200 guineas in gold, and about 600*l.* of bad silver were found: two of his men, who used to work with him, were taken into custody, and have confessed enough already to bring him to justice.

Several rich districts in Lincolnshire were at the beginning of the present month in a state of inundation. A part of the lands in the parishes of *Comb, Wootton, Muston, Wharfedale, Holbeach, Fleet, Gidea, and Sutton St. James*, were two feet under water; and the owners much distressed for the means of supporting their cattle.

April 4. A few days since, the remains of a Roman bath were discovered by some men ploughing near *Dunston, Essex*. By the floor, which was remaining, it is conjectured to have been a *sewer* or *sanctuary*. It is situate about two miles westward of the celebrated bath discovered last year at *Bignor*, and seven from *Arundel*.

April 12. This morning George Munn, a cooper, at *Woolston, near Norwich*, was found murdered. Suspicion fell upon one

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On this confession, the constable left the man in the care of his assistant, and ran back to take the wife into custody. When he entered the house, he told her the confession of the servant, and bid her prepare to accompany him to the magistrate; on which she attempted to destroy herself by cutting her throat. A surgeon, who happened to be there, sewed up the wound, which is not considered dangerous. The young man is about 19 years of age, the woman 40.

At the *Derby Assizes*, three framers were convicted of burglary and robbery. The Judge passed the awful sentence of the law upon them, and more

than once explained them not to expect mercy.

In a late trial at the *Nottingham Assizes*, for recovery of goods detained by a wharfinger, because the person to whom the goods were addressed had become insolvent, and was in his debt; Mr. Justice Bailey stated, that whatever goods were ordered by one tradesman from another, such goods did not become the property of the orderer until a *bona fide* delivery to him had been made; and the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 37*l.*

A singular circumstance is stated in the case of *Wyatt, of Povey*, convicted of the murder of *Valentine, the Jew*. The prisoner was brought up to receive sentence on a Thursday, and Mr. Justice Chambre, supposing it to be Friday, sentenced him to be executed on Monday. The Act of Parliament enacts, that persons convicted of murder shall be executed within 48 hours after their conviction; they are, therefore, generally tried on the Friday, in order that they may have the benefit of Sunday, which is a *dies non*. The sentence, however, not being conformable to law, as it allowed a longer period than 48 hours between the conviction and execution, the prisoner was brought up again on Friday, and sentenced to be executed on Saturday. The case was referred to the opinion of the Judges respecting the legality of the sentence, and the man has been respited.

The waste lands in England, capable of cultivation, are estimated at 20 millions of acres. The Grand Jurors at the *Stafford, Worcester, and Oxford Assizes* have agreed to petition the Legislature for a General Inclosure Act.

With much regret we record the following instances of tumultuous outrage, which have occurred in various parts of the country.—Forty men in a body entered a sheering-hall at *Randden*, on March 23, and destroyed the machinery, &c. Similar acts of outrage were committed at *Leeds*, on the 25th; and eighteen pieces of fine cloth, worth 500*l.* destroyed. 1000*l.* have been offered for the discovery of the offenders.—A very serious disturbance took place at *Manchester* on the 8th of April, in consequence of a meeting of merchants which had been advertised to address the Prince Regent, thanking him for continuing the present ministers in office. Some thousands of the lower orders (principally weavers) assembled early in the morning, and destroyed the furniture, &c. in the Exchange-room, where the meeting was to have been held. About eleven o'clock the military were called in; and at one the Riot Act was read. The merchants afterwards met at the Police-office,

office, and voted their address undisturbed. There was a partial disturbance on the 18th, in consequence of the high-price of potatoes, which terminated without bloodshed. — The calico-printing works of Messrs. Burton at *Middleton* were attacked on the 18th by a numerous mob, who fired musketry into the factory. Messrs. Burton had prepared for defence; and at the first volley, five of the rioters fell, and several were wounded. By this resolute conduct the rioters were dispersed. But a large body assembled next day from *Oldham*, and the neighbourhood, armed with guns, pickaxes, and scythes, vowing vengeance. About 100 horse and foot having previously arrived from *Manchester*, the factory had been made into a barrack; and the rioters, finding it impregnable, proceeded to the house of Mr. Emanuel Burton, whose life they had threatened: he had prudently left his dwelling, which soon presented a scene of conflagration. The soldiers fired, and twelve of the rioters, it is reported, were killed, and many wounded. — Mr. Roe's weaving manufactory at *West Houghton* has been burnt down. — Large mobs entered the shops and houses at *New Cross* and *Knot Mills*, taking meal, flour, and potatoes, with every other article that fell in their way. — At *Eccles*, shops were shut up. The passengers and coachman of the *Liverpool* coach were assailed with stones as they passed through. — At *Sheffield*, April 14, about 40 or 50 poor men came marching in wooden clogs into the potatoe market, where, their numbers being much increased, they began to throw the potatoes in every direction, breaking the windows all round the market-place, and driving the farmers and others from the market. They broke open the potatoe-cellars, and emptied them of their contents. The soldiers took several of the ringleaders into custody, and the Riot-act was read three times. — At *Stockport*, on the 14th, the dwelling-house of Peter Marstead, esq. and the house of Mr. Goodair, and the factory, were attacked, and the whole of the furniture, and the power-looms, were destroyed. The houses and factories also of Messrs. Hindley and Bradshaw, Mr. W. Radcliffe, and Messrs. Bentley and Co. suffered considerably. — A letter from *Heckmondwike*, near *Leeds*, states, that a numerous party had attacked Mr. Cartwright's mill at the *Rawfolds*, just beyond *Little Town*, who, being a spirited man, was well prepared for them, and after several shots had been fired, the invaders drew off and disappeared; a few were wounded. — On the 9th, the cloth-manufactory of Mr. J. Foster, of *Horbury*, was surrounded by a large body of armed men, who destroyed all the shears and frames employed in the dressing of cloth,

materially injured the machinery of the scribbling mills and weaving shops, damaged a quantity of warp, and broke all the cast-iron window frames. At the commencement of these outrages, a detachment from the main body invested the dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Foster's sons, and the house of the book-keeper, and treated them with brutal violence. They afterwards set fire to the house of the latter, but the flames were happily extinguished. — On the 5th, about twelve o'clock, a number of armed men, with their faces covered, entered the workshop of Mr. Smith, of *Snowgate-head*, in the neighbourhood of *Huddersfield*, and broke all his dressing-frames and shears. They then proceeded to *Horn Coal*, broke the frames and shears of Mr. Joseph Brook, and demolished his household furniture, and all the windows. They afterwards entered the workshop of Mr. James Brook, at *Reims*, near *Honley*, about three miles further, and broke one frame, which was all he had. — A tumult has also taken place at *Carlisle*, where the people wished to unload some vessels that were taking in corn and potatoes to be carried coastwise, but were prevented by the seasonable interference of the magistrates. In the afternoon, however, a multitude assembled round the mess-room of the military, and broke the windows. After reading the Riot-act, the soldiers fired, and several were wounded. — A body of about 300 men and women (the men armed with guns and pitchforks) broke open the warehouse of Messrs. Richardson and Dugdale at *Dalston*, about four miles from *Carlisle*, and carried away hams, bacon, and flour, to the amount of 500*l*. The military marched to disperse the rioters, and took into custody about 40, chiefly girls. The ringleaders had decamped with their booty, through the fields, long before the soldiers could reach the place. — The miners in *Cornwall*, not having sufficient employment, collected in the neighbourhood of *Truro* to the number of about 1000; but, by the proper conduct of the Civil Power, supported by the gentry, the disposition to tumult was followed by no mischievous consequences.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, March 25.

At a quarterly Court of the Proprietors of *East India Stock*, held this day; the correspondence between Government and the Court of Directors, respecting the renewal of the Company's charter, was read, when it appeared that Lord Melville had declared that Government could not support nor recommend a renewal, unless the Company should throw open the trade to its possessions in *Hindostan*, to the inhabitants of this country, under certain

certain limitations; but retain, exclusively, the trade to China; the military and political system of India to remain unaltered, except that the command of the Company's troops should be transferred to the Commander in Chief of the King's forces, with the right of the Company to nominate Cadets. It is proposed that the Charter should be renewed for 20 years; the territorial acquisitions to remain to the Company; and the expence of future wars there to be defrayed in equal proportions by the Company and the British Government.—The Chairman afterwards expatiated upon the acquisitions made by the Company with so small a capital, and with such scanty means; they had become masters of the whole of India, the greater part of the Mogul Empire, of the territory all the way from the Cape of Good Hope to the seas of China, without any dereliction of the national character. If the trade was to be opened, and to leave the hands of the Company, he hoped it would continue with British ships, British sailors, and British capitalists. The sum required from Parliament was six millions. After a complimentary speech of Mr. G. Johnstone, on the ability of the Directors, the Court adjourned.

Thursday, March 26.

A numerous meeting of the Livery of London was held at Guildhall, pursuant to requisition, to take into consideration the situation of the country, when 12 resolutions complaining of the administration of the country, and praying the dismissal of the present Ministers, were carried, and a petition to the same effect ordered to be presented to the Prince Regent.—Another meeting was held on the 7th of April, when the Lord Mayor stated that the Prince Regent had thought proper, in conformity to the usage of his Royal Father since 1775, to decline receiving their petition on the throne. The report of the Sheriffs was then read, which stated, that they had waited on the Prince Regent on Wednesday se'nnight, and delivered the following message: "May it please your Royal Highness, We are ordered by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, to wait upon your Royal Highness, humbly to know when you will be pleased to receive their humble Address and Petition." To which his Royal Highness replied: "I shall receive your Petition at my Levee to-morrow se'nnight, in the usual way." One of the Sheriffs then addressed the Prince Regent in the following words: "Will your Royal Highness allow us, officially placed, as we are, in your Royal presence, as the organ and servants of the Livery of London, humbly to ask, whe-

ther it is intended to receive the Deputation appointed by the Common Hall at the Levee, to present their Address?" The Prince Regent answered: "There are certain forms attending that; but I think the best way will be for me to communicate with the Secretary of State, who will inform you." In consequence of this answer, the Sheriffs waited on Mr. Ryder next day, who informed them that their Petition would be received like other Petitions from town or country. Twelve Resolutions were then carried, in which it is observed that the right of the Livery was never disputed until 1775, the period of Wilkes's popularity, and that since, two Addresses had been received from the Court of Lieutenancy, a body inferior to the Livery of London; and that, by their being presented and read upon the throne, the petitioners have the satisfaction of knowing that their complaints are heard.

Sunday, March 29.

The Prince Regent went in state to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, accompanied by his Royal Brothers; and, after the service, received the sacrament.

Saturday, April 4.

This being the day for the quarterly report of the state of the King's malady to be made by the Queen's Council to the Privy Council, all the members attended at Windsor, and, after receiving the testimony of the physicians, made up the report; the substance of which is understood to be, "that his Majesty's bodily health is as good as it has been at any former period of the complaint; that his mental health is as much deranged as it has been at any time; that none of the physicians expect that his Majesty will recover, yet none of them entirely and absolutely despair." The two Archbishops, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Ellenborough, and Sir Wm. Grant, saw the King in his apartment, when they had an opportunity of verifying, by their own observation, the account of the physicians.

Saturday, April 11.

New Drury Theatre is in great forwardness. A meeting of the subscribers was held this day at the Crown and Anchor, Lord Holland in the chair. The house is to be opened on the 10th October: the cost of the whole will be 150,000*l*. Thanks were voted to the noble Chairman and Mr. Whitbread; the latter elucidated particulars relative to the funds, building, scenery, &c. and asserted that the undertaking held out prospects of emolument infinitely greater than those of any similar undertaking.

Monday, April 13.

Between four and five o'clock this morning, the Highgate Tunnel fell in, with a tremendous crash, and the labour of several months was, in a few moments, converted

verted into a heap of ruins. Some of the workmen, who were coming to resume their daily labour, describe the noise that preceded it like that of distant thunder. It was the Crown-arch, near Hornsey-lane, that first gave way, and the lane, in consequence, fell some feet deep, and instantly became impassable. The houses in the vicinity felt the fall like the shock of an earthquake. The falling-in of the archway had been anticipated by the workmen for nearly a fortnight previous to the catastrophe, and is considered to have originated in too economical a regard to the quantity of bricks used in the arch, and the quality of the cement for uniting them having been deteriorated by too great a proportion of sand and lime. The number of persons whom the fineness of the weather attracted on the Sunday before, to inspect the works, were not less than 800. How providential that the fall was reserved for a moment when no person was on the spot! This accident, though a partial evil, will be evidently a public advantage, since it is now wisely determined by the proprietors to reduce their tenebrous tunnel to an arch of about 30 feet in length, which will be under and will support Hornsey-lane.

Wednesday, April 15.

An address on the part of the English Roman Catholics was presented at the levee to the Prince Regent, by Lord Clifford, Hon. Mr. Stourton, Sir Henry Englefield, bart. Sir John Throckmorton, and Edward Jerningham, esq.

Friday, April 17.

A meeting of the Common Council was held, this day, to consider the propriety of an Address and Petition to the Prince Regent, upon the unprecedented and embarrassing situation of the country. Mr. Quin, after attributing the distresses under which the country laboured to the want of a fair representation of the people in Parliament, moved some Resolutions and an Address to the Prince Regent.—Mr. Waithman supported the motion, but thought that the Orders in Council were destructive to the trade of the country, and the principal cause of the present scarcity and high price of provisions.—Mr. Jacks admitted the embarrassment of our national affairs, but had doubts of the proposed remedy; and ridiculed the idea of a Reform in Parliament.—Mr. S. Dixon opposed the Resolutions altogether, and contended that the situation of this country was far preferable to any other.—Sir W. Curtis defended the Orders in Council, and measures of Administration; and observed, that he was not prepared to pull down one edifice, till he was in a situation to erect another which should excel it.—Sir G. Price, Sir J. Shaw, and Messrs. Atcheson and A. Brown, followed on the same

side; while Aldermen Combe and Wood spoke at length in support of the Resolutions, which were ultimately carried by 98 to 92.

Dissenters.—It is said that Mr. William Smith convened a meeting, a few days ago, of the principal Dissenters, to ascertain whether the Catholic Question had their support or not. It is reported they stated to him, that they had no desire for more political power: that they were contented to have the laws relative to Toleration properly executed; but they conceive them to have been departed from lately in two or three judicial cases. That, in short, they had lived happily under the present Protestant form of Constitution; and that they did not wish for such a change in it, as they conceived would be produced by connecting Catholic principles with Protestant.

The total value of the forged notes presented at the Bank of England for payment and refused, for the 11 years, from the 1st Jan. 1801 to the 31st Dec. 1811, is 101,661*l.* including those supposed to have been fabricated on the Continent.

The medical officers of Greenwich-hospital have lately had their salaries increased, and have received an order from the Directors, that they are not in future to derive any emolument from private practice.

Baron Geramb, who for some time past has excited public attention in London, by the singularity of his dress, has been sent out of the country under the Alien Act. He is said to be by birth a German Jew, and having married the widow of an Hungarian Baron, he assumed the title by which he is now known. He had been very troublesome and menacing in demanding remuneration from Government for a proposal he had made of engaging 14,000 Croat troops in the service of England.

National Debt.—An Account of the Reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st of August, 1786, to the 1st of February, 1812:—

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund	£189,538,440
Transferred by Land Tax redeemed	23,941,051
Ditto by Life Annuities purchased	1,606,040
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On Account of Great Britain	215,085,577
Ditto of Ireland	9,035,958
Ditto of Imperial Loan	1,234,514
Ditto of Loan to Portugal	178,568
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Total £325,594,617

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,962,955*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

THE

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

LYCEUM THEATRE, STRAND.

April 11. Prejudice; or, Modern Sentiment; a Comedy, in five acts, by Mrs. Lefanu, sister of Mr. Sheridan. The piece was received with much applause, and it was announced for future representation under the title of Sons of Erin.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, March 24. Visc. Melville, William Domett, esq. vice-admiral, Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, knt. rear-admiral, Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Lord Walpole, Right hon. William Dundas, and George Johnstone Hope, esq. rear-admiral, Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

Carlton House, March 31. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been graciously pleased, by letters patent under the sign manual of his Royal Highness and the great seal of the Order, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installation; and to give and grant unto George Granville Marquis of Stafford, Francis Marquis of Hertford, William Earl of Lonsdale, Richard Marquis Wellesley, Charles Duke of Richmond, and James Duke of Montrose, Knights Elect of the said Most Noble Order, respectively, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, as if they had been formally installed; any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Whitehall, April 4. Earl of Buckinghamshire, Earl of Liverpool, Visc. Castlereagh, and Right hon. Richard Ryder, his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State:—Right hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer:—Lord Lovaine, Lord Teignmouth, Right hon. Thomas Wallace, Visc. Lowther, and Right hon. John Sullivan, his Majesty's Commissioners for affairs of India.

Whitehall, April 4. Lord Napier, his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—Duke of Newcastle, Steward of the Forest of Sherwood and Park of Folewood, co. Notts.

Carlton-house, April 4. Hon. Major Lumley, one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Carlton-house, April 8. Visc. Sidmouth, Lord President of the Privy Council.—Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

GENT. MAG. April, 1812.

Foreign-office, April 10. Mr. Joaquim Andrade, Consul-assistant for the Prince Regent of Portugal at London.

Whitehall, April 11. Earl of Courtown, Captain of his Majesty's Band of Pensioners.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Thomas Whipham, M. A. King's Teignton V. with Heywick Chapel annexed, Devon, vice Jones, deceased.

Rev. Philip Wynne Yorke, B. A. South Shoebury R. Essex.

Rev. Henry Yeomans, Little Wigborough R. Essex.

Rev. F. G. Crossman, Westmonkton R. Somerset.

Rev. George Mathew, M. A. Greenwich V. Kent, vice Burnaby, deceased.

Rev. John Greenly, one of the Vicars of Salisbury Cathedral, and vicar of the Close.

Rev. Edmund Bellman, M. A. Helmingham R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Cantley, M. A. Griston V. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Proby, M. A. rector of Stanwick, Northamptonshire, Denford cum Ringstead V.

Rev. P. Ridebut, rector of Farnham, Dorset, Shapwick V.

Rev. John Anthony Perney, Oxendon Perpetual Curacy, Gloucestershire.

Rev. H. Taylor, M. A. Aldeby Perpetual Curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Wright, St. Mary's Thetford Perpetual Curacy.

Rev. Joseph Hollis, LL. B. vicar of Chesterton, Oxon. Haddenham V. Bucks.

Rev. John Birt, B. A. and Rev. William Watkins, B. A. Vicars Choral of Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. H. Porter, B. D. vicar of Enfield, Middlesex, Springfield R. Essex.

Rev. D. M. Peacock, M. A. to hold by dispensation Sedburgh V. Yorkshire, with Staynton-le-Street, Durham.

Rev. William Leir, M. A. Ditchheat R. Somerset, vice his father, deceased.

Rev. Paul Leir, M. A. Charlton-Musgrove R. Somerset.

Rev. A. C. Bullen, Great Baddow V. Essex.

Rev. Bache Thornhill, M. A. Tutbury V. Staffordshire, vice Clowes, dec.—Also licensed to the Chapels of Longston and Ashford, in the parish of Bakewell.

Rev. T. Archer, M. A. Whitchurch V. Bucks.

Rev. C. Glossop, Rode cum Wolverton R. Somerset.

Rev. Dr. Middleton, Huntingdon Archdeaconry, vice Rev. Dr. Parkinson, collated to the Archdeaconry of Leicester.

Rev. Thomas Leyson, to hold Tredonock R. with Bassalleg V. and Panteague R. Monmouthshire.

Bucks.

BIRTHS.

1812. *March 31.* In Berkeley-square, the lady of Lord St. Asaph, a daughter.

The wife of Henry Howard, esq. M. P. a daughter.

Mrs. Cook, of Woodbridge-house, Clerkenwell, a daughter.

Lately. At Torquay, Viscountess Hamilton, a daughter.

Viscountess Grimstone, a son.

At Edinburgh, Viscountess Duncan, a son and heir.

In Portland-place, the wife of Major-general Reynolds, a daughter.

The wife of Major-general Burr, a daughter.

In Baker-street, the wife of W. Wyndham, esq. a son.

In Dublin, Mrs. Fitzgerald, wife of the knight of Kerry, and youngest daughter of the Rt. Hon. D. Latouche, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1811. *May 29.* At Midnapore, Bengal, J. M. Rees, esq. Judge and Magistrate of Rougpore, to Miss H. A. Stokes, eldest daughter of C. S. esq. Receiver-general of Inland Taxes, &c. Isle de France.

1812. *Feb. 27.* At Cassel, the Prince of Hesse Philipsthal, to the Princess Caroline of Hesse Philipsthal.

March 7. J. Vetch, jun. M. D. of Hawthornbank, co. Haddington, to Henrietta Maria, eldest dau. of Sir Alex. Grant, bart.

March 9. Captain Graham Moore, R. N. (brother of the late Sir John M.) to Dora, daughter of the late T. Eden, esq. of Wimbledon.

March 11. Richard Greatheed Wilson, esq. of Peterby-house, Bucks, to Anna Margaretta, second daughter of Rev. F. Wilson, rector of Saleby, Lincoln.

March 12. Col. Wm. Peachy, to Mrs. Henry, widow of the late James H. esq. of Jamaica.

In Dublin, Lord Ennismore, to Miss Latham, daughter of the late J. L. esq. of Meldrum, co. Tipperary.

March 14. At Kensington, Major Wm. Napier, 43d Light Infantry, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Gen. Fox.

Benj. Burnett, esq. of the Crown Office, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Burnett, of Morden-hall, Surrey.

March 16. At Edinburgh, Major-gen. the Hon. Alex. Duff, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Jas. Stein, esq. of Kilbajie.

March 17. Joseph Garrow, esq. of Great George-street, to Mrs. Fisher, of Torquay, Devon.

March 18. At Bath, J. H. Holder, esq. of Cerney-house, Gloucestersh. to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Jeffery Ekins, Dean of Carlisle.

March 24. At Mary-le-bone, Lord Chas. Townshend, to the daughter of General and the late Lady Eliz. Loftus.

Lately. The eldest son of Sir T. Whichcote, of Aswarby-house, co. Lincoln, to Lady S. Sherard, third daughter of the late Earl of Harborough.

Rev. Wm. Dodson, to Elizabeth Dorothy, eldest daughter of F. P. Lamb, esq. of Mountsfield-lodge, Sussex.

At Gissing, Norfolk, Lieut.-col. Mortlock, to Mrs. Horace Beever.

Robt. Bourne, esq. late captain in the 2d drag. guards, to Miss Brabins, heiress of Geo. B. gent. formerly of Pinchbeck, co. Lincoln.

Robt. Nixon, esq. major of 1st foot, to Catharine Henrietta, youngest daughter of Colonel Ram, M. P. for county of Wexford.

Mr. Thomas Burdon, of Henley in Arden, Warwickshire, to Miss Burman, of Hoddesdon, Herts.

At Dublin, Dr. Auchmuty, of Athlone, co. Roscommon, to Harriet, fourth daughter of the late R. Bourne, esq. of Fathard Castle, Wexford.

At St. Petersburg, Sir Robert Ker Porter, to Princess Marie Scherbatoff.

April 6. At Southampton, Major-gen. J. Lindsey, to Miss J. Baillie.

April 7. At Westbury-upon-Trim, T. Tyndall, esq. of the Fort, near Bristol, to Mary Sybella, eldest daughter of Jere. Hill, esq. of Down-house, Gloucestershire.

April 11. Sir Humphrey Davy, to Mrs. Apréece. The ceremony was performed at her mother's house in Portland-place, by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

April 14. At Mary-le-bone Church, Westminster, by Lord John Beresford, the Bishop of Raphoe, Colonel J. W. H. Brydges, of Wootton Court, Kent, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Isabella Anne Beresford, sister to the Marquis of Waterford.

April 15. At Fiumore, Oxfordshire, J. B. Newman, esq. Captain in the Royal Bucks Militia, to Mary, daughter of Wm. Holden, esq. of Harpur-street.

G. Weld, esq. youngest brother of T. Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, to the daughter of J. Scarle, esq. of Lower Seymour-street.

April 16. J. Ord, esq. Doughty-street, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Birch, rector of Corringham, Essex.

April 18. Mr. William Silas Hathaway, of Bartholomew-close, to the eldest daughter of Mr. R. Till, of the London-bridge Water-works.

J. M. Woolcombe, esq. of Ashbury, Devon, to Anna-Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir T. Louis, bart. of Cadewell. Also, on the same day, the Rev. H. Woolcombe, to Jane-Frances, second daughter of the late Adm. Sir T. Louis.

April 21. At Stanton, Rev. J. Holmes, of Gawdy hall, Norfolk, to Anne, third daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Whitear, Rector of Oare, Sussex.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DR. MAXWELL GARTHSHORE.

The writer of the following account of the late Dr. Maxwell Garthshore, had been acquainted with him 40 years. Notwithstanding wide and palpable differences in their characters and pursuits, he affectionately loved the man, and both loved and respected him the more, in proportion to his opportunities of observing him in the various offices of professional and private life, and in the various changes of fortune, from great external prosperity, to some of the heaviest distresses with which a good man can be afflicted. His character was too long and too generally known easily to admit of exaggeration, on the side either of blame or of praise. For half a century he was a practitioner of physic in London, distinguished for the unwearied diligence and truly Christian benevolence with which he exercised his profession. To persons in want his advice was gratuitous, and to all fit objects of bounty, whether known personally to himself, or recommended by his numerous friends. As his circumstances improved, his purse and his house were open to them; and although, in medical men, generosity of proceedings is often ascribed to the more prudential motive of extending their practice, yet Dr. G.'s beneficence must have had a nobler origin: it was exercised universally, on occasions not bearing any relation to the line of his profession. Few men ever did more, in proportion to their abilities, for the benefit of their friends and relatives, or made greater sacrifices of money and of time, either to promote their views, or to repair their misfortunes. On an occasion of the latter kind, the writer of this article has known him to bestow in one gratuity a sum exceeding the amount of his whole annual income.

Maxwell Garthshore was born at Kirkcudbright, capital of the county of that name, the 26th October, 1732. On both sides he was descended from ancient and respectable families in Galloway. His mother's name was Barbara Gordon; his father was the Rev. George Garthshore*, 60 years Minister in Kirkcudbright, and of whom it was the least distinction to have been born a gentleman†. In the early part of the last century, this advantage was shared with many ministers of the Scottish Church, whose stipends, contemptible as they now sound in modern ears, then bore an adequate proportion to the necessities of life and the wants of a family; above all, to the supplies suf-

ficient in those days for educating sons learnedly, and daughters usefully. In the country where he lived, Mr. G. acquired very general respect for his sincere piety and unwearied beneficence; this respect was mingled with much love and affection; he was regarded as the patron of the young, and the comforter of the aged. He adhered firmly to the doctrines of the Church to which he belonged, because he believed them to be those of the New Testament, but he lived in amity with men differing from him in opinion; and his leading maxim was, that zeal for Religion ought always to be governed by Religion, that is, by the true Christian spirit of candour, forbearance, and charity. Of this excellent Pastor, three Sermons remain, all of them marked by correctness of taste and unusual purity of style, as well as by great perspicuity and cogency of argumentation. The occasions on which they were pronounced, the topics judiciously introduced into them, and the happy consequences with which one of them at least was immediately attended, are calculated to render these discourses a genuine picture of his mind, and a memorial of his virtues; and the notice of them is essential in this memoir, because Dr. Garthshore always felt and declared that, for any good qualities ascribed to him, he was indebted chiefly to the instructions and example of his father.

On the 6th July, 1736, Mr. Garthshore preached on the text *Philippians ii. 3. "Let nothing be done through strife or vain glory."* This discourse, containing an impressive dissuasion from animosity in religious matters, is said, in the title-page, to have been preached at the Moderation of a Call to the Evangelical Ministry in the Church of Buttle, where Mr. John McNaught, Preacher of the Gospel, was chosen to that sacred office. For understanding these words, most inhabitants of South Britain will need to be informed, that, in the ecclesiastical language of Scotland, to moderate means to *preside*: he who presides in the General Assembly is called the Moderator; and the moderation of a siding, by appointing the congregation of and other inhabitants election of a minister. This mode of calling Scotland, had been law of patronage in Queen Anne; a measure agreeable to the principles of the presentation by a cited opposition to the

* He died the 24th January, 1760, aged 74.

† He was son to James Garthshore of that ilk; as noticed in the inscription on his monument.

often the largest part, of the congregation.

To avoid this evil, patrons would frequently wave their right of presenting, and generously leave the parishioners to their own free choice in the appointment of a Minister. But while the grievance of patronage was thus obviated, a wide door was opened for the mischiefs to be apprehended from popular elections; from not only the passions and prejudices and jarring interests of individuals, but from those more baneful, because more extensive and more systematic, machinations of religious and political parties. Each knot and confederacy was active and zealous in abetting its favoured candidate, while all were nearly alike careless about the means employed by them for the attainment of their opposite and irreconcilable ends. The collation to benefices came thus to be attended with discord, animosity, calumny, secession, secret intrigue, and sometimes open violence. The settlement of Mr. M'Naught in the above-mentioned parish threatened all these evils in their utmost excess, when, through the persuasive influence of Mr. G. and the sudden change operated by his judicious and affecting discourse, the tumult subsided, perfect tranquillity was restored, and "that which seemed most unlikely to be accomplished in many months, was brought about in a few hours: a call was regularly subscribed, attested in presence of a Committee, sustained and approved by the Presbytery without one dissentient voice." In his address to the parishioners on this happy result, Mr. G. farther observes, that such an example is calculated to show how much less difficulty than is apprehended by many, there might be in supplying Church vacancies by popular election; and that, were other congregations to be as open to conviction, and as obedient to reason, this would prove the strongest argument with Government to relieve them of the grievances complained of in the law of patronage, which is often a source of discord. He proceeds, "there is one thing that gave umbrage, and created much difficulty. Some gentlemen, it was alleged, not of our communion, favoured the candidate whom you have chosen, and were instrumental in promoting his call. However specious this objection may appear, I beg leave to recommend to your serious consideration what St. Paul says, when speaking of the qualifications of a Minister. 'Moreover, he must have a good report of them that are without.' Again, 'Walk in wisdom toward them that are without;' and, 'Give none offence, neither to the Jews, nor to the Gentiles.'—Of the two remaining Sermons of Mr. Garthshore, one was preached before the Synod of Galloway, and the

other before the General Assembly, and published at the desire of *his Grace the Lord High Commissioner*. They are very excellent discourses in point both of matter and of method, evincing, with complete devotion to the doctrines and discipline of the Scottish Church, that liberality and candour, that purity, humanity, and charity, which form the characteristics of genuine Christianity, under all its denominations.—From the tuition of this excellent father, his son Maxwell received that early domestic education, often more important and more efficacious than any other. It was the peculiar advantage of Scotland that every parish contained a grammar-school, and most of the towns a very good one. In this particular, Kirkcudbright was not deficient. Mr. Garthshore, at the age of 14, was placed with a Surgeon-Apothecary in Edinburgh; where he attended the Medical Classes of the University. The Medical School of Edinburgh already flourished in high celebrity; and the Infirmary, as patronized by the publick and wealthy individuals, particularly by the munificence of the late John Earl of Hoptoun, afforded resources for practical improvement, which perhaps no similar institution of Europe could at that time boast. In his 20th year, Mr. G. received a letter from his cousin-german, Mr. Robert Maitland, merchant in London. This letter was written to recommend a young gentleman, Mr. Geo. Buxton, who was going to study Physic at Edinburgh. Mr. Maitland says, that he had heard such favourable accounts of his cousin, as made him desirous of introducing to him his young friend; and that he knew so much to the credit of Mr. Buxton, as made him hope that the acquaintance might be beneficial to both parties: at the same time he desires Mr. G.'s correspondence.

The gentleman who thus wrote was the father of a family; he was strenuously engaged in trade, and then laying the foundation, by his industry, integrity, and sound judgment, for that eminence which he acquired and always maintained as a Merchant. Between him and his young cousin Garthshore a correspondence commenced; and from this time continued with much advantage to the latter, whose proceedings in the future stages of his life were chiefly influenced or directed by the counsels of his friend. It should seem, however, that Mr. Maitland was not consulted in a measure adopted by his correspondent, when, in his 22d year, he had finished his medical education in Edinburgh. About this time Mr. G. joined the Army, to serve in the capacity of Mate to Surgeon Huck, afterwards Dr. Huck Saunders, in
Lord

Lord Charles Hay's regiment. On this subject Mr. Maitland writes to him in January 1755, then with his regiment at Dundee. "He does not blame him," he observes, "for entering into the Army, as the circumstance of having a friend in the regiment made the proposal tempting; but the medical department there, he thinks a very limited sphere for a man of abilities and genius in his profession: that often much time must elapse before preferment is obtained; and even the Surgeoncy to a regiment is but scanty bread." This opinion had its full weight with Mr. G.: he consulted his friend what better was to be done; and in April of the same year, Mr. M. writes to him, "that in a town of England, not large, but pleasant, there is a friend of mine, who, having made money, talks of coming to London; he is a worthy man, and, I believe, has a friendship for me. His reputation is great, and his business, I suppose, profitable; but it is attended, as I learn, with a deal of fatigue in riding about the country.

The gentleman alluded to was Dr. John Fordyce, a medical practitioner at Uppingham in Rutland. With him a negotiation was entered into in the autumn: for relinquishing a lucrative situation, money was expected: here again Mr. M. interposed, smoothing all difficulties; and, in the year 1756, Dr. Garthshore succeeded to Dr. Fordyce at Uppingham. In this place he resided eight years, from 1756 to 1763 inclusive, giving much satisfaction by his activity, assiduity, and successful practice in Physic and Midwifery, in a very extensive range of country. What is called the destiny of most men in life, turns chiefly on the manner in which their time is spent from 20 to 30. During his residence at Uppingham, Dr. G. laid the foundation of many valuable friendships, some of which had a decisive influence on his future proceedings. Among these may be mentioned that of Lord Carbury, of Geo. Brudenell, esq. 40 years Member for the County, of Dr. afterwards Sir George Baker*, a name, as his elegant latinity attests, not less eminent as a Scholar than as a Physician; Dr. R. Pulteney, highly distinguished as a Botanist; and perhaps above all, the much-respected Dr. Jackson, principal Physician of Stamford, father to Dr. Cyril Jackson, late Dean of Christ Church, but who now prefers lite-

* To him Dr. G. dedicated his Thesis "*De Papaveris usu in Parturientibus ac Puerperis.*" This was in 1764, when Dr. G. accompanied to Edinburgh Dr. Pulteney, where the latter also, by his great merit, obtained the degree of M. D. though he had not studied at Edinburgh.

rary retirement to that eminent station, to mitres and primacies, which awaited him. His younger brother has not followed the example of "*Nolumus episcopari:*" he is the present learned and worthy Bishop of Oxford.

Indeed, from a very early period of life, Dr. G. had the happiness of exciting good will and confidence in men of eminent character. In Lord Charles Hay's regiment he had been professionally connected with Mr. Huck, a gentleman who, through the discerning patronage of Sir John Pringle, a wealthy marriage with the niece of Adm. Sir Charles Saunders, and his own professional merits, acquired much consideration in London as Dr. Huck Saunders. At his death, above 30 years after their acquaintance and intimacy, this gentleman named Dr. Garthshore to be one of the guardians to his daughters; the elder of whom is now Viscountess Melville, and the younger Countess of Westmoreland.

Dr. G.'s devotion to professional duties in Rutland hindered him not from visiting his parents in Galloway. In a visit there, he gained the heart of a young lady, heiress to the estate* of an antient but small, and now extinct, clan in that part of Scotland. The parties were brought to the same mind, not, however, without hesitation on the part of the Doctor, and consultation with Mr. Robert Maitland of London, his perpetual friend and adviser, and an adviser from whom no lessons were to be learned but those of piety, rectitude, and the most wary conscientious proceedings in all the occurrences of life. In 1759 Dr. G. returned with his bride to Uppingham, in which place his first two sons were born; both died very young, the elder in London, where Mrs. G. the 28th October, 1764, brought him a third son, William, of whom much is to be said. Considerably before this time Dr. Baker had removed to London, where he speedily attained that eminence as a Physician, so well merited by his abilities. This was a great inducement for his friend Garth†, as he jocularly called him, to follow. But in this matter also, the opinion of Mr. Maitland was that which weighed most. That gentleman had written to him that the landed estate of 200*l. per annum*, acquired by his marriage, was sufficient to exempt him from the toilsome fatigues of country practice: the Doctor, he fancied, might look towards Edinburgh, where so much of his youth had been spent; but Mr. M. dropped hints of London, as if he wished

* The estate of Ruscoe.

† Sir G. Baker used to say that Garth and Shore were two halves better than the whole.

that place to obtain the preference. Accordingly, in 1763, Dr. G. removed with his family to London; and, after a short residence in Bedford-street, Covent-garden, settled in St. Martin's-lane, where he continued nearly 50 years. His professional views in coming to London were amply gratified*; but here he was soon assailed by a heavy domestic affliction, which I find thus commemorated in a blank page of his Bible. "It pleased Almighty God to take from me to endless happiness, my faithful, affectionate, and excellent wife, the 8th March, 1765, after a tender, inviolable, and comfortable union of five years and four months." From domestic calamity, Dr. G. sought relief in the practice of his public duties. His natural susceptibility, the instruction of his father, the correspondence of Mr. M. had deeply impressed him with devotion to his Maker, and taught him to consider it as inseparable from good-will and beneficence to men. Volumes of his Diary lie before me, kept for the whole of his life in London, and amounting to many thousands of close-written pages, in contractions very difficult to decypher. They are medical, miscellaneous, and eminently pious, abounding in daily ejaculations of praise and thanksgiving, with fervent prayers to be kept steady in that course of well-doing, essential to happiness in the present life and in that which is to come. The tone and temper, elevation and energy acquired by this sublime heavenly intercourse, appeared indispensable to this good man, not only as the consolation of sorrow, and the disposer to patience and resignation under the ills of life, but as the spring and principle of unwearied perseverance in active virtue; the diligent, liberal, charitable exercise of the profession to which he was devoted. From this time forward, he continued for nearly half a century cultivating Medicine in all its branches, most attentive to every new improvement in them†, Physician to the British Lying-in-hospital, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, rendering his house an asylum for the poor,

as well as a centre of communication for the learned; for his connexion with the higher orders of men never prevented his habitual attentions and services to the less fortunate: in general, to stand in need of his assistance was the surest recommendation to his partiality. Such a character is not indeed the best calculated for nice discrimination, the want of which is an imputation to which Dr. Garthshore was certainly on many occasions liable.

His only son William began now to form the object of much anxious solicitude. From a private school at Hampstead he was sent to Westminster, and soon placed on the foundation. In his turn, he went to Christ-church, Oxford, where Dean Jackson, for the reasons above given, received him as an hereditary friend; and gradually honoured him with no common share of his attention and confidence. He continued six or seven years a student of Christ-church, making occasional excursions for improvement to France and Germany. When a companion was wanted for Lord Dalkeith in his travels, his grandfather the Duke of Montague applied to Dean Jackson, who had been sub-preceptor to the Prince of Wales when the Duke was Governor. The Dean recommended Mr. Garthshore, who appeared to be well qualified for such an employment by his agreeable manners and address, his improvement in useful knowledge, and the strict propriety of his behaviour. Accompanying Lord Dalkeith, Mr. G. set out on a more extensive tour, than those generally undertaken, since it embraced the Northern parts of Europe, particularly Russia. In 1792 he returned to London, in deservedly high credit both with his pupil and with his employers; and very brilliant prospects soon opened to him from such illustrious and powerful connexions. By the Duke of Buccleugh, he was recommended to Government; and held for several years a confidential situation, as Private Secretary, under the late Lord Melville, then Mr. Secretary Dundas. In 1794 he married Miss Jane Chalie, with the expectancy of a hand-

* In the line of an accoucheur, he was acknowledged by the best judges to have had the following very admirable qualities. "He was extremely patient, as long as patience was a virtue; and in cases of difficulty or of extreme danger, he decided with quickness and great judgment; and he had always a mind sufficiently firm to enable his hands to execute that which his head had dictated." Sir G. Baker made him acquainted with the celebrated Dr. William Hunter, through whose recommendation and interest Dr. Garthshore was chosen Physician to the Hospital in Brownlow-street.

† In the year 1769 he read before the Society of Physicians a case of fatal Ileus, which was published in the Fourth volume of *Med. Obs. and Enquiries*. And in the same year, two cases of retroverted Uterus, which were published in the Fifth volume. In the year 1789 he published in the *London Medical Journal*, *Observations on Extra-uterine cases and ruptures of the Tubes and Uterus*; and in the same year sent to the Royal Society a remarkable case of numerous Births, with observations; printed in the 77th volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*,

some fortune: he sat in two Parliaments* during the Administration of Mr. Pitt, and was appointed† a Lord of Admiralty in that of Mr. Addington. But of such prosperous fortune how precarious is the tenure! In the course of a few days Mr. G. lost his father-in-law, his wife‡, and his only child. Shortly afterwards he was himself seized with a mental disorder, of which, after languishing nearly three years, he died the 5th April, 1806§.

Under the pressure of such dreadful afflictions, Dr. G. was supported by his habitual piety. When speaking on the subject, his unvaried expression was, "The will of God be done!" He was now in his 74th year: he had been deprived, almost at one blow, of the objects of his affections, his labours, his hopes. Yet, under such calamities, and at so advanced a period of life, instead of plunging into the glooms of lazy despondency, he became more strenuous, if possible, than ordinary, in all those offices of duty and of kindness in which his useful life had been spent. To the last he maintained his gaiety and briskness; and, in company with his friends, was always ready to give way to those innocent sallies of pleasantry, that facetiousness and hilarity, which are the natural fruits of an unblemished life, and of a benevolent disposition. In 1795 (see Vol. LXV. p. 438) he married a second wife; but she died long before him. The day previous to his death the writer of this memoir called at his house, not knowing of his very serious illness. Finding that Dr. G. was confined to his bed, he did not mean to disturb him; but, upon being told by the servant that he had been repeatedly asked after, he walked up stairs to the bed-side. The Doctor made an attempt to receive him with his usual courtesy, but said that he believed himself to be dying: that he died in peace and amity with all mankind. Upon a reply, that few could leave life with better hopes, he exclaimed in the words of Grotius, "Heu vitam peridi operosè nihil agendo;" adding, that he had firm reliance on God's goodness through Christ. As the writer prepared to retire, to make room for his attendants, he called aloud, that he never would forget the friendship between them. Next morning his death was announced by his nephew Dr. Robert Gordon, as having taken place at half past two on Saturday, the 1st March, 1812.

The preceding pages are intended to afford a picture of his mind. As to his countenance and figure, he bore so striking a

resemblance to the first Earl of Chatham, that he was sometimes mistaken for him. This likeness once produced considerable sensation in the House of Commons. Lord Chatham was pointed to in the gallery: all believed him to be there: the person really present was Dr. Garthshore.—He was buried in Bunhill-fields, at the further end, opposite No. 16, about 10 yards from the wall, where a handsome monument will be erected to his memory.—He died worth about 55,000*l.* and by his will, made only a few days before his death, after the payment of a considerable number of legacies, names, as Residuary Legatee, John Maitland, esq. M. P.

DEATHS.

1812. Jan. 9. The wife of Mr. Edgcomb, of Eubourn, near Newbury. She is stated, in the *Bristol Journal*, to have been inoculated with the cow-pock on the 15th Dec. last, by a most respectable medical man, who on the 25th pronounced her perfectly safe; but that the small-pox made its appearance on the 28th, which caused her death.

Jan. 19. At Hedon, Holderness, aged 27, Miss M. Ellis; on the 12th, aged 14, Mr. J. E.; on the 15th, aged 16, S. E.; on the 31st, aged 35, five days after the death of her infant child, Anne, wife of Mr. J. Dearing, sister to the above, and daughter of Mr. M. E.; and on Feb. 3, the said Mr. Ellis himself, being six persons out of one family in less than one month.

Feb. 1. At Leith, aged 50, G. Johnston, esq. of Overton.

Feb. 9. J. Blomfield, esq. of Wellingham, late of Billingford, Norfolk, a celebrated agriculturist.

At Bristol, aged 40, C. Braugh, esq. merchant, late of the island of Barbadoes.

Feb. 10. At Botcherby, near Carlisle, aged 90, Miss Margery Jackson, a maiden lady, many years an inhabitant of that city. She is said to have died worth 50,000*l.* hoarded by penury; and 1800 guineas in gold were found in her house at her death.

Feb. 12. At Buckingham, in her 60th year, Mrs. Box, widow of the late P. B. esq. Receiver-general for that county.

Feb. 14. In the Adelphi, in his 22d year, Robert, third son of Rev. T. H. Pearson, vicar of Queen Camel, Somerset.

In his 87th year, Rev. Robert Urie, minister of Airth, Scotland.

Feb. 15. In her 71st year, Mrs. Hornsby, relict of the late Rev. Thos. H. D. D. late Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

At Burford, the wife of Rev. Mr. Meyrick. Her death was occasioned by some evil-disposed persons inhumanly throwing stones through the window of her bed-chamber,

* For Weymouth.

† February 21, 1801.

‡ Vol. LXXIII. p. 794.

§ See Vol. LXXVI. p. 389.

chamber, which so alarmed her as to cause premature child-birth, which terminated in convulsions and death.

At Loughrea, the wife of A. H. Daly, esq. daughter of the Hon. Paul Gore, and cousin of the Marquis of Abercorn and the Earl of Arran.

Feb. 16. At Boyle, co. Roscommon, Redmond Barry, esq. first lieutenant-colonel of the South Cork militia.

Feb. 17. In Castle-court, Strand, aged 43, Mr. Messenger, bookseller.

At Appleton, Berks, the wife of Rev. Dr. Hoskins, and only sister of Chas. Taylor, esq. M. P. for Wells.

Feb. 18. At his brother's, in Poet's Corner, aged 41, Mr. Henry Medley, late of the 84th regiment.

In Great Russell-street, in his 67th year, Mr. Charles Deroussiere.

In the Grove, Hackney, in her 74th year, Mrs. Lee, relict of Jas. L. esq.

Feb. 18. At Warminster, aged 55, the wife of Rev. Joseph Berry. While the power of her abilities, the variety of her attainments, and the integrity of her conduct, commanded the respect, the unassuming gentleness of her manners, the sweetness of her temper, and the benevolence of her disposition, conciliated the affections, of her intimate acquaintance. With firmness and serenity she supported the pains of a long indisposition; and to the moment of her dissolution, looked forward to a future state with calm composure and humble hope.

Feb. 19. At Rev. Dr. James's, Upper Charlotte-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Sarah Penny, daughter of the late Thos. P. esq. of Queen-square.

At the house of her second son, Major-gen. Oliver Thos. Jones, Twickenham, Mrs. Joanna Jones, widow of the late Rob. J. esq. of Fonmon Castle, Glamorgan.

In Southampton, in his 57th year, W. Lindsay, esq. formerly of Antigua.

At Bath, aged 91, Mrs. Sainsbury, relict of W. S. esq.

At Torquay, Devon, Mr. C. Harris, of Winchester-place, Southwark.

Feb. 20. Aged 57, Mr. J. Henshall, sen. of Wardour-street.

At Beaconsfield, in his 86th year, R. Crook, esq. nearly 50 years an inhabitant of that place.

Feb. 21. At Battersea-rise, aged 57; Mary, wife of W. Hutchins, esq.

In his 72d year, Mr. R. Martin, of Clay-hall, Old Windsor, formerly master of the Castle-inn.

At Cheltenham, the wife of T. Berington, esq. of Winsley, co. Hereford.

Feb. 22. In Park-street, Mrs. Catharine Bagot, daughter of the late Walter W. B. of Blithfield, co. Stafford.

Aged 72, Mr. J. Scouler, of Great Russell-street.

Feb. 23. At Woodstock, the wife of Mr. W. Tebbett, of Blenheim; and on the 26th, S. C. Didier, her granddaughter.

At Brighton, Arabella, wife of E. P. Colston, esq. of Filkin's-hall, Oxon, and eldest daughter of the late Michael Clayfield, esq. of Bristol.

Feb. 24. Burst a blood-vessel during a violent fit of coughing, while sitting in a box at Covent Garden Theatre, and died in five minutes, notwithstanding immediate assistance was afforded, Mr. Ehlers, a gentleman in the Hamburgh trade.

Aged 51, Eliza, wife of J. Dennett, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Clifton, Charlotte; second daughter of Edw. Jenkins, esq. of Dublin.

Feb. 25. At Hans-place, Chelsea, aged 46, Miss C. Maughan, late of Kew-green.

At Cambridge, Richard John, youngest son of Rev. Dr. Marsh, Margaret Professor of Divinity in that university.

Catharine, youngest daughter of Rev. John Dawes Ross, of Syston, co. Leicester.

Feb. 26. At Kentish Town, aged 88, Samuel Devis, esq.

The wife of Hen. Gresley Attwood, esq. of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. Salter, of Pimlico.

At Curbridge cottage, near Botley, aged 31, J. R. Blackwell, esq. second son of the late E. B. esq. of Lewisham.

Aged 84, Mr. Thos. Wood, a respectable farmer near Stanton Harcourt.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Anne Mellor, relict of the late Charles M. gent. of Kirby Frith, co. Leicester.

Feb. 27. In her 58th year, Sarah Anne, wife of Martin Hopkins, esq. of Walworth.

In his 71st year, G. Goodwin, esq. of Studham Lodge, Herts.

At Farnborough, near Banbury, Rev. J. Gaskarth, only brother to the Countess of Suffolk.

Feb. 28. At Hoxton, aged 78, Mrs. Spilsbury, relict of the late Mr. Thos. S. printer, of Snow-hill.

At Kennington, T. Deacon, esq. formerly of the house of Berdoe, Wilkinson, and Deacon, Upper Thames-street.

At Bath, Constantia, widow of P. Saltmarsh, esq. and daughter of the late T. Fitzherbert, esq. of Surnorton, Stafford.

Rev. Thomas Davis, rector of Saltford, near Bath.

At Marlborough, at a very advanced age, Robert Griffiths, gent. father of the respectable attorney and banker.

At Wiveliscombe, the wife of Mr. Edw. Boucher; and, on March 2, the wife of Mr. Wm. B. of Ford.

At Macclesfield, Cheshire, Mary, wife of Mr. J. Saywell, of Wood-street, Cheapside.

At Mullinahone, Bolton Pennefather, esq.

Feb.

Feb. 29. At Mitcham, Captain James Garth, late of the 94th regt. and son of the late C. Garth, esq. formerly M.P. for Devon.

At Upton-house, Devon, aged 71, George Olive, esq. late of Poole, Dorset.

Aged 73, John Miles, esq. of Underdown, near Ledbury.

After a few hours' illness, the wife of Mr. J. Herridge, of Leicester.

Aged 74, Mrs. Lowe, of Liverpool, mother of T. Creevey, esq. M.P. for Thetford.

At Mount Henry, Queen's county, in her 74th year, Right Hon. Mary, widow of the late Henry Lord Baron Annaly, of Tenselick, co. Longford. She was the only daughter of Skeffington Randal Smyth, esq. by the Hon. Elizabeth Moore.

March 1. In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, aged 76, Mrs. Jane Simpson, widow of Mr. J. S. late of New Bond-street.

In North-street, Fitzroy-square, T. Seale, esq.

At Bath, Fanny, daughter of the late Jacob Wilkinson, esq. of Bedford-row.

At Hartland Abbey, co. Devon, Paul Orchard, esq. In 1765 he served the office of Sheriff for that county; and for many years was Colonel of the Northern Regiment of Militia, which corps he brought to the highest degree of credit and reputation; when ill health obliged him to retire from that regiment. He afterwards was solicited to assume the command of the Volunteers raised in his neighbourhood, which station he filled with equal honour to himself and benefit to his country; revered, respected, and esteemed by all as the gentleman, the friend, and the officer. He was also Representative, in four successive Parliaments, for the Borough of Callington. In 1764 he married Beltina, daughter of Sir Robert Lawley, bart. of Canwell, co. Stafford, who survives him without issue.

March 2. Mrs. M. Shaw, wife of Mr. Isaac S. of Old Broad-street.

March 3. Aged 84, Mr. R. Sturt, yeoman, of West Grimstead. He has left 231 golden guineas.

At Kington, Hereford, in his 77th year, Mr. John Morris, wool-stapler, a worthy and respectable man.

W. Wilkinson, esq. of Bontham, co. York.

March 4. The Hon. Frances, wife of the Hon. Washington Shirley, and first cousin to Viscount Dudley and Ward.

Sarah, wife of Mr. John Lynes, of Kirby Malory, co. Leicester.

March 5. At Updown place, Kent, Mrs. Elizabeth Plumtre, widow of the late Polidore P. esq.

In Northampton-square, Miss Frances Jonny Child, sister of Wm. Leake, esq. of Backville-street.

At Exeter, aged 90, James Burton, esq. Genl. Mag. April, 1812.

late collector of the Salt Duty at Topsham; a most eccentric and extraordinary man. His death was rather sudden, being a few days previous apparently in perfect health. In his person he was tall and upright, and active as the generality of men of a middle age. A week or two before his death he joined a noted jovial club called the "Society of Odd Fellows," and gave a specimen of his vocal abilities, by singing three songs in great style, with much *ecclat*.—In the younger part of his days he belonged to the Household of King George II. and attended him at the memorable battle of Dettingen, in Germany: he recollected having several times had the honour of dandling in his arms his present Majesty, King George, three months old. Being loyal character, he appreciated peculiar gratification in a story to his friends. He society to a great degree petence to live upon his fortune was not large very numerous, and a four Sunday Schools in

In his 21st year, R

Robert Harris, esq. bar

In his 85th year, W. Collinson, esq. of Langrigg, Westmoreland.

March 6. At Pentonville, in her 14th year, Anne Wheelright, only daughter of Mr. Bell, solicitor.

Aged 68, John Emmett, esq. of Daltons, near St. Alban's.

At Clifton, the wife of Philip Elliott, esq.

March 7. In Half-moon-street, Duncan Forbes Mitchell, esq. of Thainston, co. Aberdeen; late of Prince of Wales Island.

Maria Hungerford Offley, youngest daughter of Major-gen. the Hon. John Crewe.

At Kentish Town, the wife of Mr. Cliff Ashmore, of Henrietta-street, solicitor.

At Ledbury, aged 78, Mr. Edw. Lucy.

At Gardyne, near Arbroath, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyell, relict of Alex. L. esq.

March 8. In Cavendish-square, after three days' illness, Sir William Langham, bart. of Cottesbrooke House, co. Northampton; and on the 19th following was interred in Cottesbrook Church. Sir William married, first, August 20, 1795, Henrietta Elizabeth Frederica, only daughter and heiress of the Hon. Charles Vane, of Mount Ida, in Norfolk, son of Viscount Barnard, and brother of the first Earl of Darlington; and by her, who died Nov. 11, 1807, had issue, Sir William Henry, the present Baronet, born July 8, 1796; Henrietta, born Dec. 21, 1797; James, born March 25, 1799, died young; Anna-Maria, born Feb. 3, 1801, died young; Charlotte, born July 30, 1804. He married, secondly, May 19, 1810, Augusta-Priscilla,

Priscilla, only daughter of the Hon. William Henry Irby, second son of William first Lord Boston.

The Hon. George Melville Leslie.

Sarah, wife of Newell Counop, esq. of Durants, Enfield.

By her clothes catching fire, which burnt her so dreadfully that it terminated in mortification, aged 17, **Hannah**, second daughter of Rev. B. Rhodes, of Margate.

Mr. Napper, surgeon, Chichester. His death was occasioned by paring off some hard skin from his heel, about three weeks before; when he unfortunately cut too deep, and treating it with indifference, a mortification ensued.

March 9. At Wandsworth, Capt. Thomas Williamson, late commander of the ship *Perseverance*, from the Southern Fishery.

Robert Peach, esq. of Leicester, son of Robert P. esq. of Bristol.

At Hinckley, in his 30th year, **Mr. John Shipman**, a man of unfeigned piety and the most active benevolence.

At Leatherhead, **Wm. Blackburn**, esq. of Aldgate.

In the Island of Jersey, **Francis Janvrin**, esq. one of the Magistrates of the Royal Court.

At Ormiston, near Edinburgh, aged 92, **Mr. A. Logan**, who retained his faculties to the last.

March 10. In Finsbury-square, **Alexander Lindo**, esq.

Mrs. Mitchell, of Highbury-terrace.

Henry Holmes, esq. of Gale-hall, and of Penrith, Cumberland.

Aged 45, the wife of Rev. John Rogers, Dissenting minister of Tisbury, Wilts.

March 11. At Hammersmith-terrace, **P. J. de Louthembourg**, esq. one of the oldest members of the Royal Academy.

Aged 75, **Mr. Bonniface**, yeoman, of Climping, near Arundel; supposed to have died worth 200,000*l.*

John Osmer, esq. of Woburn-house, Bucks, late captain in the Oxfordshire militia.

At Wellington, **J. Holman**, M. D. He resided many years at Bath, universally esteemed; was a member of the body corporate; and formerly one of the physicians to the Dispensary and General Hospital.

March 12. In John-street, Berkeley-square, **Miss Lowth**, only surviving daughter of the late Bishop Lowth.

At Highgate, in her 74th year, **Mrs. Catherine Hodges**, relict of the late Wickens H. esq.

Mr. W. Wheatley, of the Navy-office.

March 13. At James Male's, esq. Belle Vue, Salop, aged 72, **Mr. W. Hinckley**, 58 years the faithful steward of that family.

At Flint-hall, Bucks, **Mr. W. S. Bond**, of Great Trinity-lane.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 33, **Robert Rashdall**, esq. who has left a widow and four small children to deplore his loss.

At Meole Brace, Salop, in his 99th year, **Mr. Vaughan**. He has left a widow, now in her 100th year, to whom he had been married more than 76 years.

March 14. At Pimlico, **Mr. Baker**, one of the porters at the Queen's Palace. About six weeks ago he was bit by a dog; but no alarming symptoms appeared till the 12th inst. when, being in the Lodge, his conduct appeared rather extraordinary; he, however, continued there all night; but on the 13th the hydrophobia exhibited its usual horrid appearances, which continued till his death at 4 o'clock the following morning.

At Mortins, Kent, **Mrs. Jackman**, widow of Gen. J.

On board the *Defiance*, in the Downs, **John Clarke**, esq. assistant-surgeon.

At his house at Maryland Point, aged 61, **Thomas Kilner**, esq. He had no warning, but he was always ready for the awful summons; his whole life having been a course of habitual preparation upon Christian principles. He awoke in perfect health, rose about 6 o'clock, and while expressing his gratitude for a good night's rest, fell backward, and expired.

March 15. **Mr. Edw. Brown**, merchant, Lime-street-square.

The Hon. Lieut.-gen. **Vere Poulett**, of Addington-house, Bucks.

Mr. Wm. Mullis, of Coventry. He was son of Mr. Alderman M. who was mayor of Coventry in 1802.

March 16. In Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, **Wm. Jones**, esq. late of Madras.

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, the wife of **Thos. Walker**, esq.

Aged 63, **Mr. Hugh Gibson**, of Watling-street.

At Blackheath, in his 75th year, Lieut. gen. **Thomas Davies**, R. A.

Aged 70, **Mr. John Penry**, of Holiwell, Oxon, and formerly gardener to the Prince Regent.

March 17. At Chelsea, **E. Foster**, esq. of Oxford street, formerly colonel of the St. George's volunteers.

In her 3d year, **Emma**, youngest dau. of **Wm. West**, esq. of Bride-lane.

Sam. Waddington, esq. of Leman-str.

Aged 33, **Mrs. Hudson**, late of the Brighton Theatre, and daughter of the late T. Reece, esq. of Trafford-hall, Chester.

At Worcester, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, **Mrs. Temple**, wife of Col. Temple; a lady whose rare endowments of mind and heart justly entitle her to the respect, esteem, and admiration of all who had the happiness of knowing her. For nearly three years a prey to the inroads of a cruel and complicated disease, which baffled all the power of medicine,

she

she met its reiterated attacks with Christian fortitude and resignation.

March 18. At Gloucester, aged 88, Mrs. Quarrington, widow of the late Mr. Q. wine-merchant, and daughter of Mr. Robert Collins, formerly maltster and brewer at Bristol.

At Inverness, in her 49th year, Mrs. Fraser, widow of Dr. Wm. Mackinnon F., late of London.

March 19. At Hampstead, in her 30th year, Sarah Anne, wife of Richard Batley, esq. of Whitecross-street.

After a laborious life in the ministry of the gospel for about 50 years, aged 98, Mr. Samuel Deacon, of Barton, near Market Bosworth ; of whom see some ample memoirs, by himself, in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. p. 519.

At Doncaster, W. Dancer, esq. formerly of the 40th foot, and late lieut.-col. of the Royals, or 1st foot.

At Mauchlin, in her 98th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodrow, widow of Dr. P. W., minister at Tarbolton.

At Nungate of Haddington, in his 101st year, Mr. P. M'Intyre, late farmer at Monkrigmainas. Mr. M'Intyre joined the Pretender's army in 1745, and was severely wounded with a bayonet at the battle of Culloden in 1746.

March 20. At Pulham, in her 76th year, Mrs. Brooke, relict of the late Rev. Dr. B.

In his 31st year, W. Campbell, esq. of the Transport-office.

The eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Pretyman, of Norwich.

At Bryanston, the wife of E. B. Portman, esq. M. P. for Dorsetshire, and second daughter of Rev. T. Whitby, of Creswell-hall, co. Stafford.

In her 24th year, the wife of Mr. Spence, of Leicester, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. Gulliver, of Thurnby, co. Northampton.

At Sedbergh, co. York, aged 76, Mrs. Alice Hull, relict of the late Rev. Christopher Hull, B. D.

At Bridgend of Dunbeath, co. Caithness, aged 69, Capt. J. Sutherland, who, in 1759, entered H. M. service under the immortal Gen. Wolfe ; served with him at Louisburgh and the siege of Quebec ; and at Montreal under General Murray.

March 21. Aged 72, E. J. Pineger, esq. of Belle-Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, nephew to H. P. esq. late of Southmarston, Wilts. His property, which is considerable, he has bequeathed to the descendants of the above named H. P. esq.

At Islington, in his 80th year, A. Ricardo, esq.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Ralph Sheldon, esq. of Weston-house, co. Warwick, and M. P. for Wilton.

At the Rectory, Bulwell, in his 83d year,

Rev. Robert Stanser, A. M. formerly of Brasen-nose-college, Oxford. He was upwards of 40 years Rector of Bulwell, 50 years Vicar of Basford, Perpetual Curate of Edwalton, and domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Abingdon. He was respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, a steady friend to the poor, and died universally lamented. The Rev. Isaac Robinson, master of the free grammar school of Stoke Golding, near Hinckley, married a daughter of Mr. Stanser.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Clayton, relict of the late Rev. W. C. rector of Ravenstone, co. Leic. and daughter of the late Wm. Wade, esq. of Egham.

At Hill Top, near Kendal, Mrs. Fleming, relict of the late Roger F. and daughter of the late Wm. Hicks, esq. of Whitehaven.

March 22. In New Ormond-street, aged 60, Mrs. Walker, relict of James W. esq. formerly Marshal of the King's Bench.

In Gray's-inn-square, Stafford Squire Baxter, esq. F. S. A. an eminent solicitor. His remains were interred at St. Andrew's Holborn, on the 27th. Mr. B. survived his brother Mr. Dudley Baxter, of Atherstone, not quite three months. (See our last Volume, p. 661.)

At Tottenham-green, in his 71st year, B. Godfrey, esq.

March 23. In Nottingham-place, John Wigram, esq.

In Berkeley-square, Wm. Battersby, esq. The wife of E. J. Keyser, esq. of Artillery-place.

At Parson's-green, in her 80th year, Mrs. Tatham, widow of the late John T. of Southampton-street.

At Baldock, in her 70th year, Martha, wife of John Pryor, esq.

At Bristol, Elizabeth, relict of Rich. Highatt, esq. late of Bristol, and daughter of the late John Stody, esq. of Jamaica.

At Wrayton, near Kirkby Lonsdale, aged 93, Mr. James Fisher.

In the Castle of Carlisle, where he had been stationed for several years past, aged 92, Bombadier R. James, R. A. He entered in the service in 1747 ; was at the siege of Louisbourg and Quebec, and several other of the back forts in North America, under the command of General Wolfe, and was with him when he received his death-wound. Serjeant W. James, of the Royal Artillery corps, son of the deceased, had the honour of drawing the last sword over this Veteran's body.

March 24. At Mitcham, Thomas Langdale, esq. of Holborn, distiller.

At Crowland, aged 75, Mr. T. Carrington, farmer, an eccentric character, leaving considerable property. A few days before his marriage, which took place about a month since, he gave orders for his coffin and grave-stone to be completed, and

and brought to him, supposing he should shortly want them.

Mr. Henry Wood, of the Brockeys, in the parish of Barwell, co. Leic. He formerly resided at Wykin Hall, Hinckley.

At Bath, Lady Williams, relict of the late Sir Edward W. of Langoed Castle, Wales.

At Moresby, near Wicham, without any previous indisposition, in his 56th year, Rev. Henry Nicholson, rector of that parish, and master of the Classical Academy there.

March 25. At Kensington Palace, Edward, eldest son of Capt. Harvey, of the Royals.

Rev. Dr. William Speares, a prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, and a pious and amiable clergyman. He was of Wadham College, M. A. 1784; B. and D. D. 1800.

Aged 79, Mrs. Long, of Banbury.

March 26. Mr. Gascoyne, Clerk of the Stables to the Prince Regent; in whose employ he had been upwards of 30 years.

At Hampstead, in her 30th year, Sarah Anne, wife of Richard Battley, esq. of Whitecross-street.

At East Ham, Mr. De Price, of Cornhill, woollen-draper.

At Norwich, in his 79th year, Paul Am-sink, esq.

After an illness of five years, aged 81, Rev. Thomas Eyre, formerly of St. John's College, Oxford, B. C. L. 1754, D. C. L. 1759, canon residentiary, and treasurer of Wells Cathedral, a canon residentiary also of Salisbury Cathedral, and rector of Fovant and Chilmark, Wilts. It is remarkable that Dr. Eyre's father and grandfather were both, as well as himself, canons of Wells and Salisbury.

At Alnwick Castle, aged 27, the Hon. Lady Julia Percy, second daughter of the Duke of Northumberland.

In Dublin, Lady Eleanor Cavendish, wife of the Hon. Frederick C. and sister to the Earl of Arran.

March 27. Aged 86, Mrs. Saxon, of Parliament-str. widow of the late John S. esq.

In her 67th year, the wife of William North, esq. surgeon, Chelsea.

Mr. John Gresham, master of the Free-school, Dunstable.

Advanced in years, Mr. Ald. Tatam, of Stamford.

March 28. At Lambeth, in her 89th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Branscombe, widow, sister of Sir Isaac Heard, knt. Garter Principal King of Arms.

At Walthamstow, the wife of Mr. James Hall, solicitor, of Salters Hall, Cannon-street, after an illness of many years, borne with the fortitude and resignation of a Christian. She was never heard to utter a murmur during the long period of her afflictions, and at last sunk to rest with perfect intellect and composure. Her af-

fectionate children will derive solid satisfaction and comfort, in the reflection that their uniform and unremitted attention was ever ready to relieve and comfort their excellent mother, who was affectionate to her family, amiable to her friends, and benevolent to the poor.

At her daughter's at Great Ealing, Mrs. Pinnock, wife of Rev. J. P. rector of Lasham.

At Stoughton, co. Leicester, aged 76, Mr. George Watts, farmer and grazier.

At Row Manse, in his 75th year, and 51st of his ministry, Rev. John Allen.

March 29. In Argyle-street, aged 47, Alfred Tuf-ton, esq. At the age of 18 he entered into the service of the East India Company, in Bengal, as a Writer. After having most honourably discharged his duties in various subordinate situations, he at length attained the elevated station of Judge at Gya; wherein he remained many years; during which period he so conducted himself as to give entire satisfaction to his Honourable Masters the Company, to the British subjects, and to the Natives within his jurisdiction. He was at all times indifferent to his private interests and to the accumulation of property, but was most anxiously diligent in the performance of his magisterial and judicial functions. Both in public and in private life, he was a man of the strictest veracity and of the most inflexible probity and justice. About seven years since he returned to England, on account of his health, which was never sufficiently restored to enable him to resume his office. On the 7th of April he was buried in the Church at Hothfield in Kent (the seat of his ancestors the Earls of Thanet), in the same grave with his brother, Sackville Tuf-ton, esq. who had been in the naval service of the East India Company, and who died in the year 1794.

In Manchester-street, Mary, wife of Mark Dyer, esq. of Alphington, Devon.

At Wroughton, aged 98, Mr. Councill.

In his 62d year, Mr. Edw. Hextall, of Leicester Forest, farmer and grazier.

At Kimbolton, aged 32, Rev. Mr. Codling, resident curate. While preaching from the 17th, 18th, and 19th verses of the 118th Psalm, he suddenly stopped short, and, exclaiming, "I can't!" "I can't!" sunk down in the pulpit, and almost instantly expired.

Aged 28, the wife of Mr. Jerem. Royle, Manchester. She was a tender affectionate wife and parent, of a meek and amiable disposition.

In the Isle of Man, suddenly, in his 73d year, Wm. Lace, esq. His Majesty's first Deemster, which office he had filled with great reputation upwards of 20 years.

At Belmont, near Aberdeen, John An-nand, esq.

At Kilbryde Castle, in his 89th year, Sir James Campbell, bart. of Aberuchill.

March 30. At her house at Fulham, co. Middlesex, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, only daughter of Archibald Hamilton, esq. many years an eminent printer in Fleet-street, and the projector and proprietor of the *Critical Review*, who died March 1793. (See our vol. LXIII. p. 285.) Mrs. Hamilton was a lady of a well informed and cultivated mind, and had associated much in her early days with Johnson, Smollett, Goldsmith, Garrick, and many other of the literati of the last age, whom she was accustomed to meet at her father's hospitable table. Like him, too, she was well acquainted with, and to the last retained a correct remembrance of the literary history of a very extensive period, which rendered her conversation valuable and interesting.

At Framfield, suddenly, at an advanced age, Mr. Moses Turner, draper and grocer, an old inhabitant. He had attended divine service, at his parish church, twice on Easter Sunday; and died the following day, while in the act of setting out to the Annual Easter Parish Meeting for the 60th time.

At Halifax, in her 34th year, Miss Rawlinson, and on the following day, aged 60, her mother, Mrs. R.

March 31. At Aldgate, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. John Bickerstaff, chemist and druggist, and one of the common-councilmen of Aldgate ward. In integrity, hospitality, and the conscientious discharge of his public duties, he was excelled by none.

In Montague-street, Portman-square, Stephen Payue Galwey, esq. of Thetford, Norfolk.

At Chelsea, aged 82, Edw. Read, esq. one of the magistrates for the county.

Mr. Wm. Till, schoolmaster, of Pentonville.

Drowned in the river Tamar, the sail having suddenly jibbed, when going off to the prison ships, Lieut. Wynne, of the South Gloucester militia.

In her 81st year, Mrs. Anne Vanham Fownes, widow of Rev. T. F. of Rettery-court, Devon.

Mr. Wm. Osborne, yeoman, of Wick (near Littlehampton); a very worthy man. The foundation of his death was getting wet through in going to Horsham assizes. He has left a wife and six children.

Lately. At Minorca, of a fever brought on by the measles, Grey Matthew Brydges, midshipman, of H. M. S. Malta (Admiral Hallowell), third son of Sir Egerton Brydges, K. J. of Lea Priory, near Canterbury. He was aged only 14 years and 4 months; of which he had been five and an half at sea; having embarked on board the *Glatton*, Capt. Seccombe, in July 1806, with

whom he remained in the Mediterranean till that lamented officer's death under the walls of Reggio in Feb. 1808. In June 1808, after only a month spent at home, he embarked on board *Le Tigre*, Captain Hallowell, at Deal; and sailed for the Baltic, and thence accompanied it again to the Mediterranean in November, where he remained till the ship again returned to Plymouth in July 1811; and was paid off. After a vacation of only four months, which he spent in the bosom of his family, he embarked with his old Captain (who had now obtained a Flag), in the *Malta*; and sailed in January last a third time for the Mediterranean. Thus had this extraordinary boy, in the very years of childhood, passed a life of activity, extent, and public service, which falls to the lot of few men, however aged. How noble his spirit was; how enlarged his understanding; how manly and solid his knowledge; yet with the warmest and tenderest domestic affections; it would only seem like exaggeration to describe. It had appeared as if he was forming his wonderful character for some mighty part on the grand theatre of the world; but it has pleased Divine Providence to shew us how vain and fallacious are all our hopes here; and to turn the glory of his parents and family into a subject of inconsolable sorrow and regret. He died the last week of February (his ship being absent on a cruize), and was buried near several other British officers under one of the bastions of Fort Philip; attended by his countrymen, Capt. Kittoe of the *Hibernia*, and Mr. Legeyt, who, accidentally hearing of the melancholy event, most kindly gave their services on the awful occasion.

In London, deeply lamented, Mrs. Spilsbury, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Chapman, prebendary of Bristol Cathedral, and master of St. John's Hospital, Bath.

April 1. At his seat at Wotton, in Surrey, aged 78, Sir Frederick Evelyn, bart. He was of a family which came out of Shropshire, early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth or sooner, and settled at Long Ditton, Surrey; in the time of K. Charles II. there were four of this family settled on considerable estates in this county, viz. Long Ditton, Godstone, Wotton, and Epsom. Three of these branches have been created baronets; viz. Sir Edward Evelyn of Long Ditton; Sir John Evelyn of Godstone; and, in 1713, Sir John Evelyn of Wotton. The two former are extinct; the latter title descends (Sir Frederick having no issue) to Mr. John Evelyn, the grandson of Charles, a younger son of the first baronet of this branch. — The next day died, at the Parsonage at Wotton, Sir Frederick's only surviving sister, Mrs. Augusta Jenkin, wife of the Rev. Dr. Henry Jenkin, rector of Wotton and Abinger, dean

dean of St. Burien in Cornwall, and prebendary of Winchester.

April 13. In Lower Grosvenor-street, in his 92d year, Charles Churchill, esq.—In Mr. Coxe's very excellent "Literary Life of Mr. Stillingfleet," noticed in our last vol. part I. p. 41, is a pleasing description, by Mr. Aldworth Neville, of Private Theatricals at Geneva in 1737, in which the Veteran just departed made a conspicuous figure. "We were certainly," says the lively writer, "an excellent troop. Though I have read Cibber, and considered the modern Stages both of London and Paris, I really think we deserved the name of Actors. I never saw Lord Bristol equalled but by Mademoiselle Clairon. [Mr. Neville might have added that he particularly excelled in Pierrot.] Pride did his parts with great judgment and propriety. My friend Churchill was a perfect Harlequin; I question if Rich was equal to him, combining grace, action, and agility. The eldest Count de la Lippe entered into the very soul of Davan; the youngest (the great Buckburg) would have done better if he had been less conceited. All were perfect in their parts, and superior in every respect to those who in the best theatres are destined to the same performances." Mr. Churchill performed Abadah, in the Siege of Damascus; Malcolm in Macbeth; and was the Harlequin of the Pantomimes.—Mr. Crusius and Dr. Dampier were the Prompters; and Mr. Stillingfleet, Director of the Scenery and Machinist.

April 15. In Durham-place, Lambeth, in her 60th year, Mrs. Bligh, lady of rear-admiral Bligh, late governor of New South Wales. A character of this lady shall be given in our next.

April 19. At Troston, Suffolk, in his 25th year, Mr. Christopher Jebb Lofft. He was born August 25, 1787. He had been twice in India, first as a Midshipman, and afterwards as a Military Cadet. A severe fever and other painful circumstances, when he was last in India, had deranged his strong intellect and quick imagination. The Inquest were therefore under no possibility of giving any other verdict than they did; that he died by a pistol, which was discharged by himself, in consequence of a disordered mind; this substantially was their verdict. To detail

particulars, would be unnecessarily afflictive. The subjoined letter, dated the day before his death, was produced before the Inquest. The gift intimated in it, is void in every sense, as the property was not at his disposal, unless he had survived his father; but it will shew his affectionate feeling towards his sister, whom, at the same time, he plunged in most agonizing affliction; and his grateful respect to the care and kindness of another female relation, to whom it is addressed, his most respectable and respected mother-in-law.—"Madam, — To spare Nancy* the shock of what I am now going to communicate, it will be necessary first to remove her into her room, and afterwards to communicate it to her by degrees, as if it had happened by accident. If the thing is not ordered in this manner, I am convinced, from what I know of her mind and feelings respecting me, she having suffered lately so much from Henry's† death, and being in suspense about Robert's‡ fate, not having heard from him of a long time, that the shock will prove too much for her, and be the means of her death. Before you receive this letter, I shall have put a period to my existence. Nothing but the most strong and cogent reasons, amounting to absolute necessity, would have induced me to take this step. My body will be found in Woodsdell's Grove. I wish that what money may become due to me upon Mr. Lofft's death, may be equally divided amongst the poor of the parishes of Troston and Stanton. I have no more to add, but to thank you for all your kindnesses to me, and to assure you of my esteem and well-wishes. Nancy should be comforted with religious prospects, and the hope of meeting in a better state; and it will be best to continue the deception, as then her peace of mind will receive no disturbance from the event. I am, yours sincerely and affectionately, C. J. Lofft. *Saturday Morning.* I request Mr. Lofft's pardon for this step.—*To Mrs. Lofft.*"

April 20. At Walthamstow, in his 83d year, EDWARD FORSTER, esq. whose blameless and meritorious character shall be duly noticed in our next.

* Miss Lofft, his sister.

† Her brother, who died in the field in Portugal. ‡ Her brother now abroad.

AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in April 1812 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Neath Canal, 300*l.* dividing 20*l.* per share clear per annum.—Swansea, 190*l.* 191*l.* dividing 10*l.* per share clear.—Grand Junction, 240*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham New Shares, 6*l.* per cent. Discount.—Kennet and Avon, 27*l.* 24*l.* 10*s.*—Rochdale, 39*l.*—Ellesmere, 63*l.* to 70*l.*—Lancaster, 23*l.*—Wilts and Berks Old Shares, 20*l.*—West India Dock, 154*l.* 150*l.* 153*l.*—London Dock Stock, 115*l.* 10*s.*—Ditto New Subscription, 14*l.* Premium.—East London Water-Works, 73*l.*—Strand Bridge, 29*l.* per cent. Discount, without Interest due.—Russel Institution, 18*l.* 18*s.*—London ditto, 52*l.* 10*s.*—Surrey ditto, 15*l.*—Provident ditto, 2*l.* 10*s.* Premium.—Kensington Turnpike Bonds, 100*l.* bearing 4*l.* per cent. 70*l.*—Globe Assurance, 112*l.*—Portsmouth and Farlington Water Works, 33*l.*

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 25, to April 21, 1812.

Christened.		Buried.										
Males	- 926	} 1901	Males	- 772	} 1494	Between	}	2 and 5	116	50 and 60	138	
Females	975		Females	722				5 and 10	43	60 and 70	131	
Whereof have died under 2 years old				416	10 and 20			48	70 and 80	128		
Peck Loaf 6s. 3d.				6s. 2d.	6s. 2d.			6s. 2d.	20 and 30	110	80 and 90	43
Salt £1. per bushel;				4d.	per pound.			30 and 40	147	90 and 100	5	
								40 and 50	169			

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 18, 1812.

INLAND COUNTIES.											MARITIME COUNTIES.										
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Middlesex	132	10	77	9	64	6	44	11	62	11	Essex	134	0	76	0	63	4	44	6	61	6
Surrey	140	8	71	0	66	0	48	0	66	2	Kent	118	9	53	0	59	0	41	0	57	0
Hertford	123	4	60	0	55	4	41	4	57	0	Sussex	131	0	00	0	64	0	46	0	00	0
Bedford	114	9	72	5	54	2	37	10	59	5	Suffolk	124	4	00	0	60	6	38	10	56	11
Huntingd.	125	6	00	0	60	8	37	8	60	0	Camb.	120	0	80	0	52	8	35	4	58	4
Northam.	126	8	76	0	66	6	36	2	59	8	Norfolk	120	3	67	5	60	4	38	6	53	0
Rutland	121	0	00	0	75	0	37	3	60	0	Lincoln	119	7	74	10	64	8	37	8	63	11
Leicester	115	2	76	3	67	7	34	8	58	10	York	112	4	83	4	62	5	36	8	61	8
Nottingh.	128	8	73	0	73	2	37	6	59	0	Durham	114	2	00	0	52	0	35	7	00	0
Derby	113	8	00	0	67	6	40	10	58	0	Northum.	106	0	75	4	59	1	37	6	56	0
Stafford	127	2	00	0	74	5	41	5	66	7	Cumberl.	117	7	79	10	54	5	45	9	00	0
Salop	134	3	101	0	80	7	41	0	00	0	Westmor.	116	2	72	0	51	2	39	11	00	0
Hereford	127	11	67	2	79	11	37	3	70	10	Lancaster	120	10	00	0	60	0	42	3	58	0
Worcester	140	1	00	0	69	9	39	5	65	2	Chester	122	11	00	0	81	0	47	3	00	0
Warwick	135	5	00	0	70	7	37	6	69	8	Flint	136	6	00	0	79	8	43	6	00	0
Wilts	131	10	00	0	70	10	44	0	72	0	Denbigh	126	0	00	0	83	3	43	4	00	0
Berks	136	8	00	0	66	9	46	2	65	10	Anglesea	000	0	00	0	60	0	36	6	00	0
Oxford	134	7	00	0	67	5	37	6	56	0	Carnarv.	118	8	00	0	60	4	34	8	00	0
Bucks	133	4	00	0	61	4	40	2	60	7	Merionet.	121	4	00	0	71	6	44	5	00	0
Brecon	129	0	00	0	89	6	37	8	00	0	Cardigan	122	0	00	0	82	0	25	4	00	0
Montgom.	136	8	00	0	75	2	40	9	00	0	Pembroke	107	1	00	0	68	8	28	0	00	0
Radnor	131	3	00	0	79	7	36	10	00	0	Carmarth	134	4	00	0	107	2	31	0	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter:											Glamorg.										
126 11 74 2 69 0 39 5 62 0											133 10 00 0 80 0 41 4 00 0										
Average of Scotland, per quarter:											Gloucester.										
102 11 44 0 51 1 36 10 57 1											144 1 00 0 72 4 00 0 00 0										
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain											Somerset										
											135 7 00 0 74 1 38 0 67 7										
											Monmo. 148 4 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0										
											Devon 128 7 00 0 70 1 00 0 00 0										
											Cornwall 130 4 00 0 81 9 41 9 00 0										
											Dorset 131 2 00 0 72 5 43 11 78 0										
											Hants 136 8 00 0 69 0 41 0 00 0										
											124 1 74 8 68 0 39 6 61 11										

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 27:

Fine per Sack 000s. to 115s. Seconds 100s. to 105s. Bran per Q. 16s. to 19s. Pollard 28s. to 32s.
New Rape Seed per Last 68l. to 75l.

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from April 13 to April 18:
Total 11,491 Quarters. Average 129s. 6½d.—3½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 18, 39s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 22, 42s. 4½d. per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 20:

Kent Bags.....4l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.	Kent Pockets.....4l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto.....3l. 15s. to 5l. 12s.	Sussex Ditto.....4l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.
Essex Ditto.....4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.	Farnham Ditto10l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 27:

St. James's, Hay 5l. 10s. 0d. Straw 3l. 10s. 6d.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 11s. Clover 7l. 17s.
Straw 3l. 9s.—Smithfield, Clover 6l. 18s. Old Hay 6l. Straw 3l. 2s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, April 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb6s. 0d. to 8s. 9d.
Mutton.....5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Veal.....5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.	Beasts about 1920.
Pork.....5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Calves 105.
	Sheep and Lambs 13,320.
	Pigs 220.

COALS, April 27: Newcastle 42s. to 53s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 92s. Mottled 102s. Curd 106s. CANDLES, 13s. per Doz. Moulds 14s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 8d. Clare 4s. Whitechapel 4s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1812.

	Bank Stock.	15 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per An. 1	3. Long Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	Over- seas.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	S. Sea New An.	3 per Ct. An. 1751.	India Rocks.	Ex. Bille 3d pr. day.	Ex. Bille (3d pr. day).
27	Sunday	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
26	Sunday	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
25	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
24	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
23	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
22	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
21	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
20	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
19	Sunday	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
18	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
17	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
16	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
15	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
14	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
13	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
12	Sunday	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
11	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
10	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
9	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
8	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
7	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
6	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
5	Sunday	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
4	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
3	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
2	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
1	225½	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
31	Holiday	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
30	Holiday	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
29	Sunday	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
28	shut	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.
27	shut	59½	60½	74	15½	shut	shut	shut	shut						1 pr.	par 1 d.	par 9 pr.

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Embellished with a Perspective View of HALSAKER HOUSE, SUSSEX;
 and a Sketch of the STATUE erected at BIRMINGHAM to the Memory of NELSON.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for April, 1812. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days. Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heats	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	44 52		29-10	mostly cloudy, some light rain
2	50 56		29-12	ditto
3	48 53		29- 9	morning cloudy, afternoon mostly clear
4	45 52		29-12	cloudy at times, some showers
5	40 51		30- 5	mostly clear
6	46 53		30- 5	mostly cloudy, some light rain
7	46 52		29-19	lightly clouded, evening some light rain
8	41 43		30- 2	cloudy, some very light rain
9	34 43		30- 5	mostly cloudy
10	36 43		30- 2	ditto
11	36 47		30- 1	cloudy at times
12	41 49		29-19	some scattered clouds
13	41 48		30- 2	ditto
14	38 48		30- 2	ditto
15	41 50		29-17	ditto
16	41 50		29-13	mostly cloudy, afternoon hail, evening light rain, hail, [and snow
17	36 44		30- 0	mostly clear, windy
18	35 44		30- 4	mostly clear
19	40 49		30- 5	ditto
20	40 52		30- 5	ditto
21	45 55		30- 7	ditto
22	47 55		30- 5	ditto
23	42 50		30- 3	ditto
24	38 48		30- 3	cloudy, evening clear
25	43 55		29-17	mostly cloudy, some light showers
26	44 50		29-11	morning cloudy, afternoon clear
27	45 54		29-11	morning clear, afternoon cloudy and rainy
28	45 50		29-10	cloudy, showery
29	47 51		29-14	ditto
30	44 55		29-16	cloudy, afternoon some heavy rain, with thunder.

The average degrees of Temperature, from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 41-97 100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1811, were 46-90 100ths; in 1810, 45-50 100ths; in 1809, 59-77 100ths; in 1808, 43-10 100ths; in 1807, 42-33 100ths; in 1806, 43-80 100ths; in 1805, 42-87 100ths; and in 1804, 57-99 100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 65 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1811, was 2 inches 13 100ths; in 1810, 1 inch 42 100ths; in 1809, 3 inches 75 100ths; in 1808, 5 inches 37 100ths; in 1807, 49 100ths of an inch; in 1806, 1 inch 29 100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 78 100ths; and in 1804, 2 inches 27 100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May 1812. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1812.	Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1812.
Apr.	o	o	o			May	o	o	o		
27	42	48	47	29, 58	rain	12	55	58	53	29, 50	showery
28	49	49	48	, 62	rain	13	56	58	51	, 49	showery
29	46	50	47	, 70	cloudy	14	54	57	50	, 50	sho. with thun.
30	47	54	47	, 75	cloudy	15	52	56	46	, 86	showery
M1	46	55	46	, 95	fair	16	46	56	46	, 98	fair
2	47	54	45	, 78	fair	17	47	52	46	, 99	rain
3	46	54	47	, 64	showery	18	47	55	44	, 96	rain [even.
4	47	56	46	, 66	fair	19	51	65	55	, 75	fair, thun. in
5	48	60	48	, 80	fair	20	52	67	57	, 75	cloudy
6	47	60	45	, 92	fair	21	55	57	49	, 80	rain
7	48	55	49	, 90	cloudy	22	51	49	44	, 98	cloudy
8	55	71	60	, 75	fair	23	42	52	49	30, 16	cloudy
9	66	70	56	, 66	fair	24	47	56	50	, 25	cloudy
10	56	63	55	, 60	showery	25	56	62	57	, 11	rain
11	54	62	54	, 55	stormy	26	60	73	62	29, 88	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1812.

Mr. URBAN, *Herts, May 13.*

IT is probable that many of your Readers, educated at the Charter House, may be gratified by the perusal of a very just and eloquent Eulogy on the late Dr. Raine, head-master of that Seminary, introduced in a Sermon preached on the last Anniversary (12th day of December 1811), by Dr. Philip Fisher; which, though partially in print, has not yet been published. By giving this Extract a place in your widely-circulated Repository, you will at least oblige,
Yours, &c. L.

"I am persuaded (said the venerable Preacher of the day) I should not answer the expectations of my hearers, and certainly I should not satisfy the feelings of my own mind, if I were to pass over in silence the meritorious services of that '*Individual*,' who for so many years filled amongst us the chair of instruction, and whose approaching retirement from that duty had been announced as being, at this time, about to take place. It has pleased Almighty God, in the awakening visitations of his providence, to remove him from us by an earlier and more awful separation. A solemn and affecting lesson is here held out to us, of the uncertain tenure of human good, the vanity of earthly hopes and plans! Upon the point of receiving an honourable release from his labours, distinguished by the approbation of those who preside over our affairs, followed by the regrets, and cheered by the applauses, of all who have here profited by his instructions; *He*, whom we now deplore, was preparing to enter upon a state of dignified retirement, which he so well merited by his exertions, when, overtaken by disease, he was arrested in his course, and suddenly snatched from us.

"To part with such an instructor must, under any circumstances, and by whatever cause, have here been lamented as a loss; but to be cut off, finally, from all intercourse with him, when in full possession of his faculties, and arrived

scarcely beyond a maturity of years, by so unexpected and fatal a stroke, whilst we bow in humble submission to the all-wise disposal, and the chastising hand of Heaven, cannot but, even at this distance from the event, awaken in every well-constituted mind the most painful and distressing feelings. In being deprived of such a man, we have lost Him who, commanding our respect by the vigour of his understanding, and the extent of his attainments; conspicuous as an elegant and successful cultivator of classical learning; celebrated as an accomplished and profound scholar in wider walks, and more recondite departments of literature; admired and followed as an eloquent and impressive preacher; with talents of such rare acquisition, had the felicity to combine the more amiable and endearing one of exciting in the breasts of those with whom he most intimately conversed, a nearer and livelier interest by his moral and social qualities; by the urbanity of his manners, the liberality of his habits, the sincerity, and the warmth of his friendships!

"As an Instructor of Youth, he shone forth with a lustre more peculiarly his own; he claims by the most appropriate right the tribute of our praise. Gifted by nature with a serenity of temper, which not even the provocations incidental to his employment could disturb, eminently endowed with the art of smoothing to young minds the asperities of learning; and of exciting in them a spirit of emulation, and a thirst after excellence; tempering the authority of the '*master*,' with the benignity of a '*friend*,' and the tenderness of a parent; his name will stand recorded amongst the most distinguished in the annals of public teachers.

"Such was the departed Master of this school. To his numerous and afflicted friends is left the consoling reflection, that, in being taken from us, he has carried along with him the affectionate regrets and the heart-felt approbation of all those who take an interest in the prosperity of this antient seat of learning; that he has carried with him the well-

well-earned fame of having advanced it to a pitch of celebrity it had not before attained; that he is gone, an edifying instance of the successful exertion of talents, when directed to an useful end; an encouraging example for the guidance of those who are to follow him in his labours."

Chapter Coffee House,

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

A FEW days ago I was favoured with the inspection of a Pocket Book, presented by Shakspeare to his wife, Anna Hathaway, which exhibited eminent proofs of the tenderness and delicacy with which our illustrious Bard conducted himself towards the object of his affections*.

The Pocket Book was covered with shagreen, the colour had been green, but time had changed it to brown. A stout silver lock and a silver pencil case with two pens, one of gold the other silver, were fitted to it. On the back of the cover of the inside memorandum book, which was green silk, was written the following lines from his own Hamlet:

"To Anna Hathaway. These.

Doubt thou the stars are fire,
Doubt that the sun doth move,
Doubt truth to be a liar,
But never doubt I love.

Wm. Shakspeare,
17 August, 1600."

The spelling his name is as above, and appears different from all the ways which have been given us by the criticks and commentators on his works. The lines, you need not be reminded, are from his own Hamlet; but the date 1600 is material, to ascertain which is the earliest production of his pen, the billetdoux to his wife, or the play itself. MERCATOR.

**COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH
AFRICA.**

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

AT a time when our antient Rivals and Enemies are exerting all their powers to destroy the British Commerce, and have nearly affected their gigantic schemes of cutting off all communication between Great Britain, and the various Ports, States, and Kingdoms of Europe; at such a time when we are in imminent danger of losing the markets of a quarter of

the globe, it becomes essentially important to discover other channels for our commerce, and other markets for our manufactures.

In this point of view, the information lately communicated to the publick, by Mr. James Grey Jackson, in his "*Travels in Africa*," becomes highly interesting to the Statesman as well as to the Merchant. From the account which he has given of the City of Timbuctoo and its commercial relations, there is great reason to conclude, that if we could find means to open and maintain a safe and easy communication with that great emporium, and with the rich, fertile, and populous regions in its vicinity, we might acquire a market for our manufactures, that would in time compensate for the loss of that of Europe.

In the warehouses of Timbuctoo, are accumulated the manufactures of India and of Europe; and from thence the immense population that dwells upon the Banks of the Niger is supplied. There is no doubt that we could furnish the articles they want, upon much lower terms than they can obtain them at present; and in return we should furnish the best market they could have for their gold, ivory, gums, and other rich products, and raw materials.

Now it certainly appears to me, and I think it must appear to every man who takes the trouble of investigating the subject, that, provided Government would give proper support to the enterprize, this important communication might easily be established. For this purpose nothing more is necessary than to take a fortified station upon the African coast, somewhere about the 29th degree of North latitude, near the confines of the Morocco dominions, to serve as a safe magazine or emporium for merchandize. From this station it would be easy to maintain a direct correspondence with the opulent merchants of Timbuctoo; regular caravans might be established to depart at fixed periods; the protection of the Arabs can at all times be purchased at stipulated prices, which may be considered as premiums of insurance, or as a tax for convoy, and thus in a little time these caravans might carry out merchandize, to and from Timbuctoo, with as much regularity and safety, and with less expence, than our

* Our Correspondent, very probably, is jocular; but we indulge his whim. EDIT.

our fleets convey our goods to and from the West Indies.

The expence of such a fortified station as is here proposed would be very moderate, in comparison with the advantages it would produce; and it would be easy to draw out a plan for it; but I do not think it would be proper to go into a detail here,—“non est hic locus.”

It has been well observed, that Commerce is the key of Africa; and I shall only add, that if the plan I have suggested were carried into execution, these interesting regions of Africa, that have heretofore baffled the attempts of curiosity and enterprise, and remained for so many ages a “sealed book” to the inhabitants of Europe, would soon be explored and laid open. This is an object that cannot be indifferent to a prince, who has so evidently evinced a desire to patronize science, and who is undoubtedly desirous to encourage, to facilitate, and to encrease, still further, the vast geographical discoveries which have added such lustre to the reign of his august father.

To return to Mr. Jackson's book. This work contains, besides the information that more directly concerns the Statesman and the Merchant, much interesting matter for the natural and moral Philosopher, as well as for the general Reader. The author makes no pretension to fine writing; his style is plain, unaffected, and perspicuous, and there is as much new, authentic, and important matter in the book, as in the hands of the French writers of African Travels, (Golberry, Vaillant, and Savary, for instance), would have been spread over three times the space. Upon the whole, it is the most valuable work of the kind that has appeared for many years. I hope the Author will reap the reward which his labours have so well deserved.

Yours, &c. VASCO DE GAMA.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

I WOULD fain learn of our *General Diluvian* T. H. (p. 332) how, upon his principle, he accounts for the propagation of the various kinds of noxious animals which are found in America, and in divers islands, some of them separated from any continent or other island by immense tracts of ocean. That useful animals should

be transported by the aid of man, those from whose coverings, flesh, and labour, we derive food, raiment, and convenience, we may easily conclude; but that serpents and other noxious animals should be conveyed by man from one continent to another, from one island to another, for the purpose of general propagation, is impossible to be conceived. And what other natural means is there by which they could be conveyed but the agency of man? Besides, there are some kinds of animals which cannot live out of that particular climate wherein they are found. How came these then in that part of the world where Noah's Ark was built? And how did they survive the flood in that climate? These are difficulties, Mr. Urban, which I have never yet been able to get over; and I should be very glad if any man could *rationaly* extricate me from them. We are not here treating of the mysteries of Religion, which are above our comprehension; nor any thing which requires supernatural knowledge to explain. This is a subject which is level to every man who has common sense; and therefore we must either find a solution of the difficulty by rational arguments, or at once reject the universality of the Deluge; unless, indeed, we choose to assert that the Almighty wrought a miracle both for the preservation of different animals during the time of the flood, and for their propagation afterwards.

I am myself a most sincere believer in the inspiration of the Pentateuch; and therefore feel a more than common anxiety to see such obstacles thrown in the way of others who may be less sound in the faith, by a pertinacity of opinion which might be most safely conceded, if they are desirous of it, to the advocates of infidelity. For the words of Moses do by no means necessarily require a belief that the flood was general. It is said, 'tis true, “All flesh died that moved upon the earth and every man;” but it is not said, “upon the whole earth.” It is said in another place, “from the face of the earth,” but not of the whole earth. There is then no necessity for believing that every living creature, which had been created, was destroyed by the flood, but that they were only destroyed as far as the human race had extended in population;

population; and it will not be asserted, I suppose, that they had, in so short a time from the creation, extended to the farthest bounds of the world. It may be asked, perhaps, "What reason is there for the opinion that other animals had extended further in their propagation than the human race?" I answer, "The Scriptures imply as much." We read, "And God said, let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life;" and again, "the waters brought forth abundantly after their kind *." But in the production of man it is said, "Let us make man in our own likeness." From all this, I think, we may fairly conclude that, though there were but a single pair of the human species created by the finger of God; yet with respect to other animals, they were produced abundantly after their kind, not only in that part of the world where man was placed, but even to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Why then shall we not be free to grant to the infidel that which, in this impartial view of the words of Moses, he can make no use of, instead of throwing obstacles in the way of our faith (which we cannot rationally get over), by those weak attempts to prove the universality of the flood from the discovery of a few bones, and shells, and petrified hogs, under the surface of the earth?

A PARTIAL DILUVIAN.

Mr. URBAN, Brompton, May 18.

I BEG leave to represent to those who can obviate it, the disappointment and inconvenience experienced by those who wish to attend the public worship of their God on the Sabbath day, agreeably to the form established for the members of the Church of England, in hopes that means may be found to remove them.

Many who would remain firm to the

Established Faith, are, from similar disappointments, under the necessity of either relinquishing the Church service, or taking shelter in some of the numerous places of sectarian devotion, so plentifully established in every part of the metropolis, and throughout the Island, but particularly where the building additions are made in the vicinity of the metropolis, and in every part of England, extending to the Isle of Wight, which Isle appears (from what I lately saw) to be given up to the enemies of the Established Church. No increase of means for their public worship accompanies the increase of population: the sectarians are ever ready to take advantage of this negligence, by the erection of Meeting-houses, and their emissaries employed to observe, when the negligence of the members of the National Church gives them an opportunity, where it can be done with effect. And even where a Church or Chapel is established for the members of the Mother Church, you will observe that the pews are private property; and although the building is capable of containing from 200 to 5000 or more persons, yet not a sitting is to be had for a stranger, when perhaps there are not fifty persons in the church or chapel, and, of course, the greatest part of the pews empty: the poor and the lower classes are completely excluded; in some, however, there are benches made for them in the body of the church or chapel; otherwise they must have been compelled to join those religious societies where every encouragement is given, and opportunities afforded, to increase their society's welfare: hoping, as they intend, to effect that purpose, which, whenever it does happen, will give a dreadful shock to the best fabric that ever was established for the liberties of this country; and if it should ever happen,

* "From hence I observe this difference between the production of animals and of man; that in the one God gave a prolific power to the earth and waters for production of the several living creatures which came from them; so that the seminal principles of them were contained in the matter of which they were produced; which was otherwise in man, who was made by a peculiar hand of the great Creator himself, who thence is said to have '*formed man of the dust of the ground*.' Now, therefore, although there were but one male and female of mankind at first, which had a special formation by God himself, yet there is no reason we should conceive it to be so as to the production of other living creatures, whether fish, or fowl, or beasts; but the prolific virtue being given by God's power to that material principle, out of which they were formed, it may very well be supposed that many of the same kind were at first produced." STILLINGFLEET'S *Orig. Sac.*

will be through the fault and negligence of the superior, as well as inferior Clergy. Being under the necessity of residing (for the benefit of the air, for one of my children) temporarily in the vicinity of the metropolis, I went with my wife and family to the nearest Chapel, on Whitsunday; no admission could be obtained, unless to stand in the aisle: we tried another, with the same result; so that, at length, we were obliged to return to our lodgings. And this is an occurrence that is most frequent; for the holders of pews (and a great family, ideally or really so, must have a very large one) are like the dog in the manger; nor will they open a pew door to accommodate any respectable person in the situation above-described, that may be standing near it. There is a society formed for National Schools: but should not the most reverend and right reverend Fathers also establish some plan for the members of the established religion to be accommodated at church? otherwise education will be useless.

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH
OF ENGLAND.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, May 16.*

I SEND you an account (taken in 1795) of the Monuments of the ancient family of Copledyke, in Harrington Church, co. Lincoln. The Copledyke family becoming extinct, the estate was sold to Vincent Amcotts, esq. The last of the Amcotts family was Charles Amcotts, esq. M. P. for Boston. His sister married Wharton Emerson, esq. whose daughter married John Ingilby (created a baronet in 1781), son of Sir John Ingilby, bart. The estate now belongs to the Ingilby family. John Copledyke, of Harrington, esq. was High Sheriff of the county of Lincoln, in 1394; Sir John Copledyke, knight, 1400; William Copledyke, esq. 1427; John Copledyke, esq. 1488; Sir John Copledyke, knt. 1548; John Copledyke, esq. 1567. R. UVEDALE.

South Side of the Chancel.

1. A brass plate on the wall is thus inscribed in black letters:

"Here lyeth Sir John Copledyke, knight, late of Harrington, deceased, who died the xii of Dec. 1557, and Elizabeth Littlebury, his wyfe, who died the xii of July 1552."

Arms: *Copledyke*, a chevron between three cross crosslets; impaling *Littlebury*, quarterly, 1 and 4, two lions passant guardant. 2. Barry of six. 3. A bend between six cross crosslets. 4. A mullet between two crescents in pale, on a canton a lozenge. 5. Three tuns.

North Side of the Chancel.

2. An elegant monument exhibits a man and woman and two children kneeling, and this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Frauncis Copuldyck, esq. brother and next heire of John Copuldyck, esquier, which John Copuldyck was sonne and heire of Sir John Copuldycke, knight, of Harrington, in the county of Lincolne; which foresaid Frauncis dyed the xxix of December, 1599; which foresaid Francis married Elizabeth one of the daughters of Lionell Reresby, of Thryburgh, in the county of Yorke, esq. and had issue by her one sonne and a daughter which dyed in theyr infancy."

Arms: Quarterly, 1. Arg. a chevron between three cross crosslets G. 2. Az. a saltire between four trefoils Or. 3. Or, on a fess G. three plates. 4. Checque Ermine and G. 5. Or, a bend Az. and chief G. 6. Or, on a saltire engrailed Sable, five lozenges of the first.—Same as before, with the crest of Copledyke.—Same, impaling *Reresby*, Gules, on a bend Arg. three crosses patonce Sable.

3. Near the last mentioned monument is an altar-tomb without any inscription.

Arms: *Copledyke*.—*Copledyke* quartering Gules, on a bend Arg. three crosses patonce Sable.—*Copledyke* impaling G. on a bend Arg. three crosses patonce Sable.

4. A tablet against the wall (embellished with the arms of *Copledyke* impaling *Ellis*, and *Copledyke* impaling *Enderby*, &c.) is thus inscribed:

"Precious to the memory of Thomas Copledyke, late of Harrington in the county of Lincoln, esq. the son of Thomas Copledyke, third brother of John Copledyke, esq. He married, 1st. Martha, the daughter of Sir William Ellis of Lincoln. Mary, his second wife and executrix, the daughter of Richard Enderby, of Metheringham in the county of Lincoln. He deceased An. Dom. 1658, 4th of September, aged 72."

C. C. says, "The arms found among the ruins of Jerpoint Abbey, vol. LXXXI. Part ii. p. 516, belong to *Hughes*."

Mr.

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at CLAPTON, in Hackney.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain.	Evap.	Wind.
	Max.	11 p.m.			100ths of inch.	100ths of inch.	
April 16	46	33	29.80	29.69	—	—	S. E.
17	43	30	30.02	29.89	—	—	N.
18					—	—	N.—N.W.
19	48		30.15		—	—	N.—N.W.
20	54	39	30.15	30.08	—	—	SE.—N.W.—N
21	54		30.18	30.16	—	—	N.
22	54	36	30.10	30.07	—	—	N.
23	50		30.08		—	—	N.
24		38		30.02	—	—	N.
25	50				—	—	S. W.
26	53	38	29.66	29.65	—	—	S. W.
27	51	46	29.72	29.65	—	—	S.
28	50	44	29.80	29.72	—	—	S.
29	47	45	29.86		—	—	S.
30	53		29.98	29.90	70	25	S. E.
May 1	55	44	30.10	30.06	—	—	E.—N. W.
2			30.04		—	—	E.
3	54	43	29.78		—	—	S. W.
4	62		29.85	29.80	—	—	N. W.—N.
5	64	44	30.05	29.95	—	—	S.
6	60	42	30.12	30.08	—	40	E.
7	59		30.08		—	—	S.
8	75	55	29.95	29.85	—	—	S.
9	71		29.84	29.81	—	—	S. S. W.
10	64	53	29.90		—	—	W. S. W.
11	65	53	29.68	29.65	—	—	W.—W. S. W.
12	68	53	29.63	29.62	—	—	W.
13	60	48	29.62	29.60	90	35	W.
14	59	49	29.68		—	—	W.—S.—N.W.
15	58	44	29.96	29.85	—	—	N.
16			30.03		—	—	N. N. W.
17	52	44	30.06	30.03	—	—	N.
18	61	51	29.98	29.90	—	—	N.—S. W.
19	65	55	29.85	29.70	—	—	S. W.—S.
20	69	58	29.72	29.71	—	—	W. S. W.
21	65	52	29.88	29.80	1.13	30	W. S. W.

OBSERVATIONS.

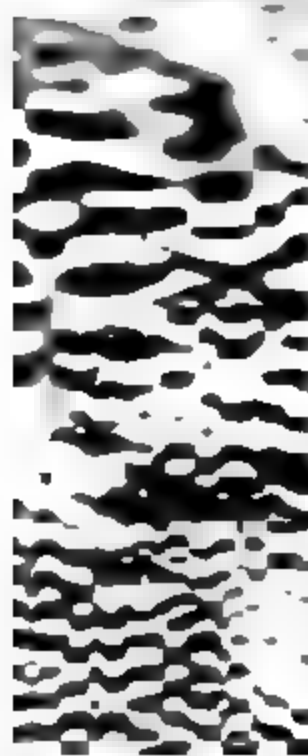
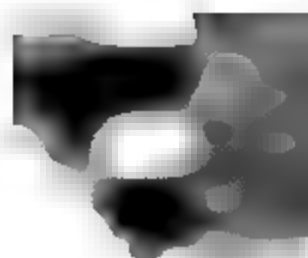
April 16. Fair, and a breeze. 17. A little snow and hail; clear night. 18. Various clouds. 19 and 20. Fair, but rather cool. 21. *Cumulostratus*, fair. 22. Clear, *Cumulus* and *Cirrus*, afterwards *Cumulostratus*. 23. *Cirrus* and *Cirrocumulus*, drops of rain about seven o'clock; fine evening. 24. Clear early, afterwards light showers of snow and sleet. 25. Clouds in two altitudes; evening rain, and change of wind. 26. Rainy morning, evening *Cirrocumulus* and rugged *Cumulus*. 27. Gentle showers, air become warmer. 28. Rainy morning. 29. Cold East wind and cloudy sky. 30. Cloudy and rainy at intervals.

May 1. Clouds in two strata, fair day. 2. Cold and cloudy, evening *Cirrocumulus* and *Cumulus*. 3. Sun out at times, light showers about noon, fine evening and golden sunset, a *Stratus* creeping on the ground. 4 to 18. Weather variable, but generally cold for the time of year. On the 8th and 9th it was warmer, but the cold weather returned again on the 10th. 19. Thunder storms from 8 to 10, p. m. the lightning continued through the night.

It appears to me, on enquiry, that storms of thunder and lightning frequently occur and subside in very different parts of the country at the same time. To ascertain, however, what correspondence may exist between the atmospheric changes in distant parts of the country, a more accurate attention must be paid to the precise period and duration of any particular kind of weather than has hitherto been done. To me it appears that these changes often occur simultaneously in very distant masses of atmosphere.

Clapton, May, 22, 1812.

THOMAS FORSTER.
Mr.



HALNAKER HOUSE, SUSSEX.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 2, 1805.

THE venerable remains of the castellated mansion of Hainaker are situated about four miles North-east of the city of Chichester. Grose

East; the hall and principal apartments on the North. A part of the buildings have been taken down by order of the present owner; and in the summer of 1804 the brick

right side stands on a Down, the sea in the East, the West, a central cone. The road with trees, and a stocked of Lady Arity and a careful re- has been by poor ist to de- shews the ts on the . T. S.

Feb 13.
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was not yet disused, and the warlike baron cast a lingering look at his former greatness.) The chapel, now in ruins, and other apartments on the
GENT. MAG May, 1812.

eloquence, which shews the entire predominance of his emotion over his art.

His premature fate gives an additional

tional interest to many plaintive passages of his enchanting poem. At the end of the first part, let the Reader, if he can, peruse the following exquisite lines without a pang of the deepest sorrow and regret :

"Ah! dear Aurelia! when this arm
shall guide [side,
Thy twilight steps no more by Teviot's
When I, to pine in Eastern realms, have
gone, [alone,
And years have pass'd, and thou remain'st
Wilt thou, still partial to thy youthful
flame, [name,
Regard the turf, where first I carv'd thy
And think thy wanderer far beyond the sea,
False to his heart, was ever true to thee?
Why bend, so sad, that kind regretful view,
As ev'ry moment were my last adieu?
Ah! spare that tearful look, 'tis death to
see, [for thee.
Nor break the tortur'd heart that bleeds
'That snowy cheek, that moist and gelid
brow, [finish'd vow,
Those quivering lips, that breathe the un-
These eyes, that still with dimming
tears o'erflow, [my woe.
Will haunt me when thou canst not see
Not yet, with fond, but self-accusing pain,
Mine eyes, reverted, linger o'er the main;
But, sad, as he that dies in early spring,
When flowers begin to blow, and larks
to sing, [heart,
When Nature's joy a moment warms his
And makes it doubly hard with life to part,
I hear the whispers of the dancing gale,
And, fearful, listen for the flapping sail,
Seek in these natal shades a short relief,
And steal a pleasure from maturing grief."

The close of the fourth part, which ends the poem, is still more beautiful and affecting:

"By Fancy wrapt, where tombs are crusted
gray,
I seem by moon-illumin'd graves to stray,
Where, 'mid the flat and nettle-skirted
stones, [bones.
My steps remove the yellow crumbling
The silver moon, at midnight cold and
still, [hill;
Looks, sad and silent, o'er yon Western
While large and pale the ghostly struc-
tures grow, [low.
Rear'd on the confines of the world be-
ls that dull sound the hum of Teviot's
stream? [fire's gleam,
Is that blue light the moon's, or tomb-
By which a mouldering pile is faintly seen,
The old deserted church of Hazel-dean,
Where slept my fathers in their natal
clay [away?
Till Teviot's waters roll'd their bones
Their feeble voices from the stream they
raise— [days,
"Rash youth! unmindful of thy early

Why didst thou quit the peasant's simple
lot? [built cot;
Why didst thou leave the peasant's turf-
The antient graves, where all thy fathers
lie, [mur'd by?
And Teviot's stream, that long has mur-
And we—when death so long has closed
our eyes,
How wilt thou bid us from the dust arise,
And bear our mouldering bones across-
the main, [of stain?
From vales, that knew our lives devoid
Rash youth! beware, thy home-bred vir-
tuesae,
And sweetly sleep in thy paternal grave!"

With what pathos has this delightful Poet anticipated his own fate! His friends too presaged, that when he crossed the Atlantic, his wild adventurous spirit would never permit him to return in safety. Dear master of our softest and most refined affections; magician, who canst command all the vivid stores of imagery, which play upon our youthful fancies, though thy bones moulder in remote islands of the East among barbarous foreign tribes, yet thy memory shall ever be consecrated by thy countrymen, as long as genius or sensibility exist among them! Thou hast not lived in vain; nor have all the visions of thy brilliant mind vanished with thee!

The perilous task of delineating the treasures and internal movements of a richly gifted intellect, is best proved by the few who have attempted it. The forms are so evanescent, they so easily elude all common language, that it requires a sight not dazzled by the sun, the clearest head, and the simplest yet most vigorous expression, to perceive and grasp them. It requires an enthusiasm, a habit of abstraction, and above all, a head and heart utterly untainted by its intercourse with the world. The living waters of the Muse are deadened by the least tinge of a worldly infusion. Dr. Leyden's "*Scenes of Infancy*" bear marks of all these merits.

It is true that this accomplished writer sometimes reminds us of those who have gone before him. He often catches the tones of Goldsmith, and sometimes of Collins; but he is more rich and picturesque than the former, and more moral and pathetic than the latter.

The Poet thus addresses his friend Walter Scott on their congenial pursuits at the end of the second part:

"O Scott!

"O Scott! with whom, in youth's serene-
nest prime, [rhyme,
I wove, with careless hand, the fairy
Bade chivalry's barbaric pomp return,
And heroes wake from ev'ry mouldering
urn!

Thy powerful verse, to grace the courtly
hall,

Shall many a tale of elder time recall,
The deeds of knights, the loves of dames
proclaim, [fame.

And give forgotten hardships their former
Enough for me, if Fancy wake the shell,
To Eastern minstrels strains like thine to
tell; [restore,

Till saddening memory all our haunts
The wild-wood walks by Esk's romantic
shore, [to fail

The circled hearth, which ne'er was wont
In cheerful joke, or legendary tale.

Thy mind, whose fearless frankness
nought could move, [love.

Thy friendship, like an elder brother's
While from each scene of early life I part,
True to the beatings of this ardent heart,
When, half-deceas'd, with half the world
between, [green;

My name shall be unmention'd on the
When years combine with distance, let
me be

By all forgot, remember'd yet by thee!"

*Essay on revisiting the Scenes of
Youth, and commemorating the de-
ceased Companions of that period.*

"And, many a year elaps'd, return to
view [hawthorn grew."

Where, once the cottage stood, the
GOLDSMITH.

"Or Ocean's waves successive flow
In just gradations to the shore." C.

Mr. URBAN, *New Romney, March 7.*

THERE are few, if any, of the ex-
isting pleasures of life, that have
power to interest the mind or affect
the heart so deeply as those which we
derive from returning after long ab-
sence to a place in which we have
passed our early days. That of our
nativity in particular, as it stands first
in the order of time, so is it commonly,
indeed almost invariably, connected
with the warmest sentiments of at-
tachment to every well-remembered
object whether animate or inanimate,
which never fail to advance their ap-
propriate claims, and forcibly engage
a much greater portion of regard and
attention than ever we felt before,
or ever should have known, but for
that dormant power of attraction
which long-continued absence awa-
kens or creates in almost every human
breast,

"When we retrace once more the paths
Of Childhood's flowery scenes."

To the feelings arising from those
objects which were first presented to
the eye "when life was new," as few
have received a stronger impression
of them, or preserved them with
greater care than myself, so have I re-
peatedly paid them the most minute
and ample tributes of commemora-
tion both public and private. The
next impressions of this nature are
those which have been made upon the
mind by the places and persons
amongst which we have passed the
succeeding period of youth. Of these
impressions, I experience at the pre-
sent moment some that are extreme-
ly interesting, although, from the
many years that have elapsed since
my last renewal of them, they are
become inevitably of a mixed and
opposite nature, producing, at al-
most every step, the alternate sensa-
tions of pleasing and painful even in
the same dwellings; where I meet,
perhaps, one or more of the few sur-
viving friends of my early days that
I last beheld in the bloom and activity
of youth, to whom advancing age has
given the pallid cheek or the trem-
bling step, and marked their brows,
like my own, with the strong lines of
grief or care, so as to cause a momen-
tary hesitation of the mind, before it
can be induced to admit their identity,
and which, when confirmed by indu-
bitable proofs of recognition, brings
with it the recital not only of many
a joyous but also many a mournful
event, which an interval of thirty or
forty years must be expected to pro-
duce.

On this and other occasions I have
derived from the correspondence you
have done me the honour to admit on
your respectable pages, the gratifica-
tion of finding that I have been oftener
thought of by distant and long sepa-
rated friends than I should otherwise
have been, and that it has kept alive
in them an interest in the progressive
circumstances of my life, to which I
owe, perhaps, in many instances, the
favourable and friendly reception I
have every where experienced from
the surviving acquaintance of my
younger days. This, with me, is an
object of much superior considera-
tion to that of any literary credit I
have the least pretensions to aspire
to; whatever may have been con-
ceived

ceived or affected to be thought of me in respect to the frequent publication of my sentiments; which having been on subjects invariably coming from and addressed to the heart, I have the pleasure to be convinced, have met with that approbation from those whom I most wish to interest, which I have ever been far more solicitous to obtain than any distinction that could be acquired by genius or learning, were I possessed of either.

In revisiting the place I date from,

“How many fond memorials rise
From every spot I see!”

And the painful apprehension expressed in the succeeding lines—

“But who can tell if former friends
Will e’er remember me.”—CARTER.

has been happily done away.

The house in which I passed six years of my early life, from the age of fifteen to twenty-one, as a clerk in the profession I had chosen, or rather was chosen for me, is one of the most respectable description for a country town, detached from other houses, and commanding, in front, a pleasant view of the sea, and from a side window above, at which my writing-desk was placed, a prospect of the Sussex hills in the neighbourhood of my present residence, with the conspicuous and well-remembered object of Farleigh church, or what I have always taken and still believe to be so, though I am told it is questionable. It was impossible for me to behold once more even the exterior of this dwelling, which I find but little altered, without a grateful respect to the memory of my old *master* (an obsolete term, I believe, with clerks of the present day) from whom I constantly received the most liberal treatment, and every reasonable indulgence; a still more cordial recollection of his nephew and contemporary clerk arose to enforce its peculiar claim, of whom I can truly say that he possessed the warmest heart, the most engaging manners, and was in all respects worthy of a firm and lasting friendship which existed between us; on his part to the latest hour of life, and will continue on mine undiminished as long as I retain the tender but now mournful remembrance of his estimable qualities, and of our summer evening walks on the sea shore, which, in regard to him and other dear companions of my youth,

presents an awful and impressive consideration of that rapid stream of time by which they have been carried on to the ocean of eternity. The reader will perceive that I have adopted this idea from one of Addison's Spectators, in which he introduces a very fine allegorical picture of human life, and I have never met with any thing more appropriate to my present subject.

The sea is an object which, even from its magnitude alone, is one of the grandest on the theatre of Nature; and, connected as it is in the minds of most men with the remembrance of some deceased or far distant friend, affords the most interesting, sublime, and instructive contemplations; not only to those who “remain in ships, and occupy their business in great waters,” of whom it is justly remarked in the inspired writings that they more especially “see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep;” but also those who stand securely on the shore, when “at his word the stormy wind ariseth, which lifteth up the waves thereof,” and behold their fellow creatures, in utter dismay, “carried up to the heaven, and down again to the depths;” or when they are awakened in a tempestuous night from that repose on their beds, which a firm habitation and every external requisite for safety and comfort can supply, when, amidst all this security in their own persons, they wake to the consideration of those fearful dangers to which they know so many of the human race, and possibly some of their dearest relatives, are exposed “in an hour like this;” it is surely impossible for a mind of common sensibility not to be seriously alarmed with apprehension and compassion for them, not to offer up an earnest prayer for their deliverance, and to “praise the Lord for his goodness when he maketh the storm to cease.” Many a night of this description have I felt the most alarming inquietudes for all who are subjected to the perils of the sea, and in particular for one inexpressibly dear to my paternal affections, who, I bless God, was safely conducted by his providence over the trackless deep, although he afterwards fell a victim to the destructive climate of a distant country.

Having contemplated the sea on
this

this terrific point of view, I return to those pensive reflections excited by the memory of my former young companions, and of him in particular with whom I was accustomed to enjoy the summer evenings to which I have alluded, when the gentle undulation of its surface responded to the soft and plaintive notes of his flute, while we sat together on a seat which we had fixed in a favourite spot upon the beach, and beheld the distant ships pursuing their course "on the wide expanse of waters." Those ships, or rather, I should say, the greater part of them that were embarked therein, have long since, in all human probability, finished their repeated voyages; some, doubtless, found a grave in the overwhelming element, others reached their destined ports. May those who have passed "the waves of this troublesome world experience the blessing implored for them at their birth, and be now at rest" in the land of everlasting life; and all who are yet striving amidst its tumultuous billows, seek their final repose on "the rock of ages," the only rock which can for safety be approached in the hour of danger and distress.

Before I leave a place in which every surrounding object has called forth these reflections, and made that impression on my mind which is inseparably attached to the remembrance of our young associates in the latter part of life, I will close the subject with a serious admonition to those who are now forming their early friendships. Without supposing that they are either absolutely associates in habits of dissipation, or wholly exempt from youthful error, let them learn from the experience of all who have preceded them in life, that exactly as their present conduct and pursuits are influenced by the principles of virtue or of vice, will be their conscious satisfaction or their lasting regret for many a distant day, when time shall have swept away the companions of their youth, and left them to the feelings which will certainly arise whenever they return to the place of their former residence, and especially if it leads them to a solitary walk on the sea shore, where the regular succession of advancing and receding waves affords a striking emblem of successive generations, and will anticipate the blissful peace or

impending terrors of that inevitable hour which is to fix their fate for ever.

W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Worcester, March 17.*
H^AVING lately received a letter from a learned and highly respected friend at Exeter, I shall be greatly obliged by your inserting, in your valuable Miscellany, the following extract, and my comments upon it. I have never seen the work alluded to.

"A modern French Philosopher (I believe a Mons. Lambert) has published a theory of the heavens, which seems to contain some new thoughts. He supposes that there is one grand centre in the middle of the universe; that the centre of our system is *not* the sun, as generally supposed, but an *opaque spot*, which reflects a pale light in the constellation Orion; around which centre the sun revolves in a small orbit, besides revolving on his own axis; that beyond our system other systems revolve round their proper centres; all which centres he conceives to be *opaque bodies*; that an aggregate of these systems, consisting of a certain number, each having its own sun, stars, &c. the inferior drawn after the superior by the law of attraction, move together round a common centre; and, finally, that the whole world, or universe of systems, moves round the grand universal centre. This last idea strikes me as presenting to the mind so grand, so simple, so sublime, and so harmonious a spectacle, as gradually amuses the imagination, and raises the thoughts to the contemplation of the stupendous works of the adorable Author of those innumerable worlds beyond worlds, and systems beyond systems."

Now, Mr. Urban, from this extract, so elegantly expressed by my friend, (not presuming to follow him through the whole of his heavenly reverie, but confining myself solely to what is apparent in our own system, as proper only for man to scan) I certainly think that Lambert's discovery is so very reasonable, that it has shaken, though, perhaps, not totally overthrown, the Copernican or Newtonian system; because that system, in supposing the sun himself to be the centre, and at the same time admitting him to move in the ecliptic, refutes itself. For how does it move?

Seeing

Seeing it is physically impossible for a centre to move, does it move in a straight line up and down? No! that cannot be. It assuredly must revolve round a centre, as Lambert says; for that is most reasonable to the studious mind; because, in my conception, the moving of the planets with such wonderful velocity in a circle, as they are supposed to do, nay must do, is the efficient cause of their keeping so regularly in their orbits; which a straight line could never perform, the Almighty power being out of the question. Seeing then, as I said before, it is impossible in human conception for a centre to move, the following question arises in my mind. If it be admitted that Lambert is right, and that the sun moves in an orbit, whose centre is the centre of our system, is not that orbit perpendicular or vertical to the orbits of our earth and the other planets, and in a North and South plane; and thereby the efficient cause of summer and winter in them all, if I may be allowed the bold conjecture; supposing them to revolve in the same parallel or horizontal plane with the earth? Again, the supposition that the sun's orbit is perpendicular or vertical, and in a North and South plane, being admitted, I conceive that the aphelion of the sun must be when he enters into Cancer and Capricorn, and the diameter of the earth's orbit passes through the centre of the sun's orbit from those signs, and in a North and South plane; and the perihelion, when he enters into Aries and Libra, and the diameter of the earth's orbit passes through the centre of the sun's orbit, and the centre of the sun himself, from those signs, and in an East and West plane. These premises being granted, I think they clearly confirm the adage that the sun is nearer the earth in the middle of winter than in summer; because it is demonstratively so by the difference between the diagonal, or inclined, distance of the sun from the earth in the aphelion, and the parallel distance in the perihelion, which, of course, must be considerably more than the radius of the sun's orbit: that is, the half of $23^{\circ} 30'$. And it also proves that the sun is absolutely nearer to us in England when it is in Capricorn than in Cancer, because we are situated between the fiftieth and sixtieth degrees of North latitude.

Methinks, Mr. Urban, this reasonable system of Lambert's might be illustrated by the idea of two circles, one within the other; of such different sizes, in proportion, as the orbits of the sun and the earth may be supposed to be, revolving parallelly and perpendicularly, or vertically and horizontally, on an imaginary centre, common to them both; the parallel, or larger one, representing the horizon*, and divided into twelve parts for the several months or signs; and the perpendicular, or smaller one, representing the meridian, and divided into 360 degrees. Then supposing the smaller one to be the sun's orbit, in a North and South plane, and both of them in operation; when the smaller one has risen thirty degrees from the parallel one, we may reasonably suppose the sun is entering Taurus; and when it has risen thirty degrees more, then he is entering Gemini; and when thirty degrees more, then he is entering Cancer, or at his zenith or aphelion; and down again to Libra, and back to Aries, from whence he set out. I am pleased with this idea, as it is new to my thoughts this moment; and I think it gives a better idea of the efficient cause of summer and winter on our earth (and we may reasonably suppose on the other planets also) than any I have ever met with for simplicity. Upon the whole, Mr. Urban, this is one of those heavenly contemplations that I have heretofore alluded to on a serious occasion (see last vol. p. 198) "that lead us to wonder and adore." If I am in error in any part, I shall be obliged in being set right by any of your Astronomical Correspondents. R.

P. S. Mr. Urban is submissively requested to inform the Architect, through the medium of his Miscellany, from one of the most zealous approvers of his laudable pursuits, who wishes he was Surveyor General of all the Cathedrals in this kingdom; that if, in his approaching summer excursion, he could make Worcester in his way, it would be very desirable; as there are some very material improvements projecting in the Cathe-

* Can it be a question whether the plane of the earth's or the sun's orbit may be supposed vertical or perpendicular to us? I have presumed the latter.

dral, and a word of advice from him would be highly gratifying to the Dignitaries of that venerable structure; and he himself would be also gratified by a sight of some beautiful fragments, perhaps parts of the original altar screen. And that this is no subterfuge nor quirk to deceive, you, Mr. Urban, have the author's name, and may tell him if you please. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Sloane-st. May 5.*
YOU must well remember the welcome with which Mr. Burke's famous work on the FRENCH REVOLUTION was received by the higher circles of society when it first appeared; and how sensibly its influence was immediately after extended and felt through the larger masses of the people. That *seasonable* performance was often, Sir, the theme of your commendation; and the page, which introduced the fallen MARIE ANTOINETTE, to the sympathy of this Nation, was, at the period mentioned, as frequently recited, as a favourite passage in Shakspear.

I do not mean, at the present moment, to abate the least portion from the merit of the patriotic and animated author; but that Mr. BURKE had read, with the earnestness of an admirer, a short poem by the late Lord LYTTELTON, and transfused the noble author's spirit into the descriptive passage alluded to, the following comparative extracts must demonstrate: and from the corresponding fervour of language, ideas, and imagery, the claim to ORIGINALITY cannot belong to Mr. Burke. The death of Lord Lyttelton took place, I believe, early in 1779.

Extract from the Address to Lady CAT—N A—NS—Y, on her departure for Ireland.

From the poems of Thomas Lord Lyttelton, published by Kearsley in 1780.

"But I, alas! fix'd on this hated shore,
 With eyes enamour'd shall behold no more

That *blaze-of beauty*, whose excessive
 With *giddy rapture* dims the aching sight.

O DAUGHTER of the ROSE! O match-
 Of Nature! lovelier than the Spartan
 'bride!

For thee contending nations might in-
 For better reason than *Achaia* bleed.

Could we give HELEN's soul-subduing
 charms,
 Light up all Greece, and fire the world

And must we tamely suffer and deplore
 The loss of thee?—our HELEN, now no more!

THE SUN OF CHIVALRY IS SET! The AGE
 Of HEROES past and sunk,—that noble
 rage

Which urg'd *Ulysses* thro' the stormy
 And spurr'd *Tydides* to the *Phrygian*
 plain.

Who now *his sword*, in such a quarrel,
 What Greek, what Trojan in a Woman's
 cause?"

*Extract from Mr. BURKE's Reflections
 on the FRENCH REVOLUTION.*

"It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France, then the Dauphiness, at Versailles; and surely never alighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more DELIGHTFUL VISION. I saw her just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just began to move in,—glittering like the morning star, full of life, and splendour, and joy."

— "Little did I dream that I should have lived to see such disasters fallen upon her in a nation of gallant men, in a nation of men of honour and of cavaliers. I thought *ten thousand swords* must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. But the AGE of CHIVALRY is GONE!"

W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *North Sheen, April 4.*

IN answer to your Correspondent, R. S. page 311: All altars in churches were ordered to be taken down, and tables placed in their stead, in the 4th year of Edward the Sixth.

For an answer to his 3d query, I refer him to Baker's Chronicle, p. 16. "*Canute*, being one time at Southampton, he commanded that his chair of state should be set on the shore when the sea began to flow, and then sitting down there, in the presence of his many attendants, he spake thus to that element: *I charge thee that thou presume not to enter my land, nor wet these robes of thy lord, that are about me.* But the sea giving no heed to his command, but keeping on its usual course of tide, first wet his skirts, and afterwards his thighs, whereupon, suddenly arising, he thus spake in the hearing of them all: *Let all the world's inhabitants know that vain and weak is the power of their kings, and that none is worthy of the name of king, but He that keeps both heaven and earth in obedience.* After which time he would never suffer the crown to be put upon his head, but presently crowned

crowned therewith the picture of Christ on the Cross at *Winchester*; from which example arose, *perhaps*, the custom to hang up the armour of Worthies in churches as offerings consecrated to him who is the Lord of battle."

So far Baker's conjecture.—But, in my humble opinion, it originated from Grecian and Roman trophies, of which we have innumerable instances in Homer, and Virgil, and other writers both in prose and verse. The grave of the soldier was distinguished by his weapons; that of the mariner by his oar; and, in short, the implements of every art and profession accompanied their masters, and remained as monuments to preserve their memory. Hence Alpenor is introduced by Homer begging Ulysses to fix the oar he used to row with, upon his tomb. *Odys. λ'. 77.*

ταῦτά τε μοι τελέσαι, πῆζαί τ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ
ἔρετμόν,
τῷ καὶ ζῶς ἔρισσον, ἔὼν μετ' ἱμοῖς
ἐτάροισιν.

So also Euripides, *Heraclid.* 736.

- - - - - τρόπαι' ἰδρύεται
παντευχίαν ἔχοντα πολεμίων σέθεν.

Amongst the Latin writers we have many instances, one or two of which I will subjoin. *VIRG. ÆN. xi. 80.*

Addit equos et tela, quibus spoliaverat
hostem.

And again, *ÆN. xi. 192.*

- - - - - Sparguntur et arma

Hinc alii spolia occisis direpta Latinis
Conjiciunt igni, galeas, ensesque de-
coros, &c.

We may add also * *ÆN. viii. 183.*
Lucan. viii. 735. &c. &c.

If any of your Readers can give a better reason for the hanging up of armour, it will be gladly received by,
Yours, &c. D. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Ludstone, April 21.*
IN answer to some queries of JOHANNES in p. 227, relative to the Death of Birds, and their final retreat,

* We refer our readers besides to *Eustath. Iliad η. v. 81. ÆN. vii. v. 183. Horat. Epistt. i. l. v. 4. Ovid. Trist. iv. Juven. Satt. x. v. 133. Sidon. Apollin. Panegyric. Stat. Thebaid. ÆN. xi. 4. Eurip. Soph. Æschyl. Senec. Liv. Tacit. &c. &c.*

I wish, with much diffidence, to offer a few remarks, which I presume may throw some light on the subject.

The system which presents itself in the animal creation, of the strong preying on the weak in uniform gradation, is, at first view, one of apparent cruelty; and although the species of each is preserved for a time for the purposes of propagation and increase, yet the certain consequence, finally, must be to all a premature and violent death, and old age or gradual decay is, perhaps, very seldom permitted. Whilst the powers bestowed for the preservation of each individual species, can act with energy, life is extended and enjoyed. On the first approaches of infirmity, if not before, each becomes the victim of its superior and more active enemy, and each, in their turn, suffer the pains of death, destroying and destroyed. In this view where are we to find old age or gradual decay; or where the dead bodies of birds or animals? I mean generally of the animal creation.

Yet in this system, apparently so cruel, mercy is kindly mixed, and the goodness of the Creator is manifest; for can we fancy or draw a picture of a more destitute and miserable creature than an aged Hare or Fox, a decrepid Crow, or bird of prey? In the human species, the infirmities of age and decay of nature are supported and assisted to the last period of protracted life by the affections and attachments of relatives and friends; and a lengthened existence is permitted and endured; not so in the inferior orders of animal life, where attachment is merely temporary between the parent and its offspring; and if old age or gradual decay were allowed, it would be an existence of hunger, misery, and pain: but in mercy the arrangement is otherwise, and the dissolution of animals is sudden and certain; cutting shorter the period of life, it is true; but at the same time lessening the pains of death. It must be admitted that some animals die of disease, and a few possibly of old age; but their bodies are soon disposed of by hungry scavengers, who, in their moonlight marches, scent the carcasses, and remove them from the eye of day.

With respect to Flies, many species retire at the approach of winter into

WARM



warm corners and dark recesses of buildings, and survive our coldest winters; and are, at the opening of each spring, the prolific parents of our numerous swarms, which, though in some instances annoying and troublesome, are needful in the scale; and their busy hum, in the shady coverts of woods and green hedges, is a pleasing accompaniment of the varied sounds and circumstances of an autumnal evening's walk.

Of Swallows much has been said and written; little doubt remains of their annual migration, excepting a few instances of late hatches. On the 30th of March last, mid-day, I observed a single house martin, hawking apparently after its prey, rather irregular in its motions—a moist gloomy day, moderate in temperature; this was in Norbury Park, near Box-hill, Surrey.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan. 1.*
INCLOSED is a sketch of the Statue erected to the memory of the immortal NELSON, in the centre of the market-place of this town, executed in bronze, by Westmacott, a statuary of the first eminence. For this patriotic testimony of grateful veneration, a subscription of upwards of 3000*l.* was raised among the inhabitants, at the period when the glorious victory of Trafalgar animated the breast of every Briton with joy and gratitude.

In this work, intended to perpetuate the greatest example of Naval genius, Simplicity has been the chief object in the arrangement. The Hero is represented in a reposed and dignified attitude, the left arm reclined upon an anchor. He appears in a costume of his country, invested with the insignia of those honours by which his Sovereign and distant Princes distinguished him. To the right of the Statue is introduced the grand symbol of the Naval profession: Victory, the constant leader of her favourite Hero, embellishes the prow. To the left is disposed a sail, which, passing behind the statue, gives breadth to that view of the composition. Above the ship is the fac-simile of the Flag Staff truck of the *Victory*, fished up by Sir S. Hood the day following the battle of the Nile, presented by him to Lord Nelson, and now deposited at

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Milford, as a trophy of that ever-memorable action. This groupe is surmounted upon a pedestal of statuary marble. A circular form has been selected as best adapted to the situation.

To personify that affectionate regard which caused the present patriotic tribute to be raised, the Town of Birmingham, murally crowned, in a dejected attitude, is represented mourning her loss. She is accompanied by groupes of Genii, or Children, in allusion to the rising race, who offer her consolation by bringing her trident and rudder. In the front of the pedestal is an inscription. (*See Plate II.*)

Yours, &c. JOSEPH WILDAY.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, May 3.*
ROGER ASCHAM was born at Kirby-weik in the county of York, and was buried in St. Sepulchre's church in London. His wife, whose maiden name was How, is also interred there; but Stowe mentions no monument erected to their memory.

In answer to your Correspondent B. Stephen Gardiner was supposed to be the illegitimate son of Dr. Lionel Woodville, Bishop of Salisbury, brother to Elizabeth, Edward the Fourth's Queen; he went by the name of Stephens till after he became Bishop of Winchester, when he assumed the arms and name of his reputed father (Gardiner), whom his mother married, though in a menial situation, to conceal the incontinence of the bishop.

He is said to have died above half a Protestant, though the promoter, if not abettor, of the many and cruel sanguinary acts in the reign of Queen Mary.

He died at Whitehall of the gout, and we must suppose unmarried, since he refused to subscribe to the lawfulness of clergymen's marriage, when urged so to do with other articles by the Lord Protector, after two years confinement in the Tower.

A CONSTANT READER.

“Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiore.”—HOR.

Mr. URBAN, *April 15.*
FASHION, in every civilized country, in a greater or less degree, holds powerful sway; but in none per-

haps is it listened to with more reverence than in our own; for here the fickle goddess is attended with a numerous train of infatuated votaries, who wait but to obey the mandates of her will; and though they be ever so absurd, they are received with joy, and performed with alacrity. And were she satisfied in making us "the go, the gape, the stare, the gaze" of the multitude, by the singularity of our appearance, or the notoriety of our manners, nay, even did she allow us to be sincere though servile imitators of our stage coachmen in dress, and of our stable-boys in language, no great harm would be done: inasmuch as we should then be but our own dupes, and the trumpeters of our own folly, and serve but to shew the frivolity of the times in which we live, and

"How arts increase in this degenerate age,

Peers mount the box, and horses tread
Whilst waltzing females, with unblushing face,

Disdain to dance but in a man's embrace."

SHERIDAN.

But now-a-days, and I glow with shame as I record it, Fashion has conspired with Folly in making us brutish and cruel—I am alluding to the rage for races against time, and the disgraceful mania for boxing matches. The first may be very fairly classed as a species of cool and deliberative cruelty, and to serve the worst of purposes, avarice and pride. When we are staking large sums on the speed of our horse, and back him to go a distance greater than nature can sustain; does it not shew a mind devoid of the feeling of humanity, which blindly sacrifices the life of an useful animal (for they frequently have died in the trial) for the petty pride of proving he is fleet of foot, and of filling your pockets with the gold his exertions have earned for you. "The butcher relenteth not at the bleating of the lamb; neither is the heart of the cruel moved with pity."—But the boxing mania is, if possible, more disgraceful, and more dangerous in its consequences. When we not only tolerate, but with feelings of delight go any distance to behold, two champions of the fistic art, bruise each other with the inveteracy of sworn foes, we cannot say much for our taste; but, on the contrary, cannot but allow it to be sunk very, very low, in the

scale of wisdom and morality. But this is not the worst of the matter; we are not considered men of spirit unless we bet, learn the slang, and be able to "mill, fib, or give a cross buttock," with the best of them, and in time this disgraceful mania grows on us, we neglect our occupations, and become associated with some of the most worthless of society.

As some proof that these are something more than bare assertions, I have to relate, that the swarthy champion of Pugilism, Molynaux, and the sparring Powers, have been exhibiting the noble art of self defence, as they term it, in Salisbury and its vicinity; the consequence of which has been that not a night elapsed, but the house the champions took up as their abode, was besieged as though the Regent's levee had been held there, and happy and proud was that man, who had the honour of sparring with these men of wonder and admiration; nay not even the Persian ambassador himself had more respect shewn him, than have these fashionable nuisances. The result of all this has been, and will be, the neglect of business; every one, in the hopes of becoming an amateur, has become a bruiser, and the glovers have already reaped a golden harvest, through the folly of their townsmen, in supplying the numerous demands for those necessary badges of the art, Boxing-gloves.

Surely then it will not now be urged that this is an amusement worthy of Englishmen, or that it becomes us to patronize that as a manly and useful science, which undoubtedly shews the depravity of our taste, or to encourage that as useful which will as undoubtedly prove a misfortune.

I have, I perceive, now to beg pardon to a numerous party of the sons of Folly, whom I have passed by without mention; I allude to the Don Whiskerandos of the day; but as silence has ever been a mark of contempt, and as they have very lately sustained a defeat in losing their leader Baron Geramb, I will not now glory over their misfortunes—*sed tamen in pretio*—as they still have a value in serving as land-marks to warn the unwary to steer clear of the shoals of folly, foppery, and impudence.

Yours, &c.

OBSERVATOR.
LETTER

LETTER IV: ON ACOUSTICS.

Addressed to Mr. ALEXANDER, Durham-place, West Hackney.

IN delivering a Course of Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, the lecturer illustrates his principles by example. Words convey a very inadequate idea of the sensation experienced by an electric shock: and in

Musick, to give one, who has never heard the result, any clear idea of the effect of an interval a *comma* out of tune, is impossible. Wishing, therefore, to unite practice with *theory*, I would advise you, before you read the observations I am going to offer on the diatonic scale, to tune fifteen notes of your piano forte, by making the chords of C, F, G, with a major third, perfect; and comparing, during the process of tuning, the intervals with each other; and tune the remaining notes of the scale to the notes already obtained. This will answer a valuable purpose; because, when you come afterwards to alter the arrangement of the intervals, or change the pitch of a string previously tuned, you will hear how much it deviates from the pitch required; and thus be convinced, for example, that if A vibrates only 400 times in a second as major sixth above C, and must vibrate 405 times to make a perfect fifth above D, how very great an alteration is produced in pitch by so small an increase of vibrations, as the adding of 5 to 400.

Of the Diatonic Scale.

The scale called by the Greeks the Diatonic Scale, probably received

$\frac{1}{2}$ C	$\frac{2}{3}$ D	$\frac{3}{4}$ E	$\frac{4}{5}$ F
Key	Tone	Tone	Sem.
Note	Greater	Lesser	
240	270	300	320

Now suppose, instead of taking the third tone less from the second of the key, we take it tone greater; see what will be the consequence.

I must observe, Sir, by the way, that the *addition* of musical intervals is effected by multiplying the numerators (that is, the *upper* figures of the

this appellation, because it contains a greater number of tones in the octave than the Chromatic, which proceeded (with them) by three semitones and a minor third; or the Enharmonic, which consisted of three direses or quarter tones, after a wide gap, to a similar arrangement.

The modern Diatonic scale consists of the elements (or component parts) *tone greater*, *tone less*, and *semitone*. It is the collocation of the two semitones in the octave which constitutes the mode of the key; that is, whether it is a major or minor key; in other words, a key with a major or minor third.

In perfect tune, or the Diatonic Scale perfectly in tune, there is no such thing as a *semitone*; because $\frac{15}{16}$, the ratio of the semitone, is neither the half of *tone greater*, the ratio of which is $\frac{3}{2}$, or *tone less*, the ratio of which is $\frac{8}{9}$ *.

But, as you, Sir, are not a Mathematician; before we proceed, I will again advert to ratio or proportion.

I said above that the ratio of tone greater was $\frac{3}{2}$. Now if *in the same time* that the *lower sound* makes 8 vibrations, the *upper sound* makes 9 vibrations, these sounds will be in the ratio of 8 to 9.

The Diatonic major scale requires the following arrangement of the tones greater and lesser and semitones. The upper line gives the proportional length of a string, and the lower the vibrations of each interval, assuming 240 vibrations for C, at concert pitch.

$\frac{2}{3}$ G	$\frac{3}{4}$ A	$\frac{4}{5}$ B	$\frac{1}{2}$ C
Tone	Tone	Sem.	Octave
Greater	Lesser		
360	400	450	480

fraction) into each other, and multiplying the denominators (or *lower* figures of the fraction) into each other: $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$. Now $\frac{2}{4}$ does not equal $\frac{3}{4}$, the ratio of C major third. It must, therefore, be greater or less. The difference is found by subtraction; and subtraction of musical in-

* It hath long since been demonstrated, that there is no such thing as a just hemitone practicable in musick, and the like for the division of a tone into any number of equal parts; three, four, or more. For, supposing the proportion of a tone to be as 9 to 8, the half of that note must be as $\sqrt{9}$ to the $\sqrt{8}$, that is, as 3 to $\sqrt{8}$, or as 3 to $\sqrt{2}$, which are incommensurable quantities; and that of a quarter note $\sqrt[4]{9}$ to $\sqrt[4]{8}$, which is more incommensurate; and the like for any number of equal parts; which will never fall in with the proportions of number to number. Smith's Harmonics.

tervals is performed by division of the ratios. $\frac{4}{3} \div \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{3}$, which reduced to its lowest terms gives $\frac{5}{3}$. Two tones greater, therefore, exceed a perfect major third by the ratio $\frac{5}{3}$, a deviation from perfect tune exceedingly offensive to a moderately correct ear.

But this famous *comma* is of too much importance to be passed over without explanation. Indeed you will hereafter find that the temperament of the musical scale is measured by fractions of this interval.

If in the same time as a second for instance, the *lower* sound makes 80 vibrations, the *upper* sound makes 81, or *vice versa*, these two sounds are a comma out of tune. One of them is a comma sharper than the other, and consequently they are not *unisons*.

But to return to the Diatonic scale. Now the seven notes in the Diatonic scale are not in tune with respect to each other. The fourth, though it is perfectly in tune with the key note, is not in tune with the second of the key; and the second of the key is not in tune with the sixth of the key.

We will prove this. The fourth of the key makes a minor third to the second of the key. Now the ratio of a minor third is $\frac{6}{5}$. And the vibrations of D were 270; $\frac{6}{5}$ of 270 = 324: but the vibrations of F were only 320; consequently they are not *quick* enough to give a perfect minor third above D. $320 : 324 :: 80 : 81$. To be read thus: as 320 is to 324 :: so is 80 : 81. D and F, the second and fourth of the key, are a comma too flat.

Let us try the second and sixth of the key, *viz.* D and A. The vibrations of D are 270. $\frac{3}{2}$ of 270 are 405. But the vibrations of A in the Diatonic scale are only 400. $400 : 405 :: 80 : 81$. A, therefore, is a comma too flat for D. Hence it follows that the Diatonic scale, for *perfect* tune, requires *nine* instead of *seven* sounds in the octave. The voice and instruments capable of altering the pitch of sounds at pleasure, make such alterations as may occasionally be requisite. But in instruments of *fixed* sounds, as the organ and piano forte, no such requisite alterations for perfect tune can take place; hence the necessity for a *temperament*: a subject hereafter to be discussed.

Yours, &c.

C. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, April 6.

HAVING returned nearly all the Subscriptions to a proposed Translation of Strabo, I think it candid to acquaint any literary person, who may be disposed to undertake an English version of the Geography of Strabo, that I lately committed to the flames the whole of my labours; and, therefore, the enterprize is again open to any adventurer. I add, also, that my late accomplished friend, Dr. Leyden, had translated several books of Strabo, of which he gave me a list, distinguishing them into those written in short hand, and those written at length. I never, however, saw any part of Dr. Leyden's translation.

Yours, &c. THOS. FALCONER,

Mr. URBAN, May 1.

MUCH interest has of late been excited by the disputes between Churchmen and Methodists. No doubt the progress of the latter is more extensive than any friend of the Establishment can approve; but I wish it to be candidly considered, whether we ourselves (I speak as a Minister of the Establishment) are entirely free from blame in this matter?

Let us examine, for a moment, how we stand in the affair.

We are already in possession of the ground, as Defenders of the Faith; and have the Scriptures, I think, in our favour. The people, for the most part, are born and brought up in the bosom of the Church. Their tendencies, and first impressions, are favourable to the Church, and to her Ministers. We have the advantage of education and connexions on our side, of property and consideration in the State.

Whence then, I ask, does it arise, that, with these advantages, so many, particularly among the lower classes, fall off from the Church? The love of novelty, although a strong principle of action, can scarcely be a cause adequate to such an effect. Besides, if novelty were the principal cause, that cause must every day decrease.

In my opinion, the Methodists, as a sect, are an inconvenience naturally arising out of the relaxed state of discipline amongst ourselves; and until that can be corrected, in all probability the evil will increase rather than diminish.

Non-residence amongst the Parochial

chial Clergy is, I apprehend, a leading cause of the increase of the Methodists. And I am confirmed in this opinion from observing, that in those Country Parishes where the Minister is resident and active amongst his people, the Methodists rarely attain to such influence, as to become formidable to the Church.

The lower classes of the people, Mr. Urban, are not insensible to the attentions of their Minister, nor ungrateful for them. If he reside among them, and is punctual in discharging the duties of his Church; if he pay them occasional visits of friendship, at their houses, and enter into religious conversation with them; if he attend their sick, and shew a disposition to assist them in their temporal as well as spiritual necessities; if he catechise their children; send some of them to school, according to his ability; and prevail with his more opulent parishioners to assist in sending others; the Minister of a parish so treated, need not be afraid of Methodism*, nor any other species of religious dissent.

All this, you will say, is nothing more than our duty; and nothing more, I am persuaded, than numbers of our brethern would gladly perform, if they had it in their power; I will also add that it is nothing more than was originally intended, when Parishes were first set out, and liberally endowed with Tithes and Glebes. But how, I ask, is all this to be performed by a Clergyman, even with the best intentions, residing at a distance from his Parish?

I am so thoroughly convinced of the necessity of a more general Residence of the Clergy in their respective Parishes, in the present state of things, that, without it, all the Societies we can form for preventing defection from the Church (not excepting the Society for the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Establishment, which I think by far the best) will, I fear, fall short of their object. Such Societies may be powerful allies in this "good fight of Faith;" but they are weak principals.

Having made these observations, I

come now to that which I have chiefly in view in this address,—namely, to shew the absolute necessity of Residence, and in what manner it may best be effected.

It is admitted universally, I believe, that many evils result to the Church from Non-residence; and if there be that intimate union that is generally supposed to exist between Church and State, many evils must result to the State also. The root of the mischief, however, lies deep; for, in consequence of a long neglect of residence, in many parishes there is not even the vestige of a Parsonage-house; in others, the Parsonage-house is so dilapidated and ruinous, that it would take nearly as much money to put it in repair, as to build a new one. Without houses then to live in, and without money to build or to repair, which I believe to be the case with many of the Parochial Clergy; how are the Incumbents to reside?

It may be said, perhaps, that the Incumbent can borrow for this purpose on the living, and pay by instalments.

But this method has already been tried, and found to be nearly impracticable. Few people chose to lend their money on such terms; and few incumbents can afford to draw so largely from their incomes, without distressing both themselves and families. Again, the evil of Non-residence is urgent, and becomes every day more apparent, whilst the remedy of building, in this way, is slow; and at best uncertain.

I shall offer no apology, therefore, for considering this as a question in which the publick have an interest; and that it ought to be argued on public grounds.

If we wait till the Parochial Clergy can build or repair Parsonage-houses on an extended scale, I am afraid we must wait *ad Græcas Kalendas*; and shall never obtain Residence; and without Residence there are many and encreasing dangers, to which our Establishment is exposed.

In this state of the question, I see

* When I speak of the effects of Residence, in counteracting the attempts of the Methodists; I allude principally to Country Parishes; and suppose that the minds of the lower classes have not previously been biased against the Church. In populous Parishes, where there are a variety of interests; or in smaller Parishes, where the Methodists have already obtained a footing; no doubt the difficulty is increased to the Minister. Yet even here, Activity, combined with Residence, would operate as a powerful check.

but one resource, and that resource is in Parliament. Let Parliament investigate the disease, and apply the remedy.

If, where so great a national object as the support or even welfare of our Ecclesiastical Establishment is concerned, a sum of money were voted for the purpose of building and repairing Parsonage houses, and Residence were then strictly enforced; I cannot think that money so expended would be thrown away. On the contrary, I am persuaded that it would be laid out as much to the satisfaction, and more to the interest of the publick, than the millions that have been advanced in subsidies to foreign powers, who have rendered us no service in return, and have scarcely thanked us for our money when offered to them.

I speak freely upon this subject, because upon great occasions, if men will not speak freely, and to the point, they had better be silent. Individually I could be no gainer by this way of building Parsonage-houses, having already a very good one. Of course, wherever the preferment was found to be such as to enable the incumbent to build, or repair, at his own expence, he ought to be compelled so to do.

Amongst the various proposals that are now afloat to prevent the defection of the lower classes from the Church, it appears to me that a more general Residence of the Clergy is the first thing to be considered, and that it is that which must give life to all the rest.

And when we dwell so much upon the different Societies that are establishing, and so little upon Residence, we begin at the wrong end; and endeavour to do that with ease and expedition, which is not to effected, I fear, but by labour, patience, and expence.

Upon some future occasion, I may again address you on this subject.

Yours, &c.

AUSONIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, May 11.*

SOME recent Prosecutions for Libels having excited a considerable degree of public attention; and the grounds upon which the prosecutions were conducted, having been called into question by some of our public writers; I have been induced to think that a few cursory remarks on

the Law of Libel, and on some of the principal objections which have been advanced against the judicial administration of it at the present day, would not be wholly unacceptable to your Readers. I thought proper to wait until the tide of popular delusion had partially subsided, before I introduced myself to your notice; and I feel confident that my present communication will not be considered by you as an impertinent obtrusion, knowing, as I do, the regard which you bear to the true interests of our excellent Constitution, and being well aware that you are always willing to obviate the pernicious effects of misapprehension.

There certainly cannot be a more despicable character, than that man who feels a secret gratification in aspersing the reputation of his neighbour, and in regarding the acuteness of the pains, which his aspersions produce, with sentiments of delight; such a man is not only a pest to society, but a disgrace to human nature; he is not only guilty of transgressing the laws of the country in which he resides, but also those of his Almighty Creator; in short, there is scarcely a more detestable character than a Libeller; or a character at which we ought to recoil with sentiments of greater indignation.

Now, Mr. Urban, I would ask, ought not a person of the above infamous description to be punished with the utmost rigour? Ought not that man, who aims a fatal stab at the peace of the private family, at the comfort of the domestic character, or at the reputation of the public officer, to be corrected with the utmost severity? I should suppose it will be universally admitted that he ought; if this admission is made, we will proceed to shew in what manner our legislators have endeavoured to accomplish these most important purposes.

There are two methods of bringing a libeller before the Courts of his country; viz. *Civil Action*, and *Criminal Prosecution*; the one punishes him for the *private* injury which he has inflicted upon the reputation of another; the other for the *public* injury, which he has or might have occasioned.

When the injured party prosecutes by way of *Civil Action*, he gives the accused a much better opportunity of vindicating himself, than he affords him

him when he institutes a *Criminal Prosecution*; as, in the former species of procedure, the libeller is at liberty to prove the correctness of his assertions; a liberty which is not allowed him in the latter species of proceeding. The reason why this immunity is tolerated in the one case, and not in the other, will be our next consideration; and in the progress of this enquiry, the excellence, the lenity, and the justice of our legal code, will be quickly perceived.

It must appear evident to all, that every person who comes into a court of justice, and demands redress for an alleged grievance, should be a man who has been actually wronged, and a man whose character has been traduced by the vile efforts and detestable inventions of detraction; a man, who does not answer the description which his calumniator has drawn, and whose reputation or interest has been materially hurt by the slander of which he complains. If the accuser cannot make out his case under such circumstances as the above, our laws have very properly refused to lend him their assistance; and consequently, if the defendant in a *Civil Action* is able to prove the truth of the libel complained of, he will be dismissed, and his antagonist non-suited.

If the injured party proceed by way of *Criminal Prosecution*, the law is very different from what has been before laid down; and indeed, the present is quite a different proceeding from that which we have just been considering; the one being an *action*, the other an *indictment*; the one being commenced for the obtainment of *private emolument*, the other for the *promotion of public good*. As I before observed, a *Criminal Prosecution* is grounded upon the injury which the libeller, by his conduct, either actually has, or else might have, done the commonwealth, by occasioning a breach of the public peace; and, in this instance, the truth of his assertion will afford him no protection from punishment; as his offence consists not in the propagation of a false assertion, but in the advancement of a criminal position, in a manner forbidden by the laws of the realm, and discountenanced by the regulations of a civilized community.

Now, upon a retrospect of the preceding brief sketch of the law con-

cerning the particular subject under consideration, I would ask, is not justice strictly allied to every part of it? or, is it that cruel, illiberal, and persecuting law, which some have had the audacity to represent it as being? It must surely appear reasonable to all, that a man who sues for a pecuniary compensation, should be less favoured than he who sacrifices his interests and personal gratification on the altar of national advantage; and, it is certainly nothing more than proper, that the man who asperses the character of another, ought to be severely punished when brought to the bar of his country by a *Criminal Prosecution*, when it is recollected that a way was open for him, in which he might, with honour to himself, and with benefit to his native land, have exposed and punished his accuser, if he were conscious that he had committed any crime, which might have rendered him amenable to the laws of the realm.

It would be nothing more nor less than an absolute waste of time, to notice some of the objections which have been advanced against the judicial administration of Libel Law at the present day; these objections are so truly frivolous that they are not worthy of any notice. Others, however, have been urged, which, on a transient inspection, appear to possess a considerable degree of weight; but which vanish into utter insignificance, when brought to the test of impartial scrutiny.

1. It has been contended, that "more regard ought to be paid to the intention of the libeller, than there is at the present day;" but, I would ask, how can this be done? Is it possible for any human tribunal to dive into the secret recesses of any man's breast? Most assuredly not: then what is the criterion upon the faith of which such a tribunal should pronounce judgement? The answer to this question is readily supplied—an *impartial examination of a man's statements*; yes, it is this, and this alone, which can enable any human court of justice to ascertain what were the actual motives which led any person to the commission of a crime like that we are considering.

2. It has been said, that "a distinction ought to be made between the man with whom a libel originates, and the
the

Surgeon, none. Number of debtors, 12th May 1807, fourteen.

Allowance, a legacy of 40s. worth of bread *per annum*, one twelfth part of which is sent every month (see the *Remarks*.) If a debtor be very poor, and cannot support himself, the parish to which he belongs orders him a weekly pittance.

REMARKS.

This antient gaol, which appears to have been built in the year 1662, is for the manor of Wakefield, and the property of the Duke of Leeds. The Gaoler's house is the sign of the Ducal Arms; and under it is singularly enough inscribed,

"Neat Wines—The Jail House."

Master's side: debtors are assigned the use of four rooms in the Gaoler's House, for which they pay according to their respective accommodations; *viz.* if a single bed, 3s. 6d. per week; or, if two sleep together, 2s. 7½d. each debtor. Through the house lies a passage to the courtyard, which is 42 feet by 21; and at the farther end of it is a good-sized room, upon the ground floor of the prison, for common side debtors. This they call "*The Low Gaol*," and from it is an aperture to the street, of about a foot square, for the receiving of provisions. Over that room is another, 28 feet by 19, and 8 feet high, named the "*Low Gaol Chamber*," which has a fire-place and an iron-grated and glazed window; also six sleeping-rooms, paid for at 2s. 4d. *per week*, each common side debtor sleeping singly in a bed provided by the Gaoler; or, if two sleep together, at 1s. 9d. each weekly. Persons bringing their own bed and bedding, must pay half what they would have done, if they used the beds furnished by the gaoler.

The distribution of legacy bread before-mentioned, to the prisoners, is by 3s. 4d. worth on the first Saturday in every month; and arises from the exemplary bounty of Mr. Jonathan Turner of Halifax, a butcher; who, by his will, left *forty shillings* yearly to the poor prisoners in the *town gaol*, to be given to them in bread. This annuity is charged upon certain houses in *Cheapside*, Halifax, now in the possession of Miss Waterhouse, who constantly pays the legacy*.

As heretofore, and under the Mo-

* See Watson's History of Halifax.

saic Law, *places of refuge* were appointed for certain offenders and others to *flee unto*; so in like manner, at Halifax, the following appears to have been established as a legal custom. It may seem a digression, but I trust its curiosity will be my apology for inserting it here. "If a felon, after his apprehension, or in his going to execution, happens to make his escape out of the *forest of Hardwicke*, (which liberty, on the East end of the town of Halifax, doth not extend above the breadth of a small river, on the North about 600 paces, on the South above a mile, but on the West about ten miles) the bailiff of Halifax hath no power to apprehend him out of his liberty; but if ever the felon come again into the liberty of Hardwicke, and be taken, he is certainly executed. An example whereof," says my author, "is continued in memory of one *Lacy*, who made his escape, and lived seven years out of the liberty; but, after that time, coming boldly within the liberty of Hardwicke, was taken, and executed upon his former verdict of condemnation."

In this town, antiently, the barons, and after them various other proprietors, had capital jurisdiction, or the power of life and death. The method of executing it was beheading the offender by an axe in an engine, very similar to the *Guillotine* in France. The last who suffered by it were Abraham Wilkinson, John Wilkinson, and Anthony Mitchell, in May 1650. I have seen the axe; and it is still preserved in the gaol.

When any felon was here found guilty, the bailiff immediately returned him back to prison, for about the space of a week. On every intervening market day, of which there are three in a week, the felon was set in the public stocks; and either on his back, if the thing stolen were portable, or, otherwise, before his face, the goods were so placed that they might be noted by all passengers.

The manner of execution was thus: The prisoner being brought to the scaffold by the bailiff, and the axe being drawn up by a pulley, fastened by a pin to the side of the scaffold; if the article taken with the prisoner were a horse, an ox, or a cow, &c. it was brought along with him to the spot, and fastened with a cord to the pin that stayed the block; so that when the

the fatal moment came, (which was announced by one of the Jurors holding up one of their hands,) the bailiff, or his servant, whipping the beast, the pin was plucked out, and execution done. But if there were no beast in the felon's case, then the bailiff, or his servant, cut the rope. This engine continued in use at Halifax till the year 1650, and was then removed; but the basis, on which it originally stood, is still remaining. See "*Halifax and its Gibbet law* *;" also *Camden's Britannia*, Gibson's edition, 1695, pp. 726, 727, where a print is exhibited of the instrument; which seems much like that called "*The Maiden*," used heretofore in Scotland for the same purpose. It is a broad plate of iron, about a foot square, very sharp on the lower side, and loaded above with a massy weight of lead.

At the time of execution this was drawn up to the top of a narrow wooden frame, about ten feet high, and as broad as the engine; with mouldings on each side for the Maiden to slide in. A receptacle was constructed, about four feet from the ground, for the prisoner to lay his neck, with a kind of bar so constructed as to prevent his moving. Thus secured, and the sign given, the engine was let loose, which, in a moment, closed his sufferings. See *Owen's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*.

It is a singular circumstance, with regard to the instrument in question, that James Earl of Morton, and Regent of Scotland, having seen an execution performed by it, as he passed through Halifax on his way home, had a model of it taken, and carried it with him, for the intended removal of some who opposed his administration. After several years of inapplication and harmless privacy, during which it was called *The Maiden*, his Lordship's own head was the first cut off by it; and although after his, many others experienced the like, it still retained the name.

"The Earl's government," says Mr. Granger, (*Biographical History*, vol. I. p. 196) "had been very justly censured, as oppressive and rapacious; while he held the regency he was secure; but upon his resignation, in

* Hence arose this saying, called the Beggar's and Vagrant's Litany, "From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us!"

1578-9, he was abandoned to the fury of his enemies. Accordingly, in 1581, he was adjudged guilty of high treason, for the murder of Lord Darnley; and on the 2d of June, executed at Edinburgh, for a matter, in which he is said to have been no otherwise concerned, than as being privy to the atrocious deed."

The "*Gibbet Law of Halifax*" was originally ordained in the reign of Henry the Seventh, in order to put an effectual end to the then prevailing practice of stealing cloth in the night-time, from the tenter grounds.

"The value of the things stolen," says Camden, "must amount to above thirteen pence halfpenny (a Scotch merk); for, if only so much, and no more, by this custom he should not die for it."

The above prison, like what it was in my great predecessor, Mr. Howard's time, *above thirty years ago*, is much out of repair, yet the rooms are clean. No firing is here allowed. Circumstanced as Halifax gaol is, it will occasion no surprize, that neither is the Act hung up for the preservation of the health of the prisoners, nor the Clauses against the use of spirituous liquors. JAS. NEILD.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CLXII.

Rise and Progress of Architecture in England. (Reign of ELIZABETH, in continuation from p. 343.)

DESCENDING to houses occupied by the middling classes of people in cities and large towns, we find them raised on a very uncommon principle; each story projecting one over the other, so much so, that when the elevations are of a great height, the over-hanging, from the set-off story, is, at least, six or seven feet. The obvious reason for such reverse of pyramidal ascension, arose from the want of necessary space, which could not be so conveniently obtained in populous situations, circumscribed with fortified walls, as was usually the case in old times. However, it is reasonable to suppose, that this mode of house-construction was not peculiar to confined districts, as we yet meet with them in scattered villages, and in secluded agricultural grounds, in various parts of the country. The mechanical part of these buildings, taking them in a general sense, consist

sist of a frame of massive timbers, set in perpendicular, horizontal, and pyramidal directions. The decorations of door-ways, window-frames, piers, entablatures, &c. are of solid carpentry, often enriched to a high degree with ornaments and figures, and the spaces or grounds between them worked with detached pannels, the voids being filled in with bricks, laid in a variety of geometrical forms; tiles also were inserted in the like fashion; and plaster-work, both plain and enriched, was introduced for the same purpose. The interiors were correspondent to the fronts, either plain, or of elaborate design. London yet affords many examples of this sort, as doth the old market-towns and villages contiguous; see Brentford, Islington, &c. A most curious house, combining many of the characters above hinted, stood, until very lately, at the corner of Chancery-lane, Fleet-street, of which take this description:

Five stories made out the elevation. First story—plain terms at the angles, with grotesque figures issuing therefrom; ditto figures in the centre supporting a projecting octangular bay window rising to the fourth story. The spaces between the terms and the door-way converted to a modern shop front. Second story—terms in two tiers at the angles, enriched with cut ovolos and gulochi, out of which issued grotesque figures and foliage. The dado, arched recesses, with key-stones shaped into small inverted pyramids. The whole space, from angle to angle, one window, including the bow, divided by mullions into ten lights. Third story—terms in three tiers at the angles, worked with edged compartments, rustics; ogee bases and caps to the terms; out of which issue heads of lions and foliage. The dado and windows similar to second story. Fourth story—terms at the angles, wholly made out by grotesque figures and foliage. Dado and windows like preceding stories. These several terms are the seeming supports of the entablature to each story. Fifth story—at the angles terms, with much foliage, and scroll consoles, they supporting the gable or pediment of the front. At the apex of the pediment an inverted small pyramid. In the space one flat-headed old Tudor window of four lights, with a labeled or kneeded cornice. It is to be remark-

ed that the projection of each story is not very great, the over-hanging being no more than two or three feet. An adjoining house in Chancery-lane shews the over-hanging of a considerable dimension. The material of the house above particularized was wood; from the voids in the dado having often been painted over of recent dates, my memoranda do not ascertain whether the filling-in was with brick, tile, or plaster. Fleet-street still presents one or two houses of the style under discussion, and each of a very rich turn.

Referring to the interior arrangement of the great mansions of Elizabeth's reign, there are found porches, halls, though not a main or detached building as heretofore, but usually placed on the right of the centre of the elevation, in the first court, as at Knowle in Kent (much of the pile, though originally of a very early date, brought to bear the arrangement and features of this reign), and numerous other mansions. These halls have the minstrels' gallery and screen, oriel, high pace, and open timber-worked roof; and, in lieu of a central fire-hearth, and roof lanthorn, a chimney-piece on the side opposite the windows. In all the chambers are a profusion of windows, and in the galleries or perambulatories, an admixture of straight and bay windows, making, in fact, one entire window. Opposite to them one or more chimney-pieces, as the length of the gallery might require. The wainscot, to a certain height of the walls, run in square pannels, with a sort of undulating roll-work; other pannels filled with small fret compartments. The all-abounding *melange* of scrolls, orbs, obelisks, grotesque figures of men, women, beasts, intermixed with foliage, pervaded every decoration, either of terms, columns, pilasters, or entablatures, giving the fronts of screens, door-ways, &c. &c. Chimney-pieces always made the prime object in these state allotments, in which was a composition, in one, two, or more stories, of terms, pilasters, and columns, bearing vast projecting entablatures for the support of niches, containing statues, some historical, but most of them carved in that fantastic character which ran throughout the whole mass of embellishments. The ceilings flat, with stucco compartments,

ments, turned into every figure that a fertile vitiated Italianized imagination could possibly suggest: some giving pendentives (the old Tudor enrichment) with double cross, round and diamond compartments, as at Leather-sellers'-hall, Bishopgate-street (destroyed); others full-fraught with foliage, grotesque heads and beasts, as at Pinners'-hall, in Austin Friars, (destroyed.) A multitude of the like examples might be adduced to illustrate the ornamental taste of our ancestors at this period; but, as far as observation has gone, it is conceived, the interior of a chamber to a mansion in Little Park Street, Coventry, possesses the most elaborate, delicate, and profuse combination of all these peculiarities that can any where be encountered; the work is carried to an excess almost incredible.

In a basement story of Gosfield-hall, Essex, a mansion of the Marquis of Buckingham, is a chimney-piece of Elizabeth's day; and as a conclusion to this part of our rise and progress, the description is thus submitted:

The design is in two stories. First story—square opening, or fire-place; on each side detached Ionic columns fluted, with base and capital; behind them compartments of war-like trophies. These columns support an entablature; in the frieze a compartment with small rounds and fillets, in which is a strange mixture of snakes, birds, fruit, and foliage. In the blockings, grotesque heads, with fruit, &c. No ornaments in the architrave, or cornice. Second story—a small basement of mouldings; on each side small pedestals, on which stand small statues, two feet in height; that on the left Henry VII. that on the right Elizabeth his queen. Henry is in complete armour, exceeding rich. On his head a crown, in his right hand a sword, on his left arm a shield, with the cross of St. George. The queen is crowned, a sceptre in the right hand, and in the left the *mundus*. In the space between statue and statue, five feet ten inches by two feet, is a basso-relievo of the Battle of Bosworth field, wherein is seen the overthrow of Richard III. Henry appears to have just felled Richard to the ground, whereon he lies prostrate, and grasping his crown with both hands, although his head is covered with his helmet. The rest of the combatants

seem either to have become passive spectators, or are making their escape. They are all in complete armour, with the vizors of their helmets down. Not one of them has any weapon in his hand, excepting Henry, and one knight in the distance. The principal figures have shields on their left arms, properly emblazoned. In the back-ground, banners, spears, tents, &c. It is noticeable that each tent terminates its roof with a penon or vane. This basso-relievo is in the highest preservation; and from its execution being little more, it is presumed, than half a century subsequent to the above event, great confidence may be given to the general display, both as to costume and historical information.

AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN.

May 15.

YOUR old Correspondent, p. 308, tells us the meaning of the words *Cat i' th' pan*, is "the changing of sides in politicks or religion;" and he tells us the meaning very rightly, but he does not himself understand how to make them out. Now I will explain them for him. The words should be written *κατὰ πάν*; that is, in Latin, *omnino*; and in plain English, *wholly*, or *altogether*. Thus in the song of the "Vicar of Bray," the Vicar says, "I changed my principles *κατὰ πάν*, that is, totally. J. M.

MR. URBAN,

May 16.

AS Richmondiensis, p. 239, favoured us with a curious "Definition of a Christian Man after the Pope's making," shewing the *antient* superstition, perhaps the following extract, which will give a slight idea of the *modern* superstition of the Popish religion, may be acceptable to your Readers. It is transcribed from a Book intituled "*Taxa Camerae*," being a Table or List of the Fees paid to the Pope for absolutions, dispensations, indulgences, &c. as they are reduced to our sterling. You cannot have room for the whole: I have therefore contented myself with selecting a few of the articles for your Readers' diversion, or rather for their astonishment and abomination. The rest may be found in "Steele's Romish Ecclesiastical History."

ABSOLUTIONS.

£. s. d.

"For sacrilege committed by
a layman 0 10 6
For

For a priest who detains the holy things he has taken from the Church	0	10	6
For him who reveals another's confession	0	10	6
For him who lies with a woman in the church	0	9	0
For wilful perjury	0	9	0
For a layman guilty of simony	0	9	0
For a priest guilty of that vice	0	10	6
For a layman murdering a layman	0	7	6
For him that hath killed his father or mother, or wife or sister, or any other kinswoman	0	10	6
<i>But if the party killed be a priest or clergyman, the murderer is obliged to go to Rome, and visit the apostolic see. *</i>			
For the husband or wife, who in the morning find the infant in bed with them dead	0	9	0
For a woman with child, that by any medicinal drink destroys it in her womb	0	7	6
For a layman or clergyman that keeps a concubine	0	10	6
For him who hath defiled a virgin	0	9	0
For him who lies with his mother, sister, godmother, or any kinswoman	0	7	6
For a robbery, or setting fire to a house	0	12	0
For forging letters testimonial, or witnessing such forgery	0	10	6
For forging letters of privilege	1	4	0
For forging the Pope's hand, or letters apostolical	1	7	0
For him that gets a benefice by a feigned title	2	9	6
Yours, &c.	R. S.		

Mr. URBAN, May 8.
I BELIEVE there is no doubt of Evening Lectures, in populous towns (see p. 224), being productive of much good; they are well attended, as many can go at such an hour to church, who could not conveniently go at the usual afternoon hour, and who, without this opportunity, would pass the time in a public house. I know that those who did not choose to take the trouble of giving an evening service, have made the same objections as your Correspondent properly makes to them in villages; but I am glad to say that our Clergy in this City (I mean the West end of it) are opening their church or chapel doors in an evening. I perfectly agree with him as to such Lectures in

a village on week days, and indeed on Sundays, unless in the longest Summer days. I perfectly agree with him that the country parish priest, who conscientiously discharges the duties of the pastoral office, who, fearless of the imputation of Methodism, visits and imparts religious instruction to his parishioners, who, from distance or illness, cannot often attend the church, is a real blessing to his parish. May such be multiplied! Yours, &c.
ANOTHER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

ANALYSIS OF BOOKS. No. VIII.
Title. "The Primer set furth by the Kinges Majestie and his Clergie, to be taught, lerned, and red: and none other to be used thorowout all his Dominions. Imprinted at London, within the precinct of the late dissolved house of the Graye Friers, by Richard Grafton, Printer to the Princes grace, the xvii day of August, the yeare of our Lorde M.D.XLVI. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum. Reprinted without any alteration." 12mo. Black-letter.
The Contents of this Primer.
"The Kalendre.
The Kynges Highness injunction.
The Praier of our Lorde.
The Salutation of the Angel.
The Crede or Article of the Faith.
The Ten Commaundements.
Certain Graces.
The Matyns.
The Evensong.
The Complin.
The Seven Psalmes.
The Letany.
The Dirige.
The Comminations.
The Psalmes of the Passion.
The Passion of our Lorde.
Certain godly Praiers for sundry purposes."

Extracts.
"An Injunction geven by the King our Soveraigne lordes most excellent maiestie, for the autorising and establishing the vse of this Primer.
Henry the VIII. by the grace of God Kyng of Englande, Fraunce, and Ireland, defendour of the faith, and of the church of Englande and also of Irelande, in yerth the supreme hedde. To all and singuler our subiects as wel Archbishops, &c. as also all estates and degrees of the laye fee and teachers of youth within any our realmes, &c. greeting. Emong the

the manyfold busines and most weightie affaires appertayning to our regall authoritie and office, we much tenderyng the youthe of our realmes (whose good education and vertuous bringyng up redouneth most highly to the honoure and prayse of Almightye God), for divers good considerations, and speciallye for that the youthe by divers persons are taught the Paternoster, the Ave-Maria, Crede, and X Commaundements, al in Latin and not in Englyshe, by meanes wherof the same are not brought up in the knowledge of their fayeth, dutie, and obedience, wherin no Christen person ought to be ignoraunt. And for that our people and subiects which have no understanding in the Latin tong, and yet have the knowledge of readyng, may praye in their vulgar tong, which is to them best knowne; &c. and, finallye, for the avoydyng of the adversitie of primer bokes that are now abrode, whereof are almost innumerable sortes, which minister occasion of contentions, &c. and to have one uniforme ordre of al such bokes, &c. have set furth this primer—that for the better brynging up of youthe in the knowledge of their dutie towards God, their Prince, and al other in their degree, every scole mayster and bringer up of yong beginners in learning next after their A. B. C. now by us also set furth, do teach this primer.—And furthermore we streighly charge and command aswel all and singuler our subiects and sellers of bokes, as also of scolemasters, &c. that immediately after this our sayed prymer is publyshed and imprinted, that they, ne any of them, bye, sell, occupye, use, nor teache prevely or apertly any other primer, either in Englyshe or Latin, then this, &c. Given at our palayce of Westminster the vi daye of Maye, in the xxxvii yere of our reigne.”

“Matyns. The Hymne. Jam lucis orto, &c.

Now the cherfull day doth spryng
Unto God praie we and syng,
That in all workes of the daie,
He preserve and kepe us aye.

That our tong be maie refrain
From all strief and wordes vain;
Kepe our iyes in coverture
From all evill and vain pleasure.

That our hertes be voyded quite,
From phansy and fonde delighe;
Thinne diet of drynke and meate,
Of the fleshe to coole the heate.

That when the daie hence doth wend,
And the course the night doth sende,
By forbearing thynges worldly,
Our God we may glorifie. Amen.

Variation in the “Letani.”

“From all sedition and privy conspiracy, from the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome and all his abominable enormities.”—

“That it may please the to kepe our noble Quene Catharine in thy feare and love, gyving her encrease of all godlynesse, honour, and chyldren.”

“The Complin. The Hymn.

O Lord the maker of all thing,
We prai the now in this evenyng,
Us to defende, through thy mercye,
From all disceyt of our enemy.

Let neither us deluded be,
Good Lord, with dreame or phantasy,
Our hart waking in the, thou kepe,
That we in synne fall not on slepe.

O Father, through thy blessed Sonne,
Grant us this, our petition,
To whom with the Holy Ghost alwayes,
In heaven and yearth, be laude and prayse. Amen.”

Yours, &c.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN,

May 3.

GERVASE Holles, in his MS. intitled, “*Parentela et Parentalia Hollesiana*,” p. 81, speaking of Holles, Earl of Clare, in the time of James I. and King Charles I. says,

“He had a felicity of conversation beyond all other men; no person of what condition soever that came to him parted discontented. He had so just a penetration, that he quickly found the bottom of his capacity, and which way his genius lay; then would discourse with him civilly in his own element; so as all men took their leave of him with a great deal of satisfaction. His table was, in effect, a continual Convivium Philosophale, for after he had reasonably well checked his appetite, he would ever start some discourse in divinity, philosophy, or history, in all which he was excellent; so that every man there had his *mind* as well as his body feasted. His table was always good, and his retinue answerable, having ever the sons of some gentlemen to follow him, who would send them to him as to a school of knowledge, virtue, and temperance; for he hated drunkenness and debauchery, nor would he endure excess in his buttery, which caused his housekeeping (in this lewd age where no entertainment is valued that does not swim in drink) to be the less commended. The gentleman of his horse once took the liberty to tell him that his table was good, and a little charge more would make his housekeeping without exception, and much to his honour, viz. £.100 more yearly in his cellar,

cellar, and as much in his stables. He replied, 'Watson, Watson, look you to my profit; I will look to my honour myself.'
EUGENIO.

Mr. URBAN, *Alton, May 19.*

IN that elaborate work, Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, it is stated, vol. II. p. 246, in the pedigree of Fanshawe, that Sir Henry F. had two daughters who died young. If Sir Henry had only two daughters (and no others are noticed in the pedigree), I think it must be erroneous; for Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Fanshawe, of Ware Park, Herts, married in 1631, Sir William Boteler, of Teston, Kent, bart. who, having raised a regiment at his own expense, was slain, *ex parte Regis*, at Cropredy Bridge, in Oxfordshire, 29 June, 1644, leaving issue by his said wife Joan an only son, Oliver, his successor. (*Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion*).—The arms of Fanshawe were, Or, a chevron between three fleur de lis Sable.

In pages 539–40 of the same Volume of the above valuable History, the following might be added as a note. The issue male of Sir Nicholas Heron failed, and the representation of the family was continued through the daughters, the second of whom married Thomas Barham, of Barham's Court in Teston, Kent, by whom she had an only child Anne, who married Sir Oliver Boteler, of Sharnbrook, co. Bedford, knight, who, upon his marriage, settled at Teston, and was by the said Anne father of the above Sir William. Sir Nicholas Heron bore, Gules, a chevron engrailed between three herons Argent; and three other coats, *Bond, Alphin, and Petit*.

The paternal coat of *Boteler* is Argent, on a chief Sable three covered cups Or: besides which the Baronets quartered nine other coats, viz. *Boteler* of Droitwich, *Wibbe*, *Froxmere*, *Bachecote*, *Barham*, *Heron*, *Bond*, *Alphin*, and *Petit*.

The above particulars are extracted from an old illuminated pedigree, on vellum, of the Botelers, consisting of 19 descents to the present time, without the omission of a single generation, and which, as representative of that family, is now in my possession.

Yours, &c. A GENEALOGIST.

Mr. URBAN,

March 9.

FEELING the cause of religious liberty might be much injured by the dissemination of the opinions expressed by your Correspondent R.G. p. 125, I beg of your candour and impartiality the insertion of these few remarks; at the same time asserting, that it is not with a view of opposing the Church Establishment that I take up my pen, but of defending the liberty of conscience hitherto possessed by the Dissenters, and on which there have lately been several innovations attempted. I am fully convinced your Correspondent is not sufficiently acquainted with the "*wild and visionary notions*" (as he is pleased to call them) of those who differ from the National Church, to form a correct judgment of their good or evil. I would wish him to recollect an observation of Mr. Locke's:

"To prejudice other men's notions before we have looked into them, is not to shew their darkness, but to put out our own eyes."

I am sure you will bear me out in the presumption of his ignorance as to the principles of many of the Sec-taries, if you consider some of his observations. Are the Wesleians, I would ask, opposite, if not hostile, to the Church Establishment? I grant, the external forms may differ; but while the Wesleians ground their hopes of salvation on the blood of a crucified Redeemer, and on the efficacy of that alone, are their principles opposite, or hostile, to the Church of England? He who believes in the name of Jesus must be saved: do not the Methodists profess to do that?—He charges those who differ from himself with bigotry; but I leave it to any rational mind to peruse his epistles, and say, are they free from it; but as Dr. Campbell justly observes, "*he is most entitled to those odious appellations, who is most apt to throw them on others.*" I ask again, are the principles of the Dissenters "subversive of sound faith, and destructive to morality and holiness of life?" I answer this question as I have the former, and say, that their principles are mostly the same as the Church.—Where is the Methodist that dares assert, his modes of worship are essential to eternal happiness? Where is the Baptist who maintains that adult baptism

baptism is essential to everlasting peace? I have not found one.—Why then assert that those sects which differ from him, “are subversive of sound faith, and destructive to morality and holiness of life?” “Without holiness no man shall see the Lord.” I am a Dissenter; but I long to see that day arrive, when all nations from one end of the earth to the other shall see and know the Lord, when Sin and Satan shall no more have power, but when the divine institution of the Sabbath, together with all the commandments of the Almighty, shall be most sacredly observed; and such, I am persuaded, is the desire of every Dissenter who believes in Jesus Christ, and regards with reverence the Holy Scriptures. What are the evils that arise from the Sectaries? Few in themselves, but as they are made so from the opposition and jealousy of each other. The main principles of all are the same, I contend, while faith in Christ is the only hope of salvation: let not then the Churchman look with jealousy on the Dissenter, or the Dissenter on the Churchman; but, as they profess to be fighting under one banner, and against one common enemy, let them act in unison with each other, and each enjoy his privilege. God forbid that I should wish to deny a Churchman his mode of worship; he is worshipping the same God and the same Redeemer: therefore, I am convinced he may be, equally with a strict Dissenter, an heir of grace and an inheritor of the kingdom of Heaven. Let them then, I say, cordially unite, and endeavour to distribute the riches of divine grace through the remotest regions of the globe: let them not say to the Heathen, *I am a Churchman, I am a Methodist, I am a Baptist*;—but let them say, *I am a follower of the Lamb; I am a disciple of Jesus*; come and see what great things the Lord hath done for us! Come, and be partakers of the riches of divine grace.

Yours, &c. J. C. B.

MA. URBAN, Near Hockley, Feb. 19.

IN answer to your Correspondent S. P. in your last Supplement, on the cause of that dangerous disease in neat cattle called Staling Blood, I beg leave to observe, that in the parish where I reside, there is a field of old pasture land, containing 30

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acres, in which 18 cows are constantly kept by as many industrious cottagers. It has been for more than 30 years remarked, that they are subject to the disorder in question; while those kept in the other parts of the same parish, in number more than 200, are entirely free from it. Various have been the conjectures from time to time as to the probable cause; and all agree in supposing it to arise from the acidity of some plant or shrub peculiar to this field, but no experiment has hitherto been made amounting to absolute certainty. A few weeks ago I determined to examine it very minutely, and in one corner I found the Black-thorn shrub growing plentifully, almost covering a rood of ground, and having every appearance of being cropped by cattle, as none of the shrubs were more than half a yard in height, and each had a bushy head, such as would arise from the constant browsing of them. I am now satisfied that the cattle in this field have every opportunity of feeding, and that they actually do feed, upon these shrubs; and that those kept in other parts of the parish cannot feed upon them with equal facility. It is true there are Black-thorns in several of the fences, yet they are generally of such a height as to be out of the reach of cattle. To this observation may be added the following, from the History of Naseby, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, page 29: “The commons here for neat cattle are reckoned tolerably healthful, except a part or outskirts of the field, called Chest-fallows and Woolly-pen, which is kept for young stock; and which occasions the disease of staling blood. Author to account for I order; but proceeds from the food cutting. Perhaps it arises of the Black-th with which th abounds; for that, after the from common has vanished.”

It is highly probable that the *spina* spinosa is the cause of this dangerous disease; but, for greater satisfaction, I have directed all the shrubs of the kind in the field in question to be grubbed up, and a very few seasons will suffice

suffice to confirm or refute my present opinion. Perhaps, at some future period, I may be able to give an account of the success of the experiment.—A remedy frequently used in this disorder is, to give a pound of Glauber's salt dissolved in warm water at one dose, and the same repeated in two or three days, if necessary. This seldom fails, if the disease is observed soon after its commencement.

Yours, &c. SARCOTIENSIS.

Account of the extraordinary Escape of a Party of FRENCH ROYALISTS over the ZUYDER ZEE; communicated by one of the Officers, who now holds a respectable rank in the British Service.

AT the time of the invasion of Holland by the French Republican army in the winter of 1794, a party of French Royalists, being at Enckhuysen, in the province of West Friseland, on the Western side of the Zuyder Zee, were in immediate danger of being surrounded by the Republicans. The officers (fifteen in number) knowing that, by remaining there another day, they must inevitably fall into the hands of their merciless countrymen, resolved upon an attempt to cross over the Zuyder Zee (at that time *frozen*) to the opposite shore, a distance of twenty-five English miles. This sea had not been so completely frozen in the memory of man; and it was not without difficulty that they procured two mariners as guides, though tempted by a handsome gratuity. Time did not allow them to make much preparation, as it was necessary for them to leave Enckhuysen at break of day the following morning. They accordingly set out at six o'clock, taking with them their little baggage on a sledge. They were followed by about fifty private soldiers. After proceeding some distance, they found the surface of the ice so rugged, that they were under the necessity of abandoning the sledge; and, arriving at that part of the sea where the water is deepest and the current great, they found it impassable; and therefore turned from the direction they were pursuing, hoping to be able to pass this channel further on their right. They now had lost sight of the land, frequently meeting with hills of ice to the height of twenty-five feet, some

of which they climbed, by which several of the party were much hurt; and, after having been on foot near eleven hours, they became almost exhausted by fatigue and cold. To add to their distress, one of the party became unable to proceed; and, as his fellow travellers were so weakened that they could not afford him any assistance, he was of necessity left on the ice to perish! A brother was a witness to this distressing event. The approaching darkness urged them to proceed: the day was closing, when they discovered a dark object, to which they directed their faltering steps; as they approached it, to their unspeakable joy they discovered it to be land! It proved to be the little island of Urk, which is situate midway between the shores of the Zuyder Zee, inhabited chiefly by poor fishermen. Some of the inhabitants, having observed these strangers, went to their assistance, without which they would not have been able to reach the land, on account of some water lying between them and the island, through which they passed, by means of a rope supplied by the islanders. These unfortunate men (after being disarmed) were conducted to the church, and were not permitted to purchase food or hire a lodging, until the pastor of the island was sent for; and by his recommendation the party were divided, and received into different houses.

The islanders were so much surprised at the appearance of these strangers (no person having before crossed the ice from either side of the main land), that they were afraid to receive them; and had not their fears been calmed by the worthy pastor, these unfortunate men would probably all have perished in the church from the intense cold, their clothes being wet. Having refreshed themselves by food and a night's rest, the next morning the islanders obliged them to depart, delivering their arms to them as they quitted the land. The party directed their course towards Kuynder, in the province of Overijssel, from which they were distant fifteen miles, and which they reached in about five hours, having met with no other impediment on their slippery march; though most of them were laid up from fatigue, and many affected by the frost, inso-

much that several lost their toes.
The

The guides had not provided themselves with a mariner's compass, which would perhaps have saved them much time and fatigue on their first day's journey; they trusted entirely to the *wind*, which of course is subject to variation. One of the guides, having a line fastened round his waist, led the way, holding a stick shod with iron, to try the ice; the other guide, holding the line, which was some yards in length, followed; and the officers and private soldiers brought up the rear, one by one, so that the line extended to a considerable length.

Mr. URBAN, *May 9.*
THE following article, from 'The Oxford Herald' of this day, may perhaps be worthy of your selection. "Few of our old writers have been more unjustly neglected of late years than Tusser, whose "Five hundred points of good Husbandry" were, at one time, in the hands of every reader. They are indeed, even now, as curious from the picture of rural manners during the period in which the author wrote, as they are valuable for the excellent agricultural information to be gleaned from their perusal.

Of the author little more is now known than is to be drawn from his own poetical memoir. He was born at Rivenhall, in Essex; educated first as a chorister at Wallingford castle, and St. Paul's; then under the celebrated Nicholas Udall, at Eton; and lastly, at Trinity-hall, Cambridge. Hence he was received into the family of Lord Paget; and resided for several years at court with his patron, till, as he himself tells us,

"When court 'gan frown, and strife in town,
And lords and knights saw heavy sights,
Then took I wife, and led my life
In Suffolk soil :"—

Katwade, on the river Stour, was the place of his retirement, where he married, and commenced farmer.

Tusser appears to have been fortunate in his first choice, for he always mentions his consort in terms of approbation and respect. Her ill health, however, obliged him to remove near the sea; and he fixed on Ipswich, where he met with "honest men," and "much friendship." His wife did not recover; and at her death, removing into Norfolk, he encoun-

tered another lady, whose hand he solicited, and obtained. This second marriage was not attended with the expected happiness; for the lady was young, gay, and expensive, qualities which neither suited Tusser's habits or finances. He next dwelt at West Dirram, where he received great kindness and attention from sir Richard Southwell*, of whom he speaks with gratitude apparently as sincere as praiseworthy. At the death of his patron, he removed to Norwich, where he was seized with a violent fit of illness; and, for change of air, retired to Fairsted, in Essex. Here he became tithe farmer, an office for which he was but ill adapted.

Finding his new employment neither pleasant nor profitable, he removed

"To London straight, to hope and wait
For better chance."

But Fortune never smiled on him or his undertakings; for, although he appears to have been better pleased with his situation here than heretofore, he was soon (in 1575) compelled to quit the metropolis on account of the plague, which was then raging with great violence. He retired to Cambridge a second time; and found refuge at his old hall, Trinity, which he commends as the

"College best of all the rest."

From this period, the events of Tusser's life, if any worthy of record occurred, are buried in obscurity, for here his own description concludes. He returned, perhaps, to London; and there he died, as we conjecture, about the year 1585†.

Tusser appears to have lived the victim of misfortune. Without extravagance to dissipate his income, and certainly with a good theoretical knowledge of his profession, he was uniformly unsuccessful. The culti-

* This person we believe to be a descendant from Robert Southwell, esq. serjeant at law, and in commission of the peace for the county of Suffolk, during the reign of Henry the Eighth. He died September 27, 1514, and was buried in the parish church of Barnham, in that county.

† It has been usually asserted that he died at a very advanced age, about 1580; but the editor of the new edition states his opinion to be in favour of the date in the text, and, we believe, with justice.

vated mind of a literary man, and above all of a poet, could ill brook the society of the farmers and country squires of that day; nor was the task of a bailiff compatible with the generous spirit of the gentleman. The consequence was, that Tusser rather injured than benefited his finances by his speculations; and probably died, as he lived, a discontented and unhappy man.

Tusser first published his *Husbandry* in a very compressed form, "A hundred good points of Husbandrie, 1557." This he enlarged and corrected in 1578, under its present title, "Five hundred points," &c. which passed through several editions, the best of which are 4to, 1580, and 4to, 1585.

In 1710, a Mr. Daniel Hilman published what he termed *Tusser Redivivus*; but this is only a calendar of the twelve months, with a prose commentary by the editor. It did not meet with encouragement; for in 1744 a new title-page was necessary to get off the remaining part of the impression.

We have said thus much of honest old Tusser and his work, from the probability of his book being shortly in the hands of most of our readers, since a new and greatly enlarged edition has just appeared. We have looked carefully over this volume; and can safely recommend it, as affording a curious portrait of the agriculture of England during the reign of Elizabeth; at the same time that a vast quantity of excellent practical instruction may be gleaned from the notes of the new editor, who has executed his task in a manner very creditable to himself, and useful to the work.

Yours, &c.

B.

Mr. URBAN, *Plumsted, March 16.*
THE last Moore's Almanack I purchased was about 1787. The Editor, taking notice of France, says, "She will become a great nation; but, like pilgrims travelling to the celestial Canaan, must first undergo many severe and heavy tribulations;" but whether this was the one got up by Mr. Manoh Sibley for a Company, or the other by Mr. Andrews for the Company of Stationers, I do not recollect; nor does your Correspondent, who occupies seven pages in your last, inform us whom the

Moore's Almanack was published by, that he has taken so much notice of. For my own part, I have had an Ephemeris ever since the above date, though I was remarkably struck as to what was to happen to the French nation; and from what has taken place since, I have been led to consider something may be known as to futurity by Astrology, as it respects kingdoms and states. In a society I once belonged to, on an ill-natured dispute taking place about it, I proposed to investigate the genethlical part of this subject, by trying how far an aphorism relating to the eyes would hold good. It is said, the right eye of a man and the left eye of a woman the Sun rules, and the left eye of a man and the right eye of a woman the Moon rules; and when either of those bodies are in or near the meridian at the time of a person's birth, and are a few degrees Westward of Saturn or Mars, the native will have a cast in the eye; which will incline inwards or towards the nose; but, if they have passed those bodies, and are a little to the Eastward, it will be outwards or from the nose. As far as I had opportunity of getting cases, this aphorism held good; but, in order to shew I was not mistaken, I proposed to have given me the period of births of twenty adult persons, one of which should have a remarkable defect in one eye, and the rest should have both eyes perfectly free from any such defect; and if, by the aphorism, I could point out the date of the defective person, and could repeat this as often as might be deemed needful for certainty; I considered it would amount to a proof of the existence of Genethlical Astrology. One of our members said, if it was proved true, he should be a wretched man. Another said, if it was, he could not believe it; for if the body was subject to such an influence, so must the mind be also, and from the Scripture this could not be; another wished for an enquiry whether it was laudable and lawful; and hence, from the objections made, the investigation was evaded. From this I sent you a paper in 1796 (which you inserted page 826), containing a question whether Newton, Dryden, and others, were publicly silent about this subject (which they had studied) as unfashionable

fashionable, and beneath their attention, or from being conscious it would be rather injurious than beneficial to society to cultivate. Your present Correspondent observes, in page 115, that the great objection to it is, that the acknowledgement of Planetary influence makes a man a necessary agent, and destroys all freedom of action; and again, page 119, says, if Planetary influence be said or thought to destroy free agency, it is beneath the notice of every Christian: I suppose he means such as hold free-will. The Church of England in her Articles, the Church of Scotland, almost all the Reformed Churches abroad, with all our Dissenting Churches in England, except the Arminian Methodists, and a trifling few of others, confess and acknowledge salvation to be entirely of free-grace, and not of free-will. The Papists, who consider Astrology to oppose free-will, are virulent against it; and the Arminian Methodists are little better, as may be seen by a paper in their Magazine in March 1797, by A. Clark, now Dr. Clark, in which he calls it "an impudent science, which has not yet fallen into that contempt with some that it merits from all, being a science which cashiers Divine Providence from the universe, and is worthy the execration of every person who believes there is a God." A vast deal has been said upon the reasonableness of this subject, and trying to support it from Scripture. Again, much has been said of the unreasonableness of it, and of its being condemned in the Sacred Writings: good men have condemned (in the Scripture and elsewhere) bad men who have taken up the subject for a bad purpose; but what has the abuse of any subject to do with the existence or proper use of it? When I proposed to have the subject investigated as it respected the eyes, I had in my mind a poor man, who, from his cradle, had been blind with the small-pox. The moon, at his birth, being from the meridian in opposition to Mars, according to aphorisms laid down, shewed his left eye to have perished; but the sun being free from any bad aspect, I consider a skilful oculist might have restored his right eye, if the subject is really true. The poor man was willing to undergo any operation; but my good intentions towards him

came to nothing, from the objections that were made by our members to the subject. I cannot but think it a pity that, at this advanced state of the world, a subject so antient (for it is said to have had its origin from Enoch) should not have been demonstratively settled; for, if it is true, it must, I think, as it respects the body, be a branch of Natural Philosophy. As to the mind, those Churches and Sects who have contended for free-grace, seem to be as good subjects to the State as others; and if it is said, if saving grace is not given to all men, and they are under the influence of the stars, who hath resisted the will of God? the words of St. Paul, "*who art thou that replyest against God?*" are the best answer that can be made. In the universe at large, doubtless, there is as little evil, and as much good, as possible; and that it is impossible to prevent evil without preventing superior good. If the sin and wickedness in the world could be proved to come from the influences of the celestial bodies on the minds of men, God must remain still just and good, though his ways may be incomprehensible to mortals. Bigots will never like what they conceive may oppose their views; but truth, whatever may be its consequences, will ever be the grand object of *An impartial Inquirer into Human Nature.*

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

IN answer to the inquiries of Civis, p. 30, concerning a Picture of a curious and domestic circumstance; I beg leave to inform him that it is still at the Inn at Epping-place (formerly the residence of the respectable family of Conyers), but removed from the Parlour to the Staircase lately; consequently another of your Correspondents (p. 212.) will perceive that the one mentioned by him to be at Stockwell, as well as that in the possession of Civis, are perfectly distinct. I have not been able to find the description of it as mentioned by the latter to have been inserted in your Magazine about 19 years since; and cannot help expressing my wishes, in which I am joined by many other possessors of the whole of the work, that a Continuation to the General Index could be effected. On turning over the leaves for the above purpose,

pose, I could not but regret the absence of the Southern Faunist, as well as the memoranda heretofore attached to the monthly tables of the late Mr. Holt.—In your last, p. 319, J. S. B. in his Church-notes from Flamstead, Herts, mentions Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, as dying in 1658, and being buried at Felstead; but adds, perhaps Flamstead is meant. In the History of Essex a chapel is described as being on the South side of the chancel of Felstead Church, beneath which is the burial-place of the Rich family, an ancestor of which above-named Lord, in 1504, founded the famous Free-school there, which has produced many eminent characters.

Yours, &c.

M. W. I.

Mr. URBAN,

May 11.

THE Abbey of Dieulacres, near Leek, in Staffordshire, according to Camden and Tanner, was founded by Randolph earl of Chester, for Cistercian monks, in 1214; and was possessed by the antient family of Rhudyard, from the dissolution till the early part of the last century. What is its present state? and who are its owners and occupiers? and are there any descendants living, and where, of James Rhudyard, to whom it belonged in 1709? or of John Rhudyard, who about the same period was a citizen of London? Any information upon this subject will much oblige

AN OLD CUSTOMER.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, May 19. This day the Chancellor's Prizes were adjudged to the following gentlemen: *Latin Essay*—"Xenophontis res bellicas, quibus ipse interfuit, narrantis cum Cæsare comparatio,"—to Mr. JOHN KEBLE, B. A. late scholar of Corpus Christi College, and now fellow of Oriel College. *English Essay*—"On Translation from Dead Languages,"—to the same gentleman. *Latin Verse*—"Coloni ab Angliâ ad Americam missi,"—to Mr. HENRY LATHAM, undergraduate of Brasenose College.—Sir ROGER NEWDIGATE'S Prize: *English Verse*—"Apollo Belvidere,"—to Mr. HENRY MILMAN, undergraduate of Brasenose College.

Nearly ready for Publication:

A Synopsis of the Three first Gospels; including the Four last Chapters of St. John's Gospel.

Letters to the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Drummond, in defence of particular passages of the Old Testament against his late work, intituled, "Œdipus Judaicus." By GEORGE D'OYLY, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and Christian Advocate in that University.

A new edition of Bishop Jewel's Apologia, to which are added historical notes, and Smith's Greek translation. By Rev. A. C. CAMPBELL, of Pontefract.

An Essay on the Misrepresentations, Ignorance, and Plagiarisms of certain Infidel Writers. By Rev. ROBERT WALPOLE.

Clavis Calendaria; or a compendious Analysis of the Calendar; illus-

trated with ecclesiastical, historical, and classical Anecdotes. By JOHN BRADY.

Hints to the Protestants of Ireland. By Rev. T. LYON.

Remarks on the Interior and least known Part of Ireland, from observations made during a late tour in that country. By Rev. JAMES HALL.

A Commentary on the Germany of Tacitus, with strictures on the editions of Gronovius, Ernesti, &c. with other interesting matter. By Mr. E. H. BARKER, of Trinity College.

Essays on the Principles of Political Philosophy, designed to illustrate and establish the civil and religious rights of man. By Mr. FINCH.

Fables for the Fireside; to each of which is applied a series of moral cases, a solution of which is intended as an exercise of the talents of investigation and reasoning for the youth of both sexes. By Rev. Dr. LETTICE.

A compendious system of Modern Geography, historical, physical, political, and descriptive, with Notes and Maps; adapted for the higher classes of pupils under both public and private tuition. By THOMAS MYERS, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Preparing for the Press:

A new edition of DUGDALE'S Monasticon, by STEEVENS, with additions, which will probably extend the work to four folio volumes.

Origines Mythologicae; a work intended to show the fundamental identity and common origin of the various mytho-

mythological systems of Paganism.

By Rev. G. FABER.

A new edition of Dr. OWEN on the Hebrews, with the Exercitations, complete, under the direction of the Rev. G. WRIGHT.

A Translation of M. Chateaubriand's Spirit of Christianity, or Beauties of the Christian Religion, by Mr. SHOBERL; accompanied with a preface and notes by Rev. H. KETT.

Mr. ALLEN's translation of Calvin's Institutes.

A History of all Religions, containing an account of their rise, decline, descent, and changes, from the earliest times to the commencement of the Christian religion. By Mr. JOHN BELLAMY.

The Achilleis of Statius, with several collations; intended to be followed by the Thebais. By Mr. JOHN MITFORD.

A Translation of Juvenal into English Verse, with brief annotations. By Dr. C. BADHAM.

A volume of Tales. By the Rev. CRABBE.

Lucien Buonaparte's Poem of Charlemagne has been published on the Continent under a feigned name.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing, by subscription, One Hundred Engravings, from paintings on Greek Vases, which have never been published, drawn and etched by ADAM BUCK, from private collections now in England. Dedicated to the Earl of Carlisle. The work to agree in size with those of Sir William Hamilton, edited by d'Hancarville and Tischbein.

Freezing Quicksilver. — Professor LESLIE has, we understand, succeeded in a very important experiment — that of *freezing quicksilver*. He effects this by an air-pump of a new and improved principle. A wide thermometer tube, with a large bulb, was filled with mercury, and attached to a rod passing through a collar of leathers, from the top of a cylindrical receiver. This receiver, which was seven inches wide, covered a deep flat basin of nearly the same width, and containing sulphuric acid, in the midst of which was placed an egg-cup, half full of water. The enclosed air being reduced by the working of the pump to the 50th part, the bulb was repeatedly dipt in the water, and again exposed to evaporation, till it became incrustated with a coat of ice about the

20th of an inch thick. The cup, with its water still unfrozen, was then removed, and the apparatus replaced, the coated bulb being pushed down to less than an inch from the surface of the sulphuric acid. On exhausting the receiver again, and continuing the operation, the icy crust at length started into divided fissures, owing probably to its being more contracted by the intense cold than the glass which it invested; and the mercury having gradually descended in the thermometer tube, till it reached the point of congelation, suddenly sunk almost into the bulb, the gage standing at the 20th part of an inch; and the included air being thus rarified about 600 times. After a few minutes, the apparatus being removed, and the bulb broken, the quicksilver appeared a solid mass, which bore the stroke of a hammer. The temperature of the apartment was then 54 degrees of Fahrenheit. In another experiment, with a small spirit-of-wine thermometer, under the same circumstances and the same degree of rarefaction, the cold produced was found to be 70½ degrees below nothing, or more than that 30 degrees below the point usually assigned for the congelation of mercury.

Dr. THORNTON (the Botanical Lecturer, and Physician to the St. Mary-le-bone General Dispensary), has published an account of the extraordinary success which has attended his practice of administering fox-glove (*digitalis*) in scarlet fever. His method of treatment is by first giving an emetic of antimonial wine, and then 25 or even 30 drops of the common tincture of fox-glove every three hours, night and day, according to the state of the patient, diminishing the dose on the second and third day, to one-half, or ten drops four times a day, and then five; and lastly, by throwing in the bark, to complete the cure. He says he has succeeded in several hundred cases, some of them the most desperate, without one instance of failure.

Count RUMFORD, in recent experiments on the nature of light, the existence of which in combustible bodies he disbelieves, has discovered, that a polyflame lamp, consisting of a number of burners, with wicks flat like a ribbon, and so placed, one by the side of another, that the air can pass

pass between them, while they are duly supplied with oil, and covered with a large rising glass, yielded as much light as 20 candles. This is an important and useful discovery.

M. IRABD, Physician to the School for the Deaf and Dumb in Paris, lately read to the Institute an essay on the construction of the organ of hearing and the causes and cure of deafness; in which he gave an account of a cure performed by him on a deaf and dumb youth, by perforating the tympanum of the ear, and injecting warm water.

Three automata are now exhibiting at Paris—the first writes the names of persons; the second, copies drawings; and the third, which is a *chef d'œuvre*, speaks and articulates distinctly. They were made by an ingenious mechanist, named KEMPER.

M. MAYREUX, of Champvieux, has presented a memoir to the Society of Arts, at Lyons, on the practicability of using down of goats, in imitation of the tissues of Cashmere.

A native of Constance has discovered a method of obtaining a new spirituous liquor. He disposes a vessel filled with water so as to intercept the particles which evaporate during the fermentation of new wine: the water, thus impregnated, gives afterwards, by distillation, a very pure spirit.

The Literary Academy of Warsaw have appointed a Committee to write a general History of Poland.

The Russian Counsellor Bradsky has obtained a reward from his Sovereign for a method of inoculating sheep. He dissolves the virus in water, and steep in it a piece of thread, which is afterwards drawn through the extremity of the ear, and left hanging like an ear-ring. At the expiration of a few days, the inoculated sheep has the same symptoms as a child who has been vaccinated. The most favourable time for this operation is the month of September.

Mess. Sobolewsky and Horner, of St. Petersburg, have announced the discovery of the process of the French engineer Bon, and of Mess. Murdoch and Wynn, for extracting gas from wood or coal, and applying it to the purpose of illumination. Their greatest difficulty, they say, consisted in absorbing the smoke which exhaled from the gas, and in giving brightness

and purity to the flames; for, in all experiments made in foreign countries, or in Russia, the flame was always weak and bluish, not very luminous, and attended by a mephitic smell. After many ineffectual experiments, they at length succeeded in obtaining a clear light from the gas, without any smell, and unaccompanied by any sooty evaporation. They have described their process, exemplified it by experiments to numerous assemblies, and undertaken to light the public national establishments, manufactories, &c.

A machine for cutting files with accuracy and dispatch has been made in the United States; it will perform the labour of six or eight hands, and cut any description, from the coarsest to the finest, by changing one wheel or pinion.

The bell or winter pear, according to an American Journal, may be brought to great perfection, and grow to 16 inches in circumference, by wrapping up the fruit and branch in cloth, so as to protect them from the early frosts of October and November.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A PHILANTHROPIST has found Rice to be a great improvement to Bread both in point of flavour and economy, for it increased a peck Loaf in the proportion of a fifth by adding half a pound of Rice, having been boiled forty or fifty minutes in two Quarts of Water.

We need not the Ghost of JONATHAN SWIFT to inform us that *the Monster Bellingham* was NOT an *Irishman*; nor can we in any shape plead guilty of *Partiality* in mentioning the *Sister Island*.

A Sale Catalogue just issued, by Mr. BLACKWOOD of Edinburgh, includes the Library of our late Antiquarian Friend and Correspondent Mr. GEORGE PATON.

The Letter of D—L M—is curious; but the subject has been so frequently handled, in this Magazine and in other works, that we decline using it.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

41. Cicero de Senectute et de Amicitia. From the Text of Ernesti, &c. &c. By E. H. Barker, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

(Reviewed by a Correspondent.)

DURING these late years we are of opinion that the University of Cambridge has been peculiarly fortunate in sending into the world, not only the most eminent Mathematicians, but others who have rendered themselves illustrious by a superior knowledge of the Classics. Not that we in the least degree mean to condemn Mathematical studies, for which this Seat of Learning has been, and still is, and still will be (we sincerely hope) renowned: but what we admire is, that whilst young men are directing their attention to this branch of Learning, they are not forgetful of other important and honourable studies.

We have been led into these remarks by the late work which has appeared from the pen of Mr. Barker, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who has edited the two treatises of Cicero, the one de Senectute, and the other de Amicitia: to whom, as a very promising Scholar, we beg leave to offer this public testimony of our respect. The Latin language seems to be on the decline, nor has it the attention paid to it which it so justly deserves. Glad are we then to find that while the learned world seems regarding nothing but the edition of the Prometheus of Æschylus by Mr. Blomfield, Mr. Barker espouses the cause, and stands forward as the champion, of the Latin language. And here (*si quid veri mens augurat*) Mr. Barker will add a fresh lustre to that University of which he is a member. He seems to possess various stores of various learning; his chief care is to unite Biblical with Classical criticism; and while he enlists under such firm banners as these, he will not fail to throw light on many passages, which still remain veiled under a cloud of obscurity. He has traversed the pages of the best authors, and appears to have perused the writings of the most eminent travellers; and from these to have extracted "*quidvis sit utile nobis*." He has enriched his little volume with many admirable observa-

tions, philological, historical, and antiquarian. To such a young man we would say in the language of Horace, "*I bone, quod virtus tua te vocat: I pede fausto*."

We shall now proceed to examine candidly and impartially this little volume, in which there are but few faults; which, however, we shall take care to point out to Mr. Barker. There are, however, some points in which we shall not readily agree with him; and whilst we are mentioning these, Mr. Barker must not be surprized if a little rough language should salute his ears.

Chapter i. *Ecquid erit pretii.*]—Terence uses the word *pretium* in the sense of *præmium*:

"*Si nunquam avarè pretium statui arti meæ.*"

Tacitus uses it also in the signification of *operæ pretium*: "*Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen.*"

Certe scio.]—Sallust has *certe scio* for *pro certo*: "*D. Silanum, virum fortem atque strenuum, certe scio, quæ dixerit, studio reip. dixisse.*"

Humanitatem.]—Mr. B. may add the following passage from Cicero to his observations, where *humanitas* is used in the sense of *eruditio*: "*De studiis humanitatis ac literarum loqui liberius.*"

Chapter ii. *Ut onus se Ætna gravius dicant sustinere.*]—Mr. B. is correct, we think, as to what he says about the expression *onus gravius Ætna*: but why not give us some passages from other Authors to prove this assertion? Whilst we are blaming Mr. B. on this score, we may observe that, with all his ingenuity and learning, he unites more egotism with them than becomes so young a man: and in many instances he is too fond of alleging his own opinion without sufficient grounds to maintain it; and where it would have been better to have had our scruples removed by the authority of some greater name. We have also another cause to blame him for; which is, that we think it very unpleasant to be referred so frequently to the various numbers of the Classical Journal. But let not our Readers be induced by what we are saying to imagine, that we are insidiously attacking his various writings in those pub-

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publications; far, very far from it: we have received much amusement from the perusal of them: all that we mean to assert is, that if he thought them too long for insertion in his present work, he ought to have curtailed them: they are written with taste, and would have been an additional ornament to his volume; and moreover would have saved his readers much trouble.

Quid enim est aliud, gigantum modo, &c. &c.]—We find a passage something similar to this in Cicero's *Offices*: "Ut fortuna nonnunquam, tanquam ipsa mortalis, cum immortalis naturâ pugnare videatur."

Chapter iii. *Ne sapienti quidem.*]—"I know not (says Mr. B.) whether grammarians have ever observed, that *ne-quidem*, in the sense of *not even*, which have generally, though there are a few exceptions, some word

is merely *nec* is the case." note staggered paused some t, our verdict . B.; and we t he is wrong, very formidable to defend his

argument.

—"Sudat multum, frustra que laborat Ausus idem."

Chapter iv. *Est in manibus laudatio.*]—Mr. B. has a very admirable note on this passage, well worthy the perusal of every Scholar. We refer our Readers to the Second Volume of Potter's *Antiquities*, page 164, for further information on this subject. Mr. B. seems endued with a rapidity of recollection, and rambles without restraint through the whole fields of ancient criticism.

Nec vero in armis præstantior, quam in togâ.]—Cicero says in another part of his works, "Non minorem utilitatem afferunt qui togati reipublicæ præsumunt, quam qui bellum gerunt."

Chapter vi. *Ad senectutem accedebat.*]—There is a similarity between the passage Mr. B. has brought forward and the other. But here we have a reference to Mr. B.: Why is the name of Sophocles to be mentioned, and henceforth with the title of *Q*

Why is that name which has braved the whole rank of criticks, and has borne the test of ages, at last to be disfigured and degraded by the rude breath of hypercriticism? Without giving us a single argument to defend his assertion, he takes for granted that his *ipse dixit* is sufficient for his readers.

Atii malos scandant.]—The verb *scando*, we are inclined to think, will govern an accusative case of itself, without any preposition after it. Thus Horace,

"Scandit æratas vitiosa naves
Cura."

And again,

—"dum capitolium
Scandet cum tacitâ virgine pontifex."

And again,

—"cum parentis regna per arduum
Cohors gigantum scanderet impia."

Mr. Barker has furnished us with several more instances equally applicable to our hypothesis. Lucretius says,

"Paulatimque gradus ætatis scandere
adultæ."

Now we really do not believe that any præposition need be understood before any of these accusative cases.

Num igitur, si ad centesimum annum vixisset, senectutis cum sum pœniteret.]—The nominative to *pœniteret*, one of the verbs (Mr. B. exultingly says) called absurdly *impersonals*, may be the clause, *si ad centesimum annum vixisset*; and *senectutis* may be governed of *gratis* understood." Here we beg to differ from Mr. B. nor do we see the least absurdity in the verb *pœniteret* being called impersonal. We flatter ourselves that if Mr. B. had received his education at Eton, he would not have endeavoured to infuse this curious doctrine in the minds of his readers.

Chapter vii. *Nec sepulchra legens.*]—Mr. Barker has an entertaining note on this passage; we could not forbear

readers the following spirited lines, which we remember to have met with in Mr. Crabbe's admirable poems:

"Yet is there nothing men can do,
When chilling Age comes creeping on?
Cannot we yet some good pursue,
Are talents buried? genius gone?"

And again,

"Beware then, Age, that what was won
In life's past labours, studies, views,
Be lost not, now the labour's done,
When all thy part is—not to lose:
When thou canst toil or gain no more,
Destroy not what was gain'd before."

Chapter ix. *Quid enim est jucundius senectute stipata studiis juventutis?*

—We confess that we are angry with Mr. Barker for so perpetually carping at Melmoth's excellent translation of these two treatises. Even here, if *studiiis juventutis* does not exactly mean *zealous and enthusiastic youth*, what a paltry criticism would this be! A candid and liberal-minded man, when he judges of the merits of a writer, would not insidiously pick out, and hold up to ridicule, particular passages, where he is conscious that there are errors, but would exclaim with Horace,

—"ubi plura nitent — non ego paucis

Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura."

Little does it become Mr. Barker, or any other young man, unjustly to attack his superiors both in age and learning.

Chapter x. *Nonaginta annos natus.*

—Thus Ovid,

—"Vixi

Annos bis centum, nunc tertia vivitur ætas."

Chapter xi. Mr. Barker has given us a few Greek and several Latin instances of the *ταυτολογία*. We could have wished that he had favoured us with English ones. To supply this deficiency, we have collected some; and have added a few Greek and Latin ones to them.

Sophocles says in the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, v. 379:

Τυφλὸς τὰ τ' ἄστα; τὸν τε νῦν, τὰ τ'
ὄμματ' εἶ.

And again, v. 433:

"Α σ' ἐξισώσῃ σοὶ τε καὶ τοῖς σοῖς
τέκνοις.

Thus in the *Œdipus Coloneus*, v. 121:

Προσδέξασθ' Προσφθίγγῃ πανταχῇ πλα-
γίας.

And again, v. 244:

Ἀκούων αἰόντες ἀνδάν.

Thus Euripides, in the *Hippolytus*, v. 827:

Τίνα λόγον τάλας, τίνα τύχαν.

And again, v. 1162:

Ἀγχαί τε τοῦ σοῦ στόματος, αἷς θὺ σὺ
παῖρ.

So also in the *Iphig.* T. 1068:

Σωσω σ' εἰς Ἑλλάδα' ἀλλὰ πρὸς σε δεξίας.

Again in the *Medea*, v. 476:

Ἔσωσά σ', ὡς ἴσασιν Ἑλλήνων ὄσοι.

And in *Ion*. 386:

Σὺ γ' ἐκ ἔσωσας τοὶ σὸν; δὲ σῶσαι σ'
ἔχον.

Virgil has several instances of this alliteration, though Mr. Barker says only two or three: but we shall convince him of his error.

"Sæva sedens super arma."

"Insontem infando indicio."

"—longe sale saxa sonabant."

"—magno misceri murmure pontum."

"Quæque lacus late liquidos."

Horace has a few instances: thus he says:

"Dauniæ defende decus Camœnæ."

Again,

"Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis."

Ovid says,

"Fulminibus facientes frigora."

Again,

"Pictam posita pharetram cervice premebat."

This decoration was not confined to Poets alone. Cicero says,

"Nulla res magis penetrat in animos, eosque fingit, format, flectit."

Again,

"Quodque me sollicitare summe solet."

But we must now proceed to quote from English Poets, who appear to have employed this figure with great strength.

Shakspeare says,

"Had my sweet Harry had but half their
numbers, [neck,
This day might I, hanging on Hotspur's
Have talked."

Milton too,

"Behemoth, biggest born of Earth, up-
heav'd

His vastness."

Well has Dryden sung,

"God never made his work for man to
mend."

Gray

Gray, in his "Bard," seems evidently to have aimed at this alliteration;

"Ruin seize thee, ruthless king."

Again,

"Weave the warp, and weave the woof."

We might quote several other passages from different writers on this subject; but those we have alleged are, we think, sufficient; and Mr. Barker will begin to accuse us of vanity, if we do not cease.

Chapter xii. *Accipite enim, optimi adolescentes, veterem orationem Archytæ.*]—Understand (says Mr. Barker) *auribus* after *accipite*—True! but he might have added that *animis* might also be understood after *accipite*.—Thus Virgil frequently says,

"Accipite ergo animis atque hæc mea figite dicta."

Again,

"Accipite hæc animis, lætasque advertite mentes."

Qui in vinculis essent damnati rei capitalis.]—The notes on this passage are valuable: we have not room to extract their contents; and can only add that we agree with Mr. Barker in thinking that Mr. Jones's works on the Latin and Greek Grammar have not yet received the attention which they deserve—*Dii meliora!*

Chapter xiii. *Delectabatur crebro funuli et tibicine.*]—To his remarks on this passage Mr. Barker may add the following quotations; Virgil says, "—Dependent lychni laquearibus aureis Incensi: et noctem flammis funalia vincant."

Horace says,

"—Hic, hic ponite lucida Funalia, et vectes, et arcus Oppositis foribus minaces."

Ovid:

"—Primus ab æde [cis.] Lampadibus densum rapuit funale corus-

Chapter xiv. *Refrigeratio æstate et vicissim sol aut ignis hybernus.*]—Mr. Barker here accuses Melmoth of an error, without endeavouring in the least degree to correct it. So much easier is it to find a fault, than to correct one!

Quam recte Suadæ medullam dixit Ennius.]—Thus Horace:

"Ac bene nummatum decorat Suadela, Venusque."

Chapter xv. *Venio nunc ad voluptates agricolarum, quibus ego incredi-*

bilitate delector.]—We strongly recommend to the perusal of every Scholar Mr. Barker's excellent remarks on this passage. We trace in them, however, (and where do we not in modern writing?) a little plagiarism. It is curious to observe the peculiar fondness which the ancients cherished for the pleasures and delights of a country life; while they held in contempt the luxury of courts and the noise of cities. Let us confirm our remarks by a few passages from different authors.

Who is not acquainted with that beautiful ode of Horace which opens thus:

"Beatus ille qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis."

Again let us listen to the strains of this great Poet:

"Novistne locum potiore rure beato?
Est ubi plus tepeant hyemes? ubi gratior aura
[Leonis,
Leniat et rabiem Canis, et momenta
Cum semel accepit solem furibundus
acutum? [cura?"

Est ubi depellat somnos minus invida

And again,

"O Rus, quando ego te aspiciam? quandoque licebit [inertibus horis,
Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et
Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivio vitæ?"

But who is like Virgil?

"O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, [armis,
Agricolæ! quibus ipsa, procul discordibus
Fundit humo facilem victum justissima
tellus."

If (says he) they have no lofty palace to send forth from every part a vast tide of morning visitors,

"At secunda quies, et nescia fallere vita,
Dives opum variarum; at latis otia fundis,
Speluncæ, vivique lacus; at frigida Tempe,
Mugitusque boum, mollesque sub arbore
somni

Non absunt."

And again,

"Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes,
Flumina amem sylvasque inglorias."

We must not, however, multiply references for fear that our notes may have already exceeded propriety in this respect. We could refer to several other passages equally applicable to our present subject, but these must be passed over in silence. Pleni omnes sunt libri, plenæ sapientum voces, plena exemplorum vetustas.

Nimios

Nimios solis defendit ardores.]—We are rather surprized that Mr. Barker does not give us the following passages to maintain Gesner's assertion. Virgil says,

"Solstitium pecori defendite."—

Horace,

"Defendit æstatem capellis
Usque meis, pluviosque ventos."

Chapter xvi. *Sibi clavam, sibi pilam.*]—"This is a very difficult passage" (says Mr. Barker); "this reading of *pila*, which Grævius seems half-inclined to admit, will lead us to the true reading, which I suppose to have been *sibi clavam sibi pilum*." Let our readers turn to this passage, and consider whether (as Mr. Barker asserts) we are to understand some military exercise from it. The new reading of *pilum* may appear right to *I*, but certainly not to *We*. If Grævius was half-inclined to admit the reading of *pila*, we are wholly inclined not to admit *pilum*. It is rather strange that Mr. Barker should not give us a single instance from any author to confirm his assertion. On the contrary, he gives us a passage from Plautus, where the word *pila* occurs, which clearly proves at once that *pilam* is the true reading. Mr. Barker modestly concludes his note by observing that "these alterations are so slight, that I hope that they will readily meet with the approbation of Criticks." They are indeed too slight to meet with our approbation. Such assertions as these, unsupported by argument, or the smallest attempt at reasoning, so barbarous an application of force, where no shadow of justice can be brought to defend it, is sufficient alone to convince us of the fallacy of Mr. Barker's system. But it is wasting words to refute absurdities. We must do Mr. Barker the credit to believe, that if he ever peruses what he publishes, he would, upon even slight reflection, join with us in wishing that he had never written this note. We would not be so uncandid as to imagine that he would deliberately maintain such a proposition—for, as Cicero nobly says, "Non enim parum cognoscere, sed in parum cognito stultè et diù perseverasse, turpe est: propterea quòd alterum communi hominum infirmitati, alterum singulari uniuscujusque vitio est attributum."

Chapter xvii. *Comem erga Ly-sandrum atque humanum.*]—Mr. Barker presents us with a curious note on this passage: it is a masterly performance, and has our warmest approbation.

Directos in quincuncem ordines.] The quicunx (as Mr. B. rightly observes) has its name from the numeral V. The double quicunx is the V doubled, which makes an X.

Ego omnia ista sum dimensus.]—Mr. Barker develops very considerable abilities in his remarks on this passage: he has also enriched his criticisms with some very apposite extracts from the sacred writings, which we always think stamp an additional value on a publication.

Chapter xviii. *Non cani.*]—Thus Horace:

—"Et rosâ
Canos odorati capillos."

In fragili corpore odiosa omnis offensio est.]—Thus in the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles, v. 980. "Σμικρὰ παλαιὰ σώματ' ὕναξει ροπή."

At sunt morosi.]—Horace says:

"Donec virenti canities abest
Morosa."

Chapter xix. *At sperat adolescens, diu se victurum.*]—Juvenal has some animated lines to this effect in his tenth Satire. We shall give them as translated by Mr. Hodgson (who, not only as a translator, but as an original poet, has very considerable merit), where the spirit of them is very well preserved; they are as follow:

"Grant us, ye gods, a dateless term of years;
[pray'rs.
In health, in sickness, these are still our
And yet how numerous are the ills of age,
The darkest blot on life's unhappy page!"

And again,

"Youth has a gay variety of charms,
Here a fair face, and there Herculean
arms;
Age is alike in all: the trembling frame,
Weak voice, bald head, and running nose
the same."

Quanquam o Dii boni! quid est in hominis vita!]—We recollect the following spirited lines in Mr. Hodgson's *Miscellaneous Poems*; which have not yet met with the attention which they most justly deserve:

"What is life but a comfortless way
By reluctant mortality trod;
What is death but the dawning of days
A nearer approach to our God?"

Yet

Yet our frailty still fastens us here,
And we whine for these dungeons of
woe:

With an eye never free from a fear,
We love the vain prospect below."

Chapter xx. *Haud scio an.*]—Mr. Barker explains this phrase very clearly in his note, and we agree with him in every word of it.

Chapter xxiii. *In ea profecto loca discessit quo.*]—We shall quote Mr. Barker's note on this passage, which, though concise, is perfectly correct. "One would have expected not *quo*, but *ad quæ*: thus Herodotus says in Book I. c. 30: ἰθαὺν αὐτῶ, τῆπερ ἔτιονε."

Having now completed our Review on this first treatise, we shall proceed without delay to examine the second; not, however, without remarking that the notes of all the Commentators on these two treatises, particularly those of Ernesti, appear to have been examined by Mr. Barker, and whatever was important, sifted out of them: and if he is not Hannibal himself, he is qualified to discuss the art of war with Hannibal.

DE AMICITIA.

Chapter i. *Cum sæpe multa, tum memini domi in hemicyclo sedentem.*]—Mr. Barker has brought forward some very curious matter on this passage. The first part of his note we shall quote: Mr. Bell of Antermomy says, in his description of a Persian hall of audience, "The farther end of the hall is a semicircle: here sat the shaik upon a sofa, raised about a foot from the floor, which was elevated four steps above the rest of the hall."

Chapter iii. *Ego, si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem.*]—Thus Horace uses *desiderium* in the same sense as Cicero here does:

"Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus
Tam chari capitis."

The Greek word *πρὸς* exactly corresponds with it.

Chapter v. *Hoc præstat amicitia propinquitati, quod ex propinquitate benevolentia tolli potest.*]—Mr. Barker, with his usual sagacity, illustrates this passage by an extract from the sacred writings: "A man that hath friends, must show himself friendly: and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

Chapter vi. *Est autem amicitia nihil aliud.*]—Thus in Cicero's Offices

we read; "Sanguinis autem conjunctio benevolentia devincit homines et caritate."—But after all the volumes that have been written on the subject of Friendship (says a Translator of Juvenal in one of his notes, to whom we have before alluded), the nervous sentence of Sallust remains unrivalled for justness of sentiment and concise energy of expression: "Idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est." Does the whole treatise of Cicero, with all its tedious elegance of amplification, contain any thing so truly beautiful? I have often reflected upon the force of this observation, and once endeavoured to illustrate it as follows: Above all it is requisite to the perfection of friendship, that there should be a similarity of feeling upon the little incidents in life. For many think, or even act, alike upon material points, whose manners however are so totally discordant, their habits of freedom or reserve in conversation, so thoroughly irreconcilable, as to preclude any unrestrained or pleasant intercourse. In the familiarity of such men there will be a fretful impatience; a shame of breaking off an old friendship for causes which their reason assures them are trifling, but which their passions make them feel to be important.

Haud scio an.]—"Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus," says Horace. Mr. Barker seems to have forgotten that he has given us the same remarks on this passage, which he did in one of his former notes.

Chapter vii. *Cumque plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, tum illa nimirum præstat omnibus, quod boni spe præluet in posterum; neq. debilitari animos aut cadere patitur. Verum etiam amicum qui intuetur, tanquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui.*]—Here Mr. Barker, with his usual mania for innovation, proposes to put a comma after *patitur*, contrary to Ernesti, and all other commentators, all of whom put a full stop after it: and hence (says Mr. Barker) it is evident they cannot have entered into the spirit of the passage. We wonder that the spirit of Ernesti did not seize hold on Mr. Barker while he was scribbling this nonsense. If Mr. Barker will listen attentively to our construction of the passage, he will at once see that no alteration whatever is required. We would
make

make *verum* an adjective, agreeing with *amicum*, and then enter into the spirit of the passage thus; "Nay even he who sees a true friend, sees as it were the counterpart of himself."

Chapter ix. *Nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt.*]—Mr. Barker has a very good note on this passage, which we would strongly recommend to the perusal of our readers.

Chapter xiii. *O præclaram sapientiam! solem enim è mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam è vitâ tollunt.*]—Mr. Barker has given us a very similar passage to this from the lines of our noble and justly admired poet Campbell;

"And say, without our hopes, without
our fears, [endears,
Without the home that plighted love
Without the smile from partial beauty
won, [Sun!"

O! what were man? a world without a

Ergo hoc proprium est animi bene constituti, et lætari bonis rebus, et dolere contrariis.]—Thus Horace says:

"Ut ridentibus arident, ita fletibus
adflent
Humani vultus."

Chapter xv. *Quis enim aut eum diligit, quem metuit; aut eum à quo se metui putat?*]—Thus in another part of Cicero's works we read the following passage: "Omnium autem rerum nec aptius est quidquam ad opes tuendas ac tenendas quam diligi, nec alienius, quam timeri. Præclare enim Ennius: Quem metunt, odierunt; quem quibus odit, perire expetit."

Thus Lucretius says:

"Nam cupidè conculeatur nimis antè
metutum;"

but we are inclined
metutus is the proper

Chapter xvi. *Ne quid in terram*
Barker's note is very
satisfying on this passage;
opinion the nearest to
the whole book.

Chapter xix. *Neque enim in hac, quod est animal, sed in his etiam.*]—We cannot help pointing out to Mr. Barker that Palætre's name appears much too often in his notes. He is a complete Porson to Mr. Barker.

Chapter xx. *Disparis enim mores,*

disparia studia sequuntur, quorum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias.]—Thus in Cicero's Offices we read: "Nihil autem est amabilius, nec copulanti, quàm morum similitudo bonorum: in quibus enim eadem studia sunt, eademque voluntates, in his fit, ut æquè quisque altero delectetur, ac seipso."

Chapter xxv. *Quid enim potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quàm animus ejus qui ad alterius non modo sensum ac voluntatem sed etiam vultum atque nutum convertitur?*] Well has Juvenal sung in his third Satire,

"Quid quod adulandi gens prudentissima
laudat

Sermonem indocti, faciem deformis amici,
Et longum invalidi collum cervicibus
æquat [nentis?"

Herculis, Antæum procul à tellure te-
Miratur vocem angustam, quâ deterius
nec

Ille sonat, quo mordetur gallina marito.
Hæc eadem licet et nobis laudare: sed
illis

Creditur."

Horace too has a short allusion to the subject;

— "Clamabit enim, Pulcre, benè, rectè;
Palescet super his; etiam stillabit amicis
Ex oculis rorem: saliet, tundet pede ter-
ram.

Ut qui conducti plorant in funere, dicunt
Et faciunt propè plura dolentibus ex
animo: sic

Deriser vero plus laudatore movetur."

Terence puts an inimitable descrip-
tion of these paltry wretches into the
mouth of Gnatho;

"Est genus hominum, qui esse primos
se omnium rerum volunt,

Nec sunt. hos consector: hæc ego non
paro me ut rideant;

Sed eis ultro arrideo, et eorum ingenia
admiror simul.

Quicquid dicunt, laudo. id rursum si ne-
gant, laudo id quoque."

We must not pass over in silence
the instructions in an old comedy of
Eupolis:

— ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ
ἡλθὼν, πλεῖστ' ἔδ', ἰ
Καὶ τὴν τύχην λέγων ὁ
ἱπποκρίτης,

Καὶ καταπληττομαι:

"Ut facile ducam —
arces." We refer our readers to Mr.
Barker's very accurate and elegant
distinction between the terms *arces* and
comes: and if they do not admire his
learned

learned criticisms on these words, we shall indeed be astonished.

Chapter xxvi. *Ad extremum det manus, vincique se patiat.*] Mr. Barker has illustrated this passage very clearly. He has, however, omitted to give us the following line from *Æschylus' Prometheus*, which might tend to add farther weight to his observations;

“Γυναιχομοιοις υπηλιασμασιν χερων.”

We shall quote Mr. Blomfield's remarks on υπηλιασμα. Υπηλιασμα, sublatio, ab υπηλιος, supinus.—Horat.: Cælo supinas si tuleris manus.—Virg. *Æn.* 3. 176. 4. 205.—Auctor nescio quis apud Suid. v. Υπηλιος. Προδυμία τῇ πάσῃ ἀναπιτάσαντες τὰς πύλας, ἐδείξαντο υπηλιας χερσὶ τὰς πολεμίας.”

Chapter xxvii. *Quarum rerum recordatio, &c.*]—We remember to have seen a very similar passage to this in Thucydides. We shall quote it at length, and thus conclude our critique. “Ἠγεῖσθε καὶ τόνδε βραχὺν ἴσσεσθαι, καὶ τῇ τῶνδε εὐκλείᾳ κεφίζεσθε· τὸ γὰρ φιλότιμον ἀγέρων μόνον· καὶ ἐκ ἐν τῷ ἀχρείῳ τῆς ἡλικίας τὸ κερδαίνειν, ὥσπερ τινες φασὶ, μᾶλλον τίρπει, ἀλλὰ τὸ τιμᾶσθαι.”

Thus have we, with the strictest impartiality, examined the contents of this little volume; and we owe some apology to our readers for having extended our remarks to a length which nothing but its superior excellence could justify. If it had possessed little merit, we should not have esteemed it deserving of that rigorous examination which we have here pursued. We cannot, however, take our leave of Mr. Barker without many acknowledgments for the pleasure which he has afforded us, in the perusal of a work written with so much ingenuity and learning. J. H. M.

42. *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, a Romance.* By Lord Byron. The Second Edition; 8vo. pp. 300.

HAVING been among the foremost to hail the early effusions of this Noble Author's Muse (LXXVII. 1207; LXXVIII. 231); and candidly expressed our opinion of his “English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.” (LXXIX. 247; LXXX. 186); we now congratulate his Lordship and the Publick on this maturer demon-

stration of poetical genius—(and we will add, though foreign to the present purpose, on the fair promise of excelling in the British Senate, evinced by his eloquent Maiden Speech).

“*Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* was written, for the most part, amidst the scenes which it attempts to describe. It was begun in Albania; and the parts relative to Spain and Portugal were composed from the author's observations in those countries. Thus much it may be necessary to state for the correctness of the descriptions. The scenes attempted to be sketched are in Spain, Portugal, Epirus, Acarnania, and Greece. There for the present the poem stops: its reception will determine whether the author may venture to conduct his readers to the capital of the East, through Ionia and Phrygia: these two cantos are merely experimental.—A fictitious character is introduced for the sake of giving some connexion to the piece; which, however, makes no pretension to regularity. It has been suggested to me by friends, on whose opinions I set a high value, that in this fictitious character, ‘Childe Harold,’ I may incur the suspicion of having intended some real personage; this I beg leave, once for all, to disclaim—Harold is the child of imagination for the purpose I have stated. In some very trivial particulars, and those merely local, there might be grounds for such a notion; but in the main points, I should hope, none whatever. The stanza of Spenser, according to one of our most successful poets, admits of every variety. Dr. Beattie makes the following observation: ‘Not long ago I began a poem in the style and stanza of Spenser, in which I propose to give full scope to my inclination, and be either droll or pathetic, descriptive or sentimental, tender or satirical, as the humour strikes me; for, if I mistake not, the measure which I have adopted admits equally of all these kinds of composition*.’ Strengthened in my opinion by such authority, and by the example of some in the highest order of Italian poets, I shall make no apology for attempts at similar variations in the following composition; satisfied that, if they are unsuccessful, their failure must be in the execution, rather than in the design, sanctioned by the practice of Ariosto, Thomson, and Beattie.”

The Hero of the Poem, whether he be real or fictitious, is very strongly portrayed:

* Beattie's Letters.

“Childe

"Childe Harold bask'd him in the noon-tide sun,
Disporting there like any other fly;
Nor deem'd, before his little day was done,
One blast might chill him into misery.
But, long ere scarce a third of his pass'd by,
Worse than adversity the Childe befell;
He felt the fulness of satiety: [dwell,
Then loath'd he in his native land to
Which seem'd to him more lone than
Eremit's sad cell.

For he through Sin's long labyrinth had run; [amiss,
Nor made atonement when he did
Had sigh'd to many, though he lov'd
but one, [be his.
And that lov'd one, alas! could ne'er
Ab, happy she! to 'scape from him
whose kiss [chaste;
Had been pollution unto aught so
Who soon had left her charms for vulgar bliss, [his waste,
And spoil'd her goodly lands to gild
Nor calm domestic peace had ever deign'd
to taste.

And now Childe Harold was sore sick
at heart, [flee;
And from his fellow bacchanals would
'Tis said, at times the sullen tear would
start, [his ee:
But Pride congeal'd the drop within
Apart he stalk'd in joyless reverie,
And from his native land resolv'd to go,
And visit scorching climes beyond the
sea; [for woe,
With pleasure drugg'd, he almost long'd
And e'en for change of scene would seek
the shades below.

The Childe departed from his father's
hall:
It was a vast and venerable pile;
So old, it seemed only not to fall,
Yet strength was pillar'd in each massy
aile. [vile!
Monastic dome! condemn'd to uses
Where Superstition once had made her
den, [and smile;
Now Paphian girls were known to sing
And monks might deem their time
was come agen,
If antient tales say true, nor wrong these
holy men.

Yet oft-times in his maddest mirthful
mood
Strange pangs would flash along Childe
Harold's brow,
As if the memory of some deadly feud
Or disappointed passion lurk'd below.
But this none knew, or haply car'd to
know;
For his was not that open, artless soul
That feels relief by bidding sorrow flow,
GENT. MAG. May, 1812.

Nor sought he friend to counsel or
condole, [could not control.
Whate'er this grief mote be, which he
And none did love him—though to hall
and bower
He gather'd revellers from far and near,
He knew them flatt'ers of the festal
hour;
The heartless parasites of present cheer.
Yea! none did love him—not his le-
mans dear— [care:
But pomp and power alone are woman's
And where these are, light Eros finds
a feere; [by glare,
Maidens, like moths, are ever caught
And Mammon wins his way where Se-
raphs might despair.

Childe Harold had a mother—not for-
got, [did shun;
Though parting from that mother he
A sister whom he lov'd, but saw her
not
Before his weary pilgrimage begun:
If friends he had, he bade adieu to
none. [of steel;
Yet deem not thence his breast a breast
Ye, who have known what 'tis to doat
upon
A few dear objects, will in sadness feel
Such partings break the heart they fondly
hope to heal.

His house, his home, his heritage, his
lands, [delight,
The laughing dames in whom he did
Whose large blue eyes, fair locks, and
snowy hands, [chorite,
Might shake the saintship of an an-
And long had fed his youthful appetite;
His goblets brimm'd with every costly
wine,
And all that mote to luxury invite,
Without a sigh he left, to cross the
brine, [Earth's central line."
And traverse Paynim shores, and pass
The Poet's description of Portugal,
and his character of its inhabitants,
are equally poetical and correct:

"What beauties doth Lisboa first un-
fold!
Her image floating on that noble tide,
Which poets vainly pave with sands of
gold, [ride
But now whereon a thousand keels did
Of mighty strength, since Albion was
allied,
And to the Lusians did her aid afford:
A nation sworn with ignorance and
pride, [the sword
Who lick yet loath the hand that waves
To save them from the wrath of Gaul's
unsparing lord.

But whose entereth within this town,
That, sheening far, celestial seems to be,
Dis-

Disconsolate will wander up and down,
 'Mid many things unsightly to strange
 ee;
 For hut and palace show like filthily:
 The dingy denizens are rear'd in dirt;
 Ne personage of high or mean degree
 Doth care for cleanness of surtout or
 shirt, [kempt, unwash'd, unhurt.
 Though shent with Egypt's plague, un-
 Poor, paltry slaves! yet born 'midst
 noblest scenes— [such men?
 Why, Nature, waste thy wonders on
 Lo! Cintra's glorious Eden intervenes
 In variegated maze of mount and glen.
 Ah, me! what hand can pencil guide,
 or pen,
 To follow half on which the eye dilates
 Through views more dazzling unto
 mortal ken [bard relates,
 Than those whereof such things the
 Who to the awe-struck world unlock'd
 Elysium's gates?

The horrid crags, by toppling convent
 crown'd, [shaggy steep,
 The cork-trees hoar that clothe the
 The mountain-moss by scorching skies
 imbrown'd, [must weep,
 The sunken glen, whose sunless shrubs
 The tender azure of the unruffled deep,
 The orange tints that gild the greenest
 bough, [leap,
 The torrents that from cliff to valley
 The vine on high, the willow branch
 below, [beauty glow."
 Mix'd in one mighty scene, with varied

Passing into Spain, the Noble Bard
 deplures the effects of War, and after
 describing "proud Seville," adds,

"But Cadiz, rising on the distant
 coast, [praise.
 Calls forth a sweeter, though ignoble
 Ah, Vice! how soft are thy voluptuous
 ways! [can 'scape
 While boyish blood is mantling, who
 The fascination of thy magic gaze?
 A Cherub-hydra round us dost thou
 gape, [sive shape.
 And mould to every taste thy dear delu-

When Paphos fell by Time—accursed
 Time! [to thee—
 The queen who conquers all must yield
 The Pleasures fled, but sought as warm
 a clime;
 And Venus, constant to her native sea,
 To nought else constant, hither deign'd
 to flee; [of white:
 And fix'd her shrine within these walls
 Though not to one dome circumscrib-
 eth she
 Her worship, but, devoted to her rite,
 A thousand altars rise, for ever blazing
 bright.

From morn till night, from night till
 startled morn [crew,
 Peeps blushing on the Revels laughing
 The song is heard, the rosy garland
 worn,
 Devices quaint, and frolicks ever new,
 Tread on each other's kibes. A long
 adieu
 He bids to sober joy that here sojourns:
 Nought interrupts the riot, though in
 lieu [burns,
 Of true devotion monkish incense
 And Love and Prayer unite, or rule the
 hour in turns."

The favourite Spanish diversion of
 the Bull-fight is beautifully narrated,
 and feelingly condemned. This savage
 spectacle is graced with the presence
 of all the fashionable Females, who
 are now, it appears, no longer under
 the controul of troublesome Duennas.

Near the close of the First Canto
 the death of an early Friend is thus
 unaffectedly lamented:

"And thou, my friend*!—since un-
 availing woe [with the strain—
 Bursts from my heart, and mingles
 Had the sword laid thee with the
 mighty low, [complain:
 Pride might forbid ev'n Friendship to
 But thus unlaurel'd to descend in vain,
 By all forgotten, save the lonely breast,
 And mix unbleeding with the boasted
 slain,

* "The Hon. I. * W. ** of the Guards, who died of a fever at Coimbra. I had
 known him ten years, the better half of his life, and the happiest part of mine.—
 In the short space of one month I have lost her who gave me being, and most of
 those who had made that being tolerable. To me the lines of Young are no fiction:

'Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?

Thy shaft flew thrice, and thrice my peace was slain,

And thrice ere thrice yon moon had fill'd her horn.'

I should have ventured a verse to the memory of the late Charles Skinner Mat-
 thews, Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge, were he not too much above all
 praise of mine. His powers of mind, shown in the attainment of greater honours,
 against the ablest candidates, than those of any graduate on record at Cambridge,
 have sufficiently established his fame on the spot where it was acquired, while his
 softer qualities live in the recollection of friends who loved him too well to envy
 his superiority."

While

While glory crowns so many a meaner
crest; [fully to rest?
What hadst thou done to sink so peace-

Oh, known the earliest, and estrem'd
the most! [so dear!

Dear to a heart where nought was left
Though to my hopeless days for ever
lost, [here!

In dreams deny me not to see thee
And Morn in secret shall renew the
tear

Of Consciousness, awaking to her woes,
And Fancy hover o'er thy bloodless bier,
Till my frail frame return to whence
it rose, [repose."

And mourn'd and mourner lie united in

The Greek Islands, which were di-
ligently explored, excited in the mind
of *Childe Harold* emotions of admira-
tion and regret. After lamenting the
fallen state of "august Athens*"
and her splendid buildings; and glanc-
ing at some idle opinions of their
Sophists, the Bard proceeds:

"Yet if, as holiest men have deem'd,
there be

A land of souls beyond that sable shore,
To shame the doctrine of the Sadducea
And sophists, madly vain of dubious
lore;

How sweet it were in concert to adore
With those who made our mortal la-
bours light!

To hear each voice we fear'd to hear
no more!

Behold each mighty shade reveal'd to
sight,

The Bactrian, Samian sage, and all who
taught the right!

There, thou!—whose love and life to-
gether fled, [vain—

Have left me here to love and live in
Twin'd with my heart, and can I deem
thee dead, [brain?

When busy Memory flashes on my
Well—I will dream that we may meet
again,

And woo the vision to my vacant breast:
If aught of young Remembrance then
remain,

Be as it may Futurity's behest,

For me 'twere bliss enough to know thy
spirit blest!

* "Setting aside the magic of the name, and all those associations which it would be pedantic and superfluous to recapitulate, the very situation of Athens would render it the favourite of all who have eyes for Art or Nature. The climate, to me at least, appeared a perpetual spring; during eight months I never passed a day without being as many hours on horseback: rain is extremely rare, snow never lies in the plains, and a cloudy day is an agreeable rarity. In Spain, Portugal, and every part of the East which I visited, except Ionia and Attica, I perceived no such superiority of climate to our own; and at Constantinople, where I passed May, June, and part of July (1810), you might 'damn the climate, and complain of spleen five days out of seven.'—"Athens," says a celebrated Topographer, 'is still the most polished city of Greece.' Perhaps it may of Greece, but not of the Greeks; for Joannina in Epirus is universally allowed, amongst themselves, to be superior in the wealth, refinement, learning, and dialect of its inhabitants. The Athenians are remarkable for their cunning; and the lower orders are not improperly characterized in that proverb, which classes them with 'the Jews of Salonica, and the Turks of the Negropont.'—Among the various Foreigners resident in Athens, French, Italians, Germans, Ragusans, &c. there was never a difference of opinion in their estimate of the Greek character, though on all other topicks they disputed with great acrimony.—Mr. Fauvel, the French consul, who has passed thirty years principally at Athens, and to whose talents as an artist, and manners as a gentleman, none who have known him can refuse their testimony, has frequently declared in my hearing, that the Greeks do not deserve to be emancipated; reasoning on the grounds of their 'national and individual depravity;' while he forgot that such depravity is to be attributed to causes which can only be removed by the measure he reprobates."—"For my own humble opinion, I am loath to hazard it, knowing, as I do, that there be now in MS. no less than five tours of the first magnitude, and of the most threatening aspect, all in typographical array, by persons of wit, and honour, and regular common-place books: but, if I may say this without offence, it seems to me rather hard to declare so positively and pertinaciously, as almost every body has declared, that the Greeks, because they are very bad, will never be better.—Eton and Sonnini have led us astray by their panegyrics and projects; but, on the other hand, De Pauw and Thornton have debased the Greeks beyond their demerits.—The Greeks will never be independent; they will never be sovereigns as heretofore, and God forbid they ever should! but they may be subjects without being slaves. Our Colonies are not independent, but they are free and industrious, and such may Greece be hereafter."

Here

Aught to displace Athena's poor re-
 mains: [guard,
 Her sons too weak the sacred shrine to
 Yet felt some portion of their mother's
 pains*, [Despot's chains.
 And never knew, till then, the weight of

What! shall it e'er be said by British
 tongue,
 Albion was happy in Athena's tears?
 Though in thy name the slaves her
 bosom wrung, [ears;
 Tell not the deed to blushing Europe's
 The ocean queen, the free Britannia
 bears [land:
 The last poor plunder from a bleeding
 Yes, she, whose gen'rous aid her name
 endears, [Happy's hand,
 Tore down those remnants with a
 Which envious Eld forbore, and tyrants
 left to stand.

Where was thine ægis, Pallas! that
 appall'd
 Stern Ataric and Havoc on their way?
 Where Peleus' son? whom Hell in vain
 enthrall'd, [day,
 His shade from Hades upon that dread
 Bursting to light in terrible array!

What! could not Pluto spare the chief
 once more,
 To scare a second robber from his prey?
 Idly he wander'd on the Stygian shore,
 Nor now preserv'd the walls he lov'd to
 shield before.

Cold is the heart, fair Greece! that
 looks on thee, [lov'd;
 Nor feels as lovers o'er the dust they
 Dull is the eye that will not weep to
 see [shrines remov'd
 Thy walls defac'd, thy mouldering
 By British hands, which it had best
 behov'd [stor'd.
 To guard those relics ne'en to be re-
 Curst be the hour when from their isle
 they rov'd, [gov'd,
 And once again thy hapless bosom
 And snatch'd thy shrinking gods to
 Northern climes abhor'd!"

.....

"Land of Albania†! where Iskander
 rose, [the wise,
 Theme of the young, and beacon of
 And he his name-sake, whose oft-
 baffled foes
 Shrunk from his deeds of chivalrous
 emprise:

* "I cannot resist availing myself of the permission of my friend Dr. Clarke, whose name requires no comment with the publick, but whose sanction will add tenfold weight to my testimony, to insert the following extract from a very obliging letter of his to me, as a note to the above lines:—'When the last of the Metopes was taken from the Parthenon, and, in moving of it, great part of the superstructure, with one of the triglyphs, was thrown down by the workmen whom Lord Elgin employed; the Disdar, who beheld the mischief done to the building, took his pipe from his mouth, dropped a tear, and, in a supplicating tone of voice, said to Lusieri; Τελος!—I was present.'—The Disdar alluded to was the father of the present Disdar."

† "Albania comprises part of Macedonia, Illyria, Chaonia, and Epirus. Iskander is the Turkish word for Alexander; and the celebrated Scanderbeg (Lord Alexander) is alluded to in the third and fourth lines of the thirty-seventh stanza. I do not know whether I am correct in making Scanderbeg the countryman of Alexander, who was born at Pella in Macedon, but Mr. Gibbon terms him so, and adds Pyrrhus to the list in speaking of his exploits.—Of Albania Gibbon remarks, that a country 'within sight of Italy is less known than the interior of America.' Circumstances, of little consequence to mention, led Mr. Hobhouse and myself into that country before we visited any other part of the Ottoman dominions; and with the exception of Major Leake, then officially resident at Joannina, no other Englishmen have ever advanced beyond the capital into the interior, as that gentleman very lately assured me. Ali Pacha was at that time (October 1809) carrying on war against Ibrahim Pacha, whom he had driven to Berat, a strong fortress which he was then besieging: on our arrival at Joannina we were invited to Tepaleni, his Highness's birth-place, and favourite Serai, only one day's distance from Berat; at this juncture the Vizier had made it his head quarters.—After some stay in the capital, we accordingly followed; but, though furnished with every accommodation, and escorted by one of the Vizier's secretaries, we were nine days (on account of the rains) in accomplishing a journey which, on our return, barely occupied four.—On our route, we passed two cities, Argyrocastro and Libochabo, apparently little inferior to Vanina in size; and no pencil or pen can ever do justice to the scenery in the vicinity of Zitza and Delvinachi, the frontier village of Epirus and Albania proper.—On Albania and its inhabitants I am unwilling to descant, because this will be done so much better by my Fellow-traveller, in a work which may probably precede this in publication, that I as little wish to follow as I would to anticipate him."

Land

Land of Albania! let me bend mine
 eyes [meu!
 On thee, thou rugged nurse of savage
 The cross descends, thy minarets arise,
 And the pale crescent sparkles in the
 glen, [each city's ken."
 Through many a cypress-grove within

In the close of the Second Canto,
 the Poet, on his return to England,
 thus expresses his personal feelings:

"For thee, who thus in too protracted
 song [rious lays,
 Hast sooth'd thine idlesse with inglo-
 Soon shall thy voice be lost amid the
 throng
 Of louder minstrels in these later days:
 To such resign the strife for fading
 bays— [move
 Ill may such contest now the spirit
 Which heeds nor keen reproach nor
 partial praise; [approve,
 Since cold each kinder heart that might
 And none are left to please when none
 are left to love.

Thou too art gone, thou lov'd and
 lovely one! [bound to me;
 Whom youth and youth's affection
 Who did for me what none beside have
 done, [thee.
 Nor shrank from one albeit unworthy
 What is my being? thou hast ceas'd
 to be! [er home,
 Nor staid to welcome here thy wander-
 Who mourns o'er hours which we no
 more shall see— [to come!
 Would they had never been, or were
 Would he had ne'er return'd to find fresh
 cause to roam!

Oh! ever loving, lovely, and belov'd!
 How selfish Sorrow ponders on the
 past, [remov'd!
 And clings to thoughts now better far
 But Time shall tear thy shadow from
 me last. [Death! thou hast;
 All thou couldst have of mine, stern
 The parent, friend, and now the more
 than friend: [fast,
 Ne'er yet for one thine arrows flew so
 And grief with grief continuing still to
 blend, [yet to lend.
 Hath snatch'd the little joy that life had
 Then must I plunge again into the
 crowd, [seek?
 And follow all that Peace disdains to
 Where Revel calls, and Laughter, vain-
 ly loud, [cheek,
 False to the heart, distorts the hollow
 To leave the flagging spirit doubly
 weak; [they cheer,
 Still o'er the features, which perforce
 To feign the pleasure or conceal the
 pique, [tear,
 Smiles form the channel of a future
 Or raise the writhing lip with ill-dissem-
 bled sneer.

What is the worst of woes that wait
 on age? [the brow?
 What stamps the wrinkle deeper on
 To view each lov'd-one blotted from
 life's page,
 And be alone on earth, as I am now.
 Before the Chastener humbly let me
 bow, [stroy'd:
 O'er hearts divided, and o'er hopes de-
 Roll on, vain days! full reckless may
 ye flow, [enjoy'd,
 Since Time hath reft whate'er my soul
 And with the ills of Eld mine earlier
 years alloy'd."

In one of his Notes, Lord Byron
 condescends to give some sober advice
 to Miss Owenson, on the subject of
 her "Athenian Heroine;" in ano-
 ther he has a palpable hit on a *slip*
of the pen by his old Friends "the
 Scotch Reviewers;" and in a third,
 his Lordship observes that "it would
 be worth while to publish together,
 and compare, the works of Messrs.
 Thornton and De Pauw, Eton and
 Sonnini; paradox on one side, and
 prejudice on the other. Mr. Thorn-
 ton conceives himself to have claims
 to public confidence from a fourteen
 years residence at Pera; perhaps he
 may on the subject of the Turks: but
 this can give him no more insight
 into the real state of Greece and her
 inhabitants, than as many years spent
 in Wapping into that of the Western
 Highlands."

Some exquisite little Poems are
 added to the Volume; with an Appen-
 dix, containing Remarks on Romaic
 Books and Authors; Specimens of
 the Romaic; and the *Fac Simile* of
 a Romaic Letter.

The Two Cantos of the Pilgrimage,
 Lord Byron observes, are "merely
 experimental. Their reception will
 determine whether the Author may
 venture to conduct his Readers to the
 capital of the East, through Ionia and
 Phrygia." We may safely predict
 then, that the *Second Canto* of so
 beautiful a Poem will not be the *last*.

43. *Poems by John Lee Lewes.* 2vo.
 pp. 232. Longman and Co.

THE poems in this volume are
 written in various styles, and upon
 different subjects, and exhibit speci-
 mens of composition in nearly all the
 lower orders of poetry. It will not
 be too much to assert that in no in-
 stance their author has *wholly* failed,
 and that some of his efforts are very
 successful. His pathetic poems dis-
 play

play elegance of genius, as well as tenderness of heart; his comic strains excite risibility, and his serious pieces fix attention. His talents for descriptive poetry, and the representation of romantic imagery, are far from contemptible. He has viewed the beauties of Nature with taste, and painted them with discrimination.

The volume opens with a descriptive poem of "Halton Hill," which, by the way, being a place of only local celebrity, is, not without impropriety, left to introduce itself. We soon, however, collect its vicinity to Liverpool, the present state of commerce in which once flourishing sea mart is alluded to in the following lines:

"From Norton's woods, to where yon waters glide,
I turn where Mersey lifts its billowy tide;
Where fresh'ning streams the fervid meadows lave, [wave;
And sun-beams dance upon the brighten'd
When glancing rays from Sol's meridian glide, [row side.
Illumine each bank, and light each hedge-
See, where yon hills in vapoury figures lie, [dye;
Bounding the landscape with a dubious
Those hills, which, envying Halton's state-ly height, [ing sight,
Screen Mersey's sea-mart from the strain-
That mart, where Commerce now dejected lies,
Her spirit sunk, and lost her energies.
Fell fiend of Anarchy! thou Demon dire,
That pour'st on trade the vials of thine ire, [like spite,
Thou that with Vandal rage, and Goth-
'Gainst Commerce wield'st the sceptre of thy might, [thy will,
Know, Tyrant, know, though slaves obey
Freedom's avenging spirit haunts thee still; [more,
Proud Usurpation's checkless spell no
Snake-like, is woven round thy tri-color;
The charm's dissolv'd; Barrosa's bloody field, [shield;
Proves the vain impress of thy towering
Massena's flight, and Soult's diminish'd name,
Are but the tokens of thy fleeting fame;
Know, thou poor bubble of tyrannic state,
Child of an hour, dependant slave of Fate!
The British flag on Freedom's rock shall wave,
When all thy power lies mould'ring in the grave."

In a subsequent passage of the poem are happily introduced the names of Roscoe, Shepherd, and other Liverpool worthies, whose writings

have exhibited to the world a proof that the Muses may be successfully cultivated, even amid the busy haunts of commercial opulence.

The miscellaneous poems which succeed "Halton Hill" are written with different degrees of care, and possess varying claims to approbation. Among the best are "the Cottage Welcome," the "Address to Britons," the "Canzonet," (p. 55) "Keswick Scenery," the "Odes to Spring and War," and the fragment intituled, "Wanderings of Fancy."

At page 116, is the following

"Additional Stanza to Campbell's Song
'To Battle, Men of Erin.'

"See, they come, ye men of Erin,
Now your martial manhood show;
Forward—and with gallant bearing
Greet the proud, presumptuous foe.
By the rights your Sires bequeath'd you,
Prove, now prove, your patriot worth,
By the laurels fame has wreath'd you,
By the land that gave you birth!
Freedom's bright'ning paths before you,
Countrymen! you know the word;
Freedom's Seraph hovers o'er you,
Conquest rides upon her sword.
Irishmen! renown'd in story
For exploits of chivalry,
Charge—rush on 'em—death or glory,
Glorious death, or victory!"

But the poem of greatest length and attraction is "Wallace." Its author's original purpose was merely to describe the romantic scenery of Castlane Craigs, the retreat of Wallace at the commencement of his efforts for the recovery of Scottish independence. But the associations to which this scenery gave rise have produced a rapid poetical sketch of the principal exploits of that illustrious hero and patriot, whose unworthy fate has left an indelible blot upon the memory of our first Edward. The surprise of Dumbarton; the battle of Stirling; the raid of Wallace into the English Northern counties as far as the Bishoprick of Durham; his dismissal from the regency through the pride and envy of the Scotch nobility; his proscription, subsequent to the battle of Falkirk; the treachery of Menteith his infamous betrayer, and its infamous consequence; the Scotch hero's public execution, as a rebel and traitor, in the English metropolis, are the leading events, embellished by Mr. Lewes's pen. The close of the poem, in which are anticipated the united efforts of the no longer

longer rival nations for the emancipation of Spain, a country between the present history of which, and that of Scotland at the end of the 13th century, there certainly exists a considerable analogy, is conceived with taste, and executed with spirit and energy.

As a further specimen of Mr. Lewes's powers, and for the amusement of our Readers, we select his description of the "Surprise of Dumbarton Castle," an exploit which first gave the followers of Wallace confidence in their own strength, and swelled his little band to an army of patriots.

"Silent and soft the moon-beams fell
On rampart huge and pinnacle,
Where high Dumbarton's rocky side,
Enthron'd amidst majestic Clyde,
Proudly o'erlook'd the subject deep,
That idly chaf'd its giddy steep.
Softly they slept, and glane'd away
To kiss the surge's murmuring spray;
Shining with lustre mildly bright,
In trembling floods of silver light.
'Twas silence all; no sound arose
To break the stillness of repose;
Fearless of ill, no step was heard
Of sentry pacing on his guard;
The warder slumber'd at his post,
No eye discern'd the coming host,
As Wallace, with his gallant band
Of patriots, sought the lonely strand,
And saw the frowning fortress lave
Its shadows in the passing wave.
Well might its proud defences mock
Such scanty force, such feeble shock;
But ne'er was deed of glory wrought,
More wisely plann'd, more nobly fought;
And its proud host, unus'd to fear,
Dream'd not that vengeance ambush'd
near.

Cautious and slow the warriors sped,
With struggling breath, and noiseless tread,

O'er steepy cliff and fragment wild,
And shatter'd rock fantastic pil'd;
Striving to win their upward bent,
Where rampart huge and battlement
Hemm'd in the flower of England's
might,

Unconscious of the coming fight.
O! if one stumbling warrior's grasp
The guiding battle-axe unclasp,
If but one falling gauntlet sound
In echoes from the rocky ground,
If but one warder's thirsty ear
Should drink the sounds of coming fear,
The dazzling hope is instant o'er,
And Scotland sinks, to rise no more;
Though purpose firm, and courage high,
Resolve to vanquish or to die.

But all unheard the warriors stood
Beneath the ramparts vast and rude,
With still and steady hand applied
The ladders to its lofty side,
And soon with desperate step essay'd
The perils of the escalade.

"Blow, warder, blow thy bugal blast,
Some daring foe climbs fierce and fast."
Loudly its echoes rang around,
And rous'd the sleepers from the ground:
Then slogan shout and mortal shock
Of warriors rent th' embattled rock;
And clamour wild, and uproar loud,
Like bursts of midnight thunder-cloud;
Fierce and more fierce the doubtful jar
Rose like the voice of Nature's war;
And many a deed of arms was done,
Which, wrought before the conscious
sun,

Had lived eternal, borne along
To deathless fame, in poet's song.
But Wallace, where the battle's weight
Repell'd awhile the tide of fate,
Rush'd on his foemen from the wall,
Like his own Clyde's impetuous fall:
And ill might Southern numbers hope
With his victorious arm to cope.
In serried phalanx deep and slow,
Retir'd at first the imperious foe;
But fear and terror soon succeed,
And urge them on with eager speed;
And hasty rout and shameful flight
Disgrac'd the chiefs of England's might;
Uncaring all but worthless life,
They fled afar the glorious strife,
Nor, till the towers of Stirling rose,
Look'd backward on their fiery foes.
Let proud Oppression rave in vain,
For ransom'd Scotland bursts her chain,
And mark on high her banner brave
Triumphant o'er old Glota's wave,
Proudly unfurl its folding free,
Fann'd by the gales of Liberty.
Swift as the breath of ocean's gale,
Flew far and wide the glorious tale,
And swifter still, and still more loud,
Burst forth old Scotland's spirit proud;
Despair and Terror wildly fled,
And Valour rear'd his drooping head;
Each chief whom patriot love inspir'd,
Whom hate of Southern rapine fir'd,
Burnt to revisit on the foe
His past disgrace, his country's woe.
Each sylvan shade, each secret glen,
Pour'd forth its hordes of armed men;
Each gloomy cavern teem'd with life,
With warriors panting for the strife.
To Freedom's signal Lenox ran,
And stormy Alpine's mountain clan
Forgot awhile the fiery feud,
The savage thirst of mutual blood,
And side by side in battle stood.
Each onward march, each coming day,
Swell'd the bold band to vast array;
Till Scotland's patriot sons supplied
A gallant army's strength and pride;
Like

Like mountain stream, with feeble flow,
When first it seeks the vale below;
Till, gathering in its onward course
Each headlong torrent's rapid force,
It rolls a river broad and brave,
Resistless to the ocean-wave."

We suspect that many errors and hallucinations in the volume before us are those of the press, for Mr. Lewes's poems appear to be printed with greater splendour than correctness. But there are marks of haste and inconsideration chargeable upon their author. The rhymes for example, though generally correct, are sometimes very faulty. "Deep" and "seek" are made to rhyme, p. 34, and at p. 156, "shaper" and "awakes." This is intolerably licentious. If we are promised the "jingling sound of like endings," do let the final syllables of verses be consonant. In the same page, Mr. Lewes talks of "wisdom soaring upon the wings of folly." We apprehend his meaning to be, that the generally wise are not wise uniformly. This truth we subscribe to, and can match with another, that poets, who write sense generally, sometimes write nonsense. If wisdom ever launches abroad upon the pennons of folly, the goddess is surely more likely to sink than to soar.

In one respect the poems of Mr. Lewes demand unqualified applause. They are written with no accommodation to the licentiousness of the day. The Muse has of late been so often pressed into the service of obscenity and irreligion, that we feel peculiarly pleased to greet her when thus employed in the exercise of her legitimate office, of at once amusing the fancy and amending the heart.

44. *Poetics; or, A Series of Poems, and Disquisitions on Poetry.* By George Dyer, formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 456.

"I AM obliged," says Mr. Dyer, "by way of introduction to the following work, to use more words than may at first appear prudent, and to say more of myself than is agreeable to a modest man. But some occasions justify a few freedoms. Readers and writers should meet on fair ground, lest, to use the language of the courts, notwithstanding replications and pleas, the parties, after all, should not join issue. . . . Some of my friends, had I never mentioned Cambridge, would have been able to trace me, through my many wanderings in the fol-

GENT. MAG. May, 1812.

lowing pages, to that place; and I, who know best my own pursuits, consider them but as the determination given to my thoughts at a particular period. This determination was given at Cambridge: and with a more agreeable plausibility, and a more reasonable conviction, I deduce any enlargement of my thoughts, and the dominion of more powerful affections, to my having been at Cambridge, than did the ancient astrologers the inferior accidents of terrestrial beings, to the superior motions of the heavenly bodies. Following myself downwards, through a variety of engagements, of studies, of pleasures, and friendships in later life, I perceive they have been under a considerable influence, a predisposing approximation, a sort of destined aspect, from my ruling star, when at Cambridge.—There are those, well acquainted with some of the evolutions of my life, unfolded to them, in a long course of acquaintance, or made out by themselves, through some acquaintance with my writings and movements, who were inclined to over-rate them. They have frequently suggested that such events, with suitable observations, if carefully collected, and judiciously arranged, would possess enough of literary variety, with enough of eccentricity and singularity, to answer some purpose of public amusement or instruction. This was their opinion; and they added, as a spur to my indifference, that a work, formed out of such materials, would certainly prove (and that easily it might have proved) the best literary speculation, in which I had ever engaged.—On the importance of such private history, it would not entertain though myself often ardent satisfied to bow a series and his sonnet. Ient, a renceasing to others sphere length heard mined —In u ness se if at ti broker under I had

situation gave birth, my friendships gave feeling, and my studies gave propriety; or which referred to some previous occurrences in my life. Some were mere amusements, fillips to my severer thoughts in retirement; others have, I own, been amongst my severest studies. Some have been my travelling companions, that entertained me, and beguiled the hours on my rural excursions, and were written when I was as serious, as, I hope, I seem to be; others, when I was disposed to trifle, and was as gay as the lark. Sometimes, when I wanted a consolator, I consoled myself, or rather found one in the poet's ever good friend, the Muse; and sometimes from a desire to sooth others, out of my little cruise of consolatories I gave a little, where I thought it would be acceptable: whether from too little thought, or wit—for persons may become writers from either motive—I always found reasons for writing, both in verse and prose: and among these have been the usual inducements which have prompted others, except it might be a desire to grow rich, or foraging for patrons.—To such pieces, then, I was determined, with the little portion of magick I had in me, to give a being and form, mingled and confused, as they were, in the chaos of my own numerous papers; or dispersed, as by the winds, in various periodical publications. I thought that such as had any curiosity concerning me might, from some such a systematic édition of my poetical writings, receive a little gratification; and that a professed self-biography in prose, would be too solemn an undertaking, and extremely hazardous; and that a sort of Poetico-Memoriale would, though not so plausible, be better adapted to my own feelings. I knew I possessed ample materials, a jumble of good and bad feelings, like the life of man; and I recollected there was a life of Horace, composed out of his poems.

“Following my own studies and speculations rather than the regular literature of our *Academia*, I have no right to complain, if I obtained from my *Alma Mater* no particular endearments; more particularly, as from considering that state of things settled by Queen Elizabeth and James I. as the University (so we are accustomed to consider it) I have proved myself no very dutiful son since.—But what then? Poetry personifies and embodies forms in her own way, and can make *Alma Maters* to her own taste. So I made a university of my own, composed of a few academics, from whom I received numerous civilities, and to whose friendship I was much indebted. These were my *Alma Mater*. These, with other

friendships, will account for my Cambridge attachments: and why, though I, perhaps, thought more with Milton* upon some Cambridge matters, I felt more with Cowley.—My occasional residence, and frequent visits, both in the towns of Cambridge and Oxford, in after-life, have kept my old affections alive. So that Cowley had not a more powerful charm to hold him to Cambridge, than I have; for I have always found, that personal regards and literary pleasures, form a bond of union equally strong, as any considerations which are usually attached to academical life. My affections, then, may have in them something romantic, being paid to an ideal lady, like those paid to my Padlocked Lady (vol. i. p. 165); but, if romantic, they have been impassioned; and if disinterested, they have been sincere.”

Mr. Dyer then explains his plan of publication, which he had proposed to extend to four volumes; two of which, however, are for the present postponed.

“While engaged in publishing my work according to my original scheme, I was consulted relative to a History of the University of Cambridge. It being known from some critical papers in the *Athenæum*, and my *Cantabrigiana* in the *Monthly Magazine*†, that I had paid some attention to the subject, and that I had been some years engaged in inquiries relating to the libraries in our Universities and Cathedrals, I was thought no improper person for such an undertaking. Without going into particulars, I shall only observe, I deemed it necessary to accede to the proposal; knowing, if I did not, some other person would: knowing, too, though I had never projected a regular history of the University of Cambridge, that I had been for many years engaged in serious and expensive researches, which are connected with such inquiries, and of which I wished to prepare some regular account.—This work, therefore, being proposed to me, I had no alternative. I had no prospect of putting my larger plan into execution; but I hoped, that I might compass some smaller biographical and bibliographical histories: and I foresaw, that any other person's engaging in such a work as a History of Cambridge, with my papers already before the public, might have encroached upon my thoughts, and, perhaps, have frustrated my design. I,

* “Vide Milton's Latin Poems.”

† “I also furnished that on the Bodleian Library, in the *Reflector*, No 3. signed Observer.”

therefore, entered into an agreement with the parties who consulted me, though I was, even at the time, engaged in printing my poetical writings.—After the engagement thus made, the gentlemen who will be publishers and proprietors, for reasons, of the grounds of which they had certainly a right to judge, and I have no right to censure, announced that intended History to the publick. To me this was a serious memento. I found no room for deliberation. I at once determined to stop short; and not to proceed to the other two volumes of my poetical writings, till I had finished the history.—The two volumes, then, now published, are not necessarily connected with what are to follow, though the completion of my design into a sort of systematic work will not be realized till the publication of the two other volumes.”

Thus far Mr. Dyer has explained the nature of the present work, and of that in which he is now busily engaged. He adds, as an apology,

“ Leland and Camden, our English Antiquaries, both had a poetical turn. The former wrote a Latin poem, sufficiently long, entitled *Cantio Cygnea**, describing a family of swans swimming down the river Thames, from Oxford to Greenwich, and commemorating each place as they passed along. Poetry is a pleasing relaxation amidst more serious studies; and the only danger is, that it should detain the mind too long. But to me, I own, it has been like my natural food: and though sometimes it may have left behind an indifference, and retarded me in other pursuits, it has not seldom given a new flow to my spirits, and strengthened me for more sober inquiry.”

We verily believe Mr. Dyer to be a worthy and conscientious man: he possesses a considerable share of erudition; and his poetry is in many instances very far beyond mediocrity. Yet we cannot help wishing that he had a better provision in life than the precarious profession of an Author.

One of the Volumes is filled with Poems, chiefly “Odes,” divided into Three Books; the other with “Disquisitions” in Prose. One of the Odes shall here be copied:

“THE RACE OF HEROES†.

I. 1.

“Lives there a man, who does not feel
Love’s deeply-thrilling joy?

* Leland’s Itinerary, vol. ix.

† This poem had in view, originally, the design of the Literary Fund, a society, which first arose out of the meeting

Him let the swarm of hovering cares
anney:

His forehead wears the monster-seal.
Has he no musick in his heart? [part;
Far from the social board let him de-
Bid him seek some Cyclopean cave,
Where the giant-furies rave;
Or some charm-resisting ground, [round;
Where scowling ghosts stalk round and
Or darkling ‘mid the blasted desert stray,
Scar’d by the demon of the troublous
way.’

I. 2.

Such was the song of ancient time,
Which rous’d, as by a spell, the slumber
ing soul;
And still shall bid th’ enthusiast rhyme
From breast to breast in mingling streams
to roll. [strong,
For kindred spirits, fraught with passions
Heaven gave to feel the magic power of
song.

Yet shall the Bard still toil around,
For souls of Grecian, Roman name?
Still call the muse of fairy ground,
To lift some storied Author’s fame?
Man fills a little space,
Nor long shall hold his way; [shall trace
Princes and glittering knights, ah! who
Beyond a day?— [for death,
These flowers of human kind but bloom
And fable is but mortal breath; [dies,
While Love, still fair and fragrant, never
Fills the wide range of earth, fills all th’
expanse of skies.

I. 3.

“To thee of boundless fame,
And blest with matchless powers,
Benevolence or Love, whate’er thy name;
If when th’ expectant hours [vance
Were taught again harmonious to ad-
In light mysterious dance, [plan
Then life was thine, thy grand delight to
The genial solace of the future man;
When at thy touch Confusion fled,
Again mov’d on the course of years,
And Order shew’d its orient head,
‘Mid the musick of the spheres: [rest
Or rather, if ‘twas thine, thro’ years to
In some fair Island of the Blest,
Where one unclouded glory gilds the sky,
Where from the sea the gales ambrosial
fly;

Oh! thou of peerless grace,
Whate’er thy name, where’er thy place,

of a few men of Letters for benevolent purposes. It is now distinguished by the attention of the higher circles, and has for its President and Patron, the Prince of Wales. For an account of the Origin, Motives, and Objects of this Institution, see “The Claims of Literature,” by Mr. David Williams, whose exertions for its establishment have occasioned him to be called THE FOUNDER.”

Thine,

Thine be the song of time." Thus roll'd
along [tide of song.
The goddess of the Lyre, th' impetuous

II. 1.

Thro' the deep long extent of time,
A race of heroes sprung; [clime
Love was their sire—They in each distant
Liv'd by Love's law, his triumphs sung.
See Discord back to Chaos hurl'd!
See dawning Reason harmonize the world!
Soon o'er his realms so vast and wide
Ocean views the vessel glide:
Commerce, lo! has spread the sail, [hail:
And lands remote th' advent'ers fondly
And, Tyre, how great thy rapture to ex-
plore [shore!
The treasures new of many a distant

II. 2.

Ah! what is all the blaze of power?
And what the pride of wealth, but pomp,
and pain?
Then brooding Avarice knew her hour;
Then wrapp'd her niggard soul in dreams
of gain; [bold;
Ambition, too, thy growing hopes were
She ponder'd where to hide the wor-
ship'd gold,
Remorseless, curs'd amidst her hoard;
Thou durst bid Ocean wear thy chain,
Like gorgeous Persia's madden'd Lord,
And the wide world confess thy reign.
Love call'd his sons; he saw
Where lust and wanton waste [law;
Each fram'd with tyrant pride the lawless
And lo! they haste, [bands:
The Hero Race, man's guardian angel—
What hero sleeps, when Love commands?
'Proceed,' he cries, 'my antient laws
proclaim, [fame.'
Still imitate my deeds, still emulate my

II. 3.

'Then only gold is bright
When like the sun it shines, [light;
And round the world distributes generous
But when the dirt of mines [fore
Cleaves to a miser's soul, the base-born
Is baser than before;
Shine ye in bounty rich; to all impart
Their boon of bliss, the genial warmth of
heart:
Let earth be cloth'd in golden grain,
Make valleys smile, and rivers flow,
Teach every art to own thy reign,
And Genius with new fires to glow:
Bid Science from her sleep of years to
start,
And Laws controul the miscreant heart:
And bid the Muse with her soul-soothing
charm
The grizly host of human ills disarm,
To soothe or fire the breast:
Thus live, in blessing others blest,
Thus reign, and, more than conquerors,
rule the mind, [man kind.'
'Such be the Hero Race, the stars of hu-

III. 1.

Lo quickly speeds the word divine;
Zeal to adventure led:
Wisdom held out a cheering light to shine,
And wide the vivid glory spread.
Ye Northern climes, unknown to fame,
Whence else have sprung your souls of
noble name?
Ye hills, whence living waters pour,
From East to West their mingled store,
Whence else your bards, and many a sage
Gods amongst men, and masters of the age;
Hence Anacharsis, and each Eastern sire,
And Cadmus' lore, and Orpheus' heavenly
lyre.

III. 2.

And thou, oh! Britain, Isle so blest,
Whom valour gives the glory of a name,
Have generous fires ne'er warm'd thy
breast? [flame?
Or were your fires but wild ambition's
No—Britain Heroes boasts, and still her
pride, [died.
Alfreds who rul'd, and Nelsons who have
See Bacon, Nature's laws unfold!
From world to world see Newton soar!
In Mercy's cause see Howard hold
His patient course from shore to shore!
Enough—lo! Fancy now
Conducts the Muse along,
The azure robe and golden lyre well show
The Queen of Song:
And did she vainly lift the heroic lays?
Rich were her songs, and breath of praise;
And dear is still her sweetly-warbled lyre,
As wing'd with zeal divine, she breathes
the ennobling fire.

III. 3.

'Know, Genius is a light,
Guiding millions on their way; [night,
A friendly moon, which gilds the deep of
A sun, which rules the day;
And science, flowing thro' the vast of time,
A stream which cheers each clime. [sage,
Hence well-directed plans and counsels
Which guide, exalt, and harmonize an
age. [power,
Hence art, and taste, and wealth, and
The charm and bliss of life inhale,
The bees, which rifling every flower,
On their treasur'd sweets regale. [sign'd)
I come! this wreath (the task to me as-
Pensive on sacred brows to bind—
For more is still to worth and genius due;
And lo! the task of love I leave to you:
Poor are the Muse's lays,
But, oh! be yours the heroes' praise:
While thro' the skies their merits I re-
sound, [from the ground."
Yours be the nobler task to raise them

45. *A short Appeal to the Navy, by the Spirit of Nelson*; 8vo. pp. 7. Hatchard.

THIS very small pamphlet is pro-
per to be read at the Mast-head of
every ship in the British Navy.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

POEMS FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF
THE LITERARY FUND.

I. *An Address written and recited by*
W. T. FITZ-GERALD, Esq.*

WHEN first the Sun his glorious orb
displays,
We view his splendour ere we feel his rays;
Thus did Reflection's eye foresee that
plan, [Man.
Which dawn'd in wisdom, would enlighten
When Learning's patient victims should
no more
Their fate unpitied by the world deplore!
Nor slighted Genius hide his pensive
head,
To write, degraded, for precarious bread;
Doom'd to a prison, or an early grave,
To starve like CAMOENS, or like TASSO
rave!
So often thankless Nations have been
blind
To splendid talents that adorn'd mankind.
That some successful Bards, in modern
days, [praise;
Obtain their just reward — demands our
Well they deserve the chaplet that they
wear, [your care.
And the World's favour takes them from
But think how many more in secret pine,
Like withering leaves upon the blasted
vine!
Dragging out wretched life, with want op-
press'd,
Deceitful Hope still ling'ring in the breast;
Till this sad lesson Age at length imparts,
And writes the moral on their breaking
hearts,
That those who seek for Patrons, in their
need,
Lean, with a Giant's weight, upon a reed!†
Yet all mankind, in justice, must confess
The debt they owe to England's glorious
Press:
Thus where the Eddystone above the wave
Its beacon rears, the mariner to save,
The foreign seaman, 'midst the gloom of
night, [light!
Blesses, in prayer, the life-preserving
Europe's fell Tyrant views, with secret
dread,
This sword of Damocles above his head!
Its threatening point still keeps that mind
in awe, [Law.
Which scoffs Religion, and derides all
Let Afric's son, above all other men,
Proclaim his gratitude to Freedom's pen!
No more th' unfeeling race of sordid gain
Trade in his blood, and traffic in his pain;

* Being the sixteenth Anniversary
Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for the
Literary Fund.

† See Mr. F.'s Address for 1800.

No more in floating dungeons shall he bear
The foul infection of corrupted air;
Condemn'd to hear his fellow-sufferer sigh,
And in the pestilential prison die!
Or, living, doom'd, the dreadful voyage
o'er,
To pine in bondage on a foreign shore;
Far from those ties that once endear'd his
life, [wife!
His peaceful home, his children, and his
The grateful African, no more oppress'd,
Now folds his child in safety to his breast;
Teaching his infant tongue to bless the
reign [gro's chain!
Of good King George, who broke the Ne-
That honour'd name calls forth the heart-
felt sigh,
And starts a tear in every Briton's eye.
When Heaven, for reasons who shall dare
arraign? [pain,
Tried our lov'd Monarch with disease and
A mourning people felt th' inflicting hand,
And gloomy sorrow shadow'd all the
land!
Each patriot breast was fill'd with anxious
care, [land's Heir!
But none more deeply griev'd than Eng-
Ordain'd to govern at that awful hour,
No charms for him held forth the seat of
power:
His heart resolv'd whatever must be done
Should prove the fond affection of a Son:
He made the feelings of the King his own,
The faithful guardian of his Father's
throne!
Bless'd were that Muse whose numbers
could assuage
The fierce contentions of domestic rage;
Make rival talents form one powerful
band,
Uniting all the wisdom of the land!
Such strains, more useful than Tyrtæan
lays, [praise.
Might well deserve a grateful Nation's
Gallia's stern Despot, who, with ceaseless
hate,
Beholds this land invincible as great;
Convinc'd at last t' invade our iron coast
Was but the ravings of a madman's
boast,
By Fraud attempts what arms could never
gain— [Spain!
Fraud that too well prevail'd in injur'd
To sow dissention in this envied Isle,
Is what he meditates with Dæmon's guile;
Thinks England's feuds will waste her
power away,
And hopes to ruin what he cannot sway;
Tries to divide that strength he dares not
meet,
For British union must be his defeat!
But though with parties, parties still con-
tend,
Amidst the struggle he shall find no friend.
When

When great Camillus, banish'd from his
home,
Indignant felt th' ingratitude of Rome,
He yet obey'd his bleeding country's call,
Forgot his private wrongs, and crush'd
the Gaul!

Let British Patriots such examples shew,
And feel no hatred but against the foe;
All little jealousies be laid to rest,
And public spirit animate the breast:
Then shall the Ship of State, with pros-
perous sail,

Stem every tide, and steer with every gale;
No rocks shall threaten, nor no quick-
sands whelm, [helm!

Strength at the prow, and Union at the
And, thus from all internal danger free,
The mighty fabrick shall command the
sea,

Bear Britain's thunder o'er the subject
wave,

To curb the tyrant, and release the slave;
Where WELLINGTON, for ever known to
Fame,

Supports the honour of his country's name!
Whose manly breast, alive to Pity's tear,
Has made the Victor to the vanquish'd
dear.

For when the town* was storm'd in dread-
ful fight,

Amidst the tenfold horrors of the night;
When War's stern laws, for many a hero
slain, [Spain,

Call'd out for vengeance on the scourge of
Mercy, inherent in the nobly brave,
Withheld his sword, and gave the word—
to save.

Such triumphs last to Time's remotest date,
Recording WELLINGTON as good as great!

II. *Written by the Rev. CHARLES SYMMONS,
D. D. and recited by Mr. MATTHEW
BROWNE.*

'T WAS night; and, weary on Cunaxa's
plain, [slain,
Their friends defeated, and their leaders
The Grecian myriad camp'd: on every
side

Innumerable Asia pour'd her hostile tide.
'Twixt them and Greece, a world embat-
tled lay; [dreadful way.

And hope shrunk trembling from the
While death, or deadlier chains, await the
choice, [voice.

Sunk was each heart, and falter'd every
Then, rich in science, with illumined air
The young Socratic rising chased despair.
His glowing lip the powers of virtue
warms:

Spears clash on shields; the tents re-
sound, To arms! [alarms.

And struck Euphrates rings with stern

Through fields of gleaming steel, o'er steep
and plain, [vain,
Where the fleet Parthian bends his bow in
The Sage victorious leads their homeward
course, [force.

And proves that mind is lord of barb'rous
Bright from the Athenian forge, with
polish'd sway,

The sword of Pella spread diffusive day.
By Homer fired, by Aristotle taught,
The victor held the world within his
thought.

Where'er he march'd, the Muses march'd
along, [strate throng.

And threw their treasures mid the pro-
New seas, explored, for traffic sails ex-
pand:

New cities glitter on the desert land:
And arts, with empire, stretch their golden
reign,

From Helle's wave to India's utmost main.

By science form'd to lead in peace or
war,

See Julius shine, resplendent as his star.
The sword and pen alike adorn his hand,
And the Muse lifts him to the world's com-
mand.

When Latian guilt the wrath of Heaven
awoke, [yoke;

And Rome was bow'd beneath the Vandal
Scath'd by the with'ring tempest, Learn-
ing died; [pride.

And bursting outrage whelm'd the Muses'
Then perish'd too the pride and charm of
life: [and strife.

With Ignorance reign'd weakness, want,
In feudal gloom the heavy nations lie,
Oppress'd by Power, and torn by Anar-
chy.

Peace knows not calm, War bleeds with-
out effect: [protect;

Laws, strong to crush, are powerless to
And hovering o'er, to give the blacker
night, [light.

Hangs Superstition, and prevents the
Earth shakes convuls'd, the eternal
mountains nod, [God.

Storms rend, and fires devour before the
But, when he comes, storms, fires, and
earthquakes cease, [God of peace.

And by the still, small voice, is known the
Now Learning, roused from ages of re-
pose, [goes.

Mounts on her car, and kindles as she
Where tread her steeds of light, with rich
inlay

Spontaneous flowers enamel all the way.

Man springs to life beneath her quick'ning
glance: [dance.

Before her, hand in hand, the Graces
Arts, Commerce, Freedom† with elated
mien, [queen.

Attend her triumph, and confess their

* Badajoz.

† "Personal, as well as political freedom, in its extension to the lowest order of the community, must be regarded as one of the most unquestioned results of revived learning,

Behind is dragg'd a base and captive train:
There crown'd Oppression struggles with
his chain:

There ruffian Violence, unequal Law,
And night-born Superstition cease to
awe.

To Britain thus in laurel'd state she
tends;

And here in pomp, the Capitol ascends.
Here dooms her captives, triple bonds their
fate, [her state.

Here hangs her trophies, here completes
Britain! in homage to her feet repair;
And fold her offspring with parental care.
Glow at their merits! blush when they
must sue!

Awake to justice! to thyself be true!
Think, when her sons extend the imploring
hand, [fame's demand.

Thy shame they speak, and plead thy
Their toils thy riches, their renown thy
pride,

'Tis thou art injured by their claim denied.
Haste then, prevent the suppliants, nor
delay

To twine with votive gold the hallow'd bay.
In Anna's days, when glory crown'd
our land, [dolphin plann'd,

When Marlborough* conquer'd, and Go-
The generous statesman held the Muses
dear,

And letter'd Genius whisper'd at his ear:
The wit conversed familiar with the lord;
Nay, sate his equal at the Council-board.
Augustan days! ah! quickly doom'd to
fly,

And leave the Muse to praise and poverty.
Frown'd from the court, disclaim'd by
prince and peers,

She felt a winter of a hundred years.
At length she sees benigner seasons rise,
And drinks restoring influence from your
eyes:

Beholds a people her's, her Prince in
power; [inspiring hour.
Bounds with fresh nerves, and hails the

Great Prince! proceed, and as her friend
be known; [throne.]

(That name can give renown beyond thy
Seek her true sons, where merit shrinks
from sight;

And lead them blushing to adorn the light.
But spurn the slaves that still on greatness
wait, [hate.

Whose pens are sold to flattery, faction,
Things of an hour, that buz, and sting, and
die;

Dirt's insect-brood, Corruption's family.
Crush these; but go! by taste and genius
led,

Stir living worth to emulate the dead.
Warm into glorious birth thy Britain's
mind; [kind:

To teach, sublime, refine, and charm man-
Spread in new Bacons intellectual day;
In other Miltons tread the empyreal way:

Through Fancy's worlds in other Shakes-
peares pierce;

In other Newtons range the universe:
Till mingling beams, like stars her race
unite,

To cover Albion with a blaze of light.
Be ours, my Friends! the princely pa-
triot's plan, [Man:

Zealous with him for Learning, Britain,
'Tis not in one, how'er adorn'd and great,
To stretch the Muse's sceptre o'er the
state.

The general hand must plant her in the
throne: [her own.

The people's love must make the realm
When in the Gothic cloud our isle was
drown'd, [round.

Even Alfred's sun threw no effulgence
The noble river, as its waters glide,
May robe with green the pasture by its
side;

But from the drops that cluster on her face,
Extended Earth imbibes her living grace.
This WILLIAMS† saw, and struck with
Learning's charms,

Essay'd to place her in the Nation's arms.

learning, and its consequent civilization. During the dark ages, notwithstanding the powerful opposition of the Clergy, who much to their own honour very strenuously resisted this execrable and anti-christian abuse, predial and domestic slavery prevailed in every nation of Europe: and in our island slaves continued for some centuries to form an article of commercial export. In proportion to the progress of general information, this abominable outrage on man experienced a gradual decline, till under the Tudors (but not by the influence of that hateful dynasty, or by any positive act of the legislature), it ceased finally to exist. I speak with immediate reference to England; but, in other parts of Europe, the effects, in this instance, of diffusive knowledge, have been precisely and uniformly the same. In Poland and Russia, where the progress of learning has been very small, predial slavery still subsists; and in Turkey, which is yet plunged in Scythian barbarism, slavery of every description continues in undiminished force."

* "I mean to designate in this place by its most illustrious Administration the whole of that brilliant period in our history, when the great of both parties, Whig and Tory, were eminent for their patronage of literary merit; when Swift, Prior, Locke, Addison, Newton, &c. were either the confidential friends of ministers, or were in public office, and ministers themselves."

† "David Williams, the founder of the Literary Fund Society."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1812.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 9.*

In a Committee of Supply, a variety of sums for Irish Miscellaneous services were voted.

The Ordnance Estimates for the present year, amounting to nearly four millions and a half, were moved by Mr. *Ward*, who stated the excess (merely nominal) at 268,000*l.*: the Resolutions were agreed to.

March 10.

A Bill for the Relief of Infant Suitors in Courts of Equity, entitled to stock in the public funds, was read the first, as was a Bill for repealing the Act of Elizabeth, with regard to Wanderers, the third time.

Lord *Folkestone*, in moving for a return of all foreigners, by name, in the British army, stated that the foreign troops in our service had been increased from 16,000 to 30,000.

Lord *Palmerston* defended the necessity of the measure.

Sir *F. Burdett* complained that the fences of the constitution were broken down; and observed, that it was strange, while we were inviting foreigners into our service, any regulation should subsist against the enlistment of Irishmen.

Mr. *Palmer* explained, that not only Irishmen, but English manufacturers were rejected by the Colonel of the 10th Hussars, because they were unacquainted with the treatment of horses, which was understood by recruits who had been trained to agriculture.

Lord *Folkestone* then, on the suggestion of Mr. *Perceval*, withdrew his motion; and another for a return of the number of foreign officers and soldiers serving in the different regiments of this country, was substituted.

A Bill for abolishing the oaths taken by Members of Parliament before the Lord Steward, or his deputy, was brought in by Mr. *Wynne*, in opposition to Mr. *Perceval*, and read the first time.

Mr. *W. Pole* stated that the contract made by Mr. *Willan* with Government, for the supply of 8500 horses at 3*s.* per day per horse, was relinquished, on his discovering that the contractor was making a profit of 70,000*l.* per annum.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 11.*

Lord *Boringdon*, after enquiring of the Earl of *Liverpool* if the letter he held in his hand, purporting to be signed by the Prince Regent, and addressed to the Commander in Chief, on the subject of form-

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ing a liberal and extended administration (see p. 184), was genuine (to which the noble Earl declined giving any answer); said that he was satisfied that the authenticity of the letter was not denied. Being satisfied in his conscience that his Royal Highness was perfectly sincere in the communication, and that it was the first wish of his heart to bring the correspondence in question to a successful issue, he should, on Thursday (the 19th instant), submit to their Lordships the propriety of addressing his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to form an Administration upon such a broad, firm, liberal, and efficient basis, as would produce confidence at home and respect abroad. If, when the matter came to be particularly considered, any other form of proceeding should be found more desirable, he should have no objection to concur in any alteration of his motion not inconsistent with its object.

Lords *Grey* and *Grenville* admitted that the answer to the communication was genuine, and that it contained their unbiassed sentiments on the present situation of the country.

In the Commons, the same day, a motion by Mr. *Abercrombie*, for a return of the convicts transported, pardoned, or received into the Army and Navy, was opposed by Messrs. *Ryder* and *Perceval*, who observed that it would tend to expose those men, who, on the recommendation of Mr. *Graham*, were for their good conduct permitted to enter into regular regiments in this country, instead of condemned ones. There were three regiments formed of these men, namely, the Royal African Corps, the York Rangers, and another: the Rangers had distinguished themselves at the taking of Guadaloupe.

Gens. *Tarleton* and *Fergusson* reprobated the practice, as lowering the character of the Army.

March 13.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a Message from the Prince Regent, stating, that "the assistance which we had been able to give to the Portuguese Government, his allies, had furnished the means of improving the military establishment of that country, and of rendering conspicuous the valour and discipline of its armies, in the successful deliverance from, and defence of Portugal, against the Enemy; and trusting that he will be enabled to give the same assistance in the present war as in the last: from which such

such important consequences to the cause of the allies have resulted." Referred to the Committee of Supply.

On the motion for the third reading of the Mutiny Bill, Sir F. Burdett animadverted on the military punishment of flogging, and urged by many arguments the policy of its abolition in the British Army. He said, that many persons died, in consequence of its infliction by sentence of a regimental court martial, whose sufferings never met the public eye; and instanced, on the authority of a Missionary, the case of a soldier at the Cape of Good Hope, who being sentenced to receive 1000 lashes, had 250 inflicted, when the surgeon interposed, and he was taken from the halberts, but died in a few days after. He understood that the Commander in Chief, Lord Moira, Lord Hutchinson, and the Earl of Wellington, were desirous of abolishing the practice.

Mr. M. Sutton urged the impossibility of supporting the discipline of the army, should the fear of this punishment be entirely removed.

Gens. Taileton, Phipps, and Porter, Sir G. Warrender, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. C. Adams, Lord Palmerston, Lord C. Somerset, Lord Cochrane, and Mr. W. Smith, spoke against the abolition; Sir S. Romilly and Mr. Whitbread in its favour. The Bill was then read the third time; but the clause proposed by Sir F. Burdett was negatived by 79 votes to 6.

March 16.

By, Lord Cassell essential service a year had aff Portugal, in military force, in other occant to meet the said that such of the Government, and the willingness of the people to aid the general cause, that the revenue of Portugal, applicable to the prosecution of the war, was higher in point of amount than at any former period during the war; and such measures had lately been adopted as were calculated to augment the receipt to a still farther extent. He concluded by moving, that a sum, not exceeding two millions, be granted, to continue, in British pay, a body of Portuguese troops; which, after some observations from Mr. F. Freemantle, and a very pertinent reply from the Hon. Mr. Ward, was carried *non. dia.*

On the motion of Mr. Yorke, 80,000*l.* were granted towards making the breakwater in Plymouth Sound; the probable expence of completing which was stated by him at 1,500,000*l.*

A Bill, declaring the seats of Members

who should become bankrupt, vacant after six months, unless a certificate were produced from the commissioners, was read the first time.

March 17.

Mr. Percival, after a division, on which the numbers were 73 to 26, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to continue Lord Stanhope's Act, with amendments, and to extend it to Ireland.

March 18.

Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald noticed the present alarm which prevailed on account of the high price of provisions, and which led many to fear there would be a scarcity. He had no doubt the latter apprehension was unfounded; but suggested the propriety of Government prohibiting the exportation of corn from Ireland, and likewise the use of it in distillation in Ireland. He then moved for a Return of the Spirit made in Ireland.

Mr. W. Pole agreed in the propriety of the Hon. Mover's observations, and acknowledged that the increased exportation of corn from Ireland to England was owing to Sir John Newport's Bill.

Mr. Marryatt recommended, on several grounds, the use of sugar in the Irish distilleries. The motion was agreed to.

House of Lords, March 19.

Lord Boringdon prefaced his motion on the Prince Regent's Letter, by claiming for it a liberal construction, and stating that it had originated with himself. After glancing at the conquest of the Enemy's Colonies, and our late achievements in the Peninsula, he adverted to the commercial distress which prevailed in this country, increased as it had been by the impolicy of late acts (Orders in Council) and the prospect of a war with America. The present state of Ireland, from the avowed hostility of Ministers to Catholic Emancipation, was also alarming, as well as the intolerance of an Ecclesiastick, who had endeavoured to excite the fury of bigotry against the Members of the Catholic Church, and who had been rewarded by being made one of the Prince Regent's Chaplains. His Lordship next adverted to the state of the London and Provincial press, divided into two parties, and directing the coarsest invectives, on the one hand against the Aristocracy of the country, and on the other, making the most scandalous personal attacks on the Prince Regent. He then explained, that his Noble Friends, in their letter, did not wish to make any concession to the Catholics without the proper securities to the Protestant Establishment. His Lordship concluded by moving an humble Address to the Prince Regent, deploring the state of

of Ireland, and expressing an opinion that no Administration who have determined to resist a fair and dispassionate consideration of the Catholic disabilities, can enjoy the general confidence and good will, and expressing an anxious hope that an Administration upon a liberal basis may yet be formed.

Lord Grimstone, after taking a review of our late military successes abroad, and condemning the motion, as founded on no public document, moved an amendment, leaving out all the material parts of the Address, and expressing the confidence of their Lordships in the wisdom of the Prince Regent's Administration.

Lord Darnley supported the motion; and observed, that the continuance of Ministers in office depended upon a breath; upon advisers not avowed. They rested upon persons not officially known to the House, upon persons who, for their own selfish objects, would poison the Royal ear, and who, if allowed to remain, would prove the destruction either of the Prince or the Country.

Lord Erskine spoke at length in support of the motion, and declared himself in favour of the Catholic claims.

Earl Grey, in an eloquent speech of two hours, recapitulated all the opinions he had on former occasions delivered; he condemned the attempt to influence the people against the claims of the Irish Catholics; advised the continuance of the war in the Peninsula; but recommended that the expenditure should be more limited. The late successes of the Enemy on the Southern coast of Spain, the fall of Tortosa, Lerida, Tarragona, Saguntum, and Valencia, gave no hopes of a favourable issue to the contest; and when he saw Lord Wellington, at the head of 62,000 effective men, acting on the defensive, he was at a loss to discover what fresh hopes of success dawned upon the Spaniards. His Lordship concluded with declaring that there existed an unseen and separate influence behind the Throne, which it would be the duty of Parliament to brand with some signal mark of condemnation: it was the determination of himself and his friends, not to accept of office without coming to an understanding with Parliament for the abolition of this destructive influence.

Lord Mulgrave denied the existence of any secret influence behind the Throne.

Lord Harrowby spoke at length against the motion, which he contended was an open but unjust attack upon Ministers. He asked, had Ministers done any thing to lose the confidence of the country, or of either House of Parliament?

Earl Moira contended that there was an absolute necessity for a change of Minis-

ters; and thought the country was lost unless the Catholics were conciliated.

Lord Erskine admitted that he had always reprobated Popery; but the question now was, how to satisfy four millions of people. He would have approved of the late Cabinet yielding to their claims, had he not thought, from the prejudices of the King, it would dissolve the Administration.

The House then divided on the original motion. Contents; present 43, proxies 22—65. Non-contents: present 90, proxies 82—172. Majority against the motion 107.

In the Commons, the same day, three Bills, one for reviving the Committee of Military inquiry, another for more effectually registering the Securities of those in Public Offices, and a third for allowing goods to be imported from America into Canada, were read the first time.—Petitions were presented from Liverpool and Glasgow; the first, praying for a Committee on the commercial state of the West India Islands, and the reduction of the duties on Sugar and Coffee, and the other against the East India monopoly.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 20.*

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Lottery Amendment, Members Oaths, Oak Bark, Expiring Laws, the Frame Work, Watch and Ward, Drury-lane Theatre, and the two Mutiny Bills, with several private ones: in all 53.

In the Commons, the same day, a Petition was presented from 37,000 persons, complaining of severe distress, and praying relief.

The 18th Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry was presented.

The second reading of a Bill, empowering a certain joint-stock company to erect a new Theatre in some part of London or Westminster, was moved by Lord Ossulston, Mr. H. Sumner, and Mr. Brown, on the grounds of the increased population and extension of the Metropolis, the degradation of the drama, by the introduction of horses, dogs, and an elephant, on the stage, and the inconvenient size of the present Theatre. Mr. Sumner added, that no performer, however eminently gifted, whose province might happen to clash with Mr. Kemble's, could obtain an engagement.

Messrs. Whitbread, Moore, and Sir F. Turton replied, paying a handsome compliment to Mr. Kemble for the erudition and taste of some late revivals.

The second reading was then negatived by 58 votes to 34.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented

presented a Message from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, expressing his Royal Highness's wish, under the present circumstances, to make a provision for the surviving Princesses, and desiring the concurrence of the House in that object.

In a Committee of Supply, the sum of 5500*l.* was voted to the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. *Martin* obtained leave to bring in two Bills for regulating the offices of Registrar of the Courts of Admiralty, and of Remembrancer of the High Court of Exchequer.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 23.*

The Earl of *Liverpool* stated, that, in pursuance to the Address of the Prince Regent, he should propose, instead of the provision made for the Princesses by his Majesty's letters patent, which, under the authority of the Acts of the 18th and 39th of the King, was only to take effect after his Majesty's demise, to grant them immediately 9000*l.* *per annum* each (independent of the sum they derived from the Civil List for dresses and other expences, amounting to about 4000*l.* *per annum* each); and in the event of the Princesses being reduced in number to three or two, that the provision should then be 10,000*l.* a year each; or, if reduced to one, that then the surviving Princess should have 12,000*l.* *per annum*: the money to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.—His Lordship said, in answer to a question from the Earl of *Essex*, that he had no commands to make any communication respecting the Princess of Wales. An address of concurrence was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, on the order of the day being read, Mr. *Creevey* opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair, observing, that he thought an inquiry into the revenue of the country should precede any pecuniary grant to the Princesses. He likewise remarked that out of the 130,000*l.* granted to the Prince Regent, in addition to the Civil List, something might be done by his Royal Highness for the purposes in question.

Mr. *Perceval* explained, that out of the revenue enjoyed by the Prince, an income of 17,000*l.* (besides 5000*l.* pin-money) was allowed to the Princess of Wales; and that his Royal Highness had taken upon himself the discharge of her debts, amounting to 49,000*l.* in order that it should not fall upon the publick. Another sum of 70,000*l.* was handed over to the Commissioners of the Duchy of Cornwall, for the purpose of discharging his own incumbrances. The Queen also received from the Civil List the same sum as formerly. He, therefore, did not see how the Prin-

cesses were to be provided for out of the funds of the Prince Regent.

Mr. *Whitbread* observed, that the Prince, when he undertook the payment of debts to the amount of 49,000*l.* was himself indebted in an enormous sum. He, indeed, who could not pay his own debts, engaged to pay those of another: this looked like a juggle. He thought delay necessary.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply; when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after making a statement (for which see under the House of Lords) on the propriety of increasing the allowances to the Princesses, moved that 36,000*l.* instead of 30,000*l.* already provided, should be granted to the Princesses, and to be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. *Tierney* argued that the Princesses, who had been bred up in the most affectionate manner, would not be desirous of forming separate establishments; and inquired why the Princess of Wales, who represented the Queen, as much as the Prince Regent did the King of these realms, had not a more suitable establishment. He was averse to these piece-meal applications; and observed, that the grants of this Session to the Civil List already amounted to 1,532,000*l.*

Messrs. *W. Smith*, *Freemantle*, *Bennet*, and *Ponsonby*, were against the grant.

Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Barham*, and *Tierney*, pressed to know the reason why, at a time when grants were proposed to the minor branches of the Royal Family, no suitable provision was made for one so near to the throne as the Princess of Wales. Did the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. *Perceval*) sanction the separation [a cry of No! No! from the ministerial benches.] Did he, at the time he acted as her counsel at the investigation of her conduct, see any thing which could lead him to infer guilt? Did he not know and proclaim her to have risen without the least imputation from that inquiry? Was he willing to state the nature of the evidence that was taken, and which he caused to be printed for circulating most extensively both here and on the Continent, for the purpose of annoying an illustrious Personage? This book was afterwards suppressed, and the copies which had got abroad purchased, out of what fund was not known, at an immense expence; the holders of some copies having received from 500 to 2000*l.* each.

Messrs. *C. Adam*, *Lockhart*, *Ellison*, and *Courtney*, severally censured this interference in family matters, as highly indelicate, and unparliamentary. It would tend to widen any existing breach, and was only introduced by a side wind.

Mr. *Perceval* said, that neither from what had come to his knowledge, in his character as counsel to her Royal High-

ness,

ness, or in the situation he at present held, could he recollect any thing which it was possible to bring as a charge against the Princess of Wales. He did not feel himself bound to give any further explanation. If the House was desirous of increasing the annuity of her Royal Highness, he would communicate their opinion to the Prince Regent: the resolution was then agreed to without a division.

Mr. *Perceval* said, in reply to Mr. *Wynne*, that Col. *Macmahon's* appointment was advised by himself, and that his salary would be paid out of the Civil List: that Col. *Taylor* would in future be paid out of the Queen's Privy Purse.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 24.*

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in reply to a question from Lord *Holland*, respecting the construction put upon the Act for the Licensing of Dissenting Clergymen, said, the question would be again revived by the Court of King's Bench, but he could not at present say what the intentions of Government were.

On the Reversion Bill being read a second time, Earl *Grosvenor* quoted the opinions of Sir *Matthew Hale*, and Lord *Hardwicke*, in reprobation of the practice; and noticed the appointment of Mr. *Buller* as Clerk to the Privy Council, and the statement in reply, in another place, that it had been granted to that gentleman in reversion, even when he was an infant. Had the abolition taken place at the beginning of this reign, some millions might have been saved; the measure was loudly called for. He considered reversions and sinecures to be combined in iniquity, and as equally requiring abolition. In the Committee he should move to prohibit the granting of offices in reversion for 20 years.

Lord *Darnley*, after a preliminary speech, moved three resolutions, declaring the fact of the distress of the poor in some parts of Ireland, arising from the high price of provisions, and the expediency of prohibiting the distillation from grain.

Lord *Clancarty*, after regretting that the motion had been made, and stating that no scarcity existed, moved an adjournment; which was carried.

In the Commons, the same day, on the motion for papers, in order to clear the character of Capt. *Tomlinson*, who was lately tried and honourably acquitted, of having, in conjunction with one *Tanner*, a blacksmith, attempted to defraud the Treasury in the repairs of a ship; a warm discussion arose, in the course of which it was stated that the petitioner bore an excellent character, had been engaged in 72 battles, and that the charge which had been brought against him was of 15 years

standing. Captain *Tomlinson* attributed the conduct of the Navy Board to pique, which was denied by Sir *B. Thompson*. The motion was negatived by 53 to 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 25.*

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the 6,000,000*l.* Funding, the Irish Sugar, Annual Indemnity, and some other Bills; in all 16.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh*, in moving the usual grant of 400,000*l.* to his Sicilian Majesty, noticed the calumny of the Enemy, in asserting that we intended to appropriate the island to ourselves; the abdication of the King in favour of his son was a voluntary act, and not brought about by any fraud or violence.

Sir *J. Newport* assimilated our conduct in Sicily to that of Buonaparte in Spain. He thought further explanation necessary.

After several Miscellaneous estimates were moved by Mr. *Wharton*, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. *Bankes*, said that he had been grossly imposed upon by Mr. *Chinnery*, the Treasury defaulter, whose accounts were so artfully made up, that it was impossible to discover the defalcation, until the whole were examined: he admitted that there had been much neglect in that department.

Mr. *Rose* said that Mr. *Chinnery* was recommended to him by Lord *Thurlow*, and he, in 1783, took him under his protection. For the first four or five years he behaved himself extremely well; but when he married, he launched into considerable expence, by having a large establishment, giving concerts, which were attended by performers of the first celebrity, and several noblemen. When remonstrated with for his extravagance, he always replied that he had a property equal to his expences. He (Mr. R.) never visited him for the last 15 years, except to stand godfather for a child. He thought the conduct of Mr. C. scandalous in the extreme, and admitting of no exculpation.—The estimates were agreed to.

March 26.

On the second reading of the Gold Coin Bill, Mr. *Morris* remarked on the loss sustained by the publick by forged notes, which this Bill would tend to increase.

Lord *A. Hamilton*, Sir *J. Newport*, and Messrs. *H. Thornton*, *Murray*, and *Ponsonby*, protested against the Bill, particularly as it regarded Ireland, where many leases were granted, on condition that the tenant should pay, instead of 100 guineas in gold, 120*l.* in paper.

Lord *Castlereagh*, Messrs. *Perceval*, and *W. Pole*, argued upon the necessity of pro-

protecting the tenantry against their landlords, since gold could not be procured; and it was only in two or three counties in the North of Ireland, that the practice obtained, and that there it was felt as an evil.

Mr. Smith said, that if the Bank should increase their issues to 40,000,000*l.* they would have an annual profit of 2,000,000*l.* at the common rate of interest, which would be defrauding the publick. The second reading was carried by 61 to 16.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, April 2. Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from the Earl of Wellington.

Elvas, March 13.

I moved the head-quarters from Fre-mada on the 6th, and arrived here on the 11th instant. There are none of the Enemy's troops in the field in Estremadura, excepting that part of the 5th corps not in the garrison of Badajoz, the head-quarters of which are at Villa Franca, and a detachment, consisting of about a division, under Gen. Darican, whose head-quarters are at La Serena. The Enemy have made no movement, and I have heard of no operation of importance since I addressed your Lordship last. According to the last accounts, Marshal Soult was in the lines before Cadiz.

Camp before Badajoz, March 20.

According to the intention which I announced to your Lordship, I broke up the cantonments of the army on the 15th and 16th instant, and invested Badajoz, on the left of the river Guadiana, on the 16th, with the 3d, 4th, and light divisions of infantry, and a brigade of Lieut.-gen. Hamilton's division on the right. These troops are under the command of Marshal Sir William Beresford and Lieut.-gen. Picton. We broke ground on the following day, and have established a parallel within 200 yards of the outwork called the Picurina, which embraces the whole of the South-east angle of the fort. The work has continued ever since with great celerity, notwithstanding the very bad weather which we have had since the 17th. —The Enemy made a sortie yesterday from the gate called La Trinidad, on the right of our attack, with about 2000 men. They were almost immediately driven in without effecting any object, with considerable loss, by Maj.-gen. Bowes, who commanded the guard in the trenches. We lost upon this occasion a very promising officer, Capt. Cuthbert, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Picton, killed; and Lieut.-col. Fletcher was slightly wounded, but I hope that he will soon be able to resume his duties. I have not yet got the returns, but I believe that our loss since the commencement of these operations amounts to 120 men killed and wounded. —On the same day that Badajoz was invested, Lieut.-gen. Sir Tho. Graham crossed the Guadiana with the 1st, 6th, and 7th divi-

sions of infantry, and Gen. Slade's and Gen. Le Marchant's brigades of cavalry, and directed his march upon Valverde and Santa Martha, and thence towards Llerena; while Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, with the second, and Lieut.-gen. Hamilton's divisions, and Major-gen. Long's cavalry, marched from his cantonments near Albuquerque upon Merida, and thence upon Almendralejo. These movements induced Gen. Drouet to retire from Villa Franca upon Hornachos, in order, I conclude, to be in communication with Gen. Darican's division, which was about La Serena.

I have heard from Sir Thomas Graham, and Sir Rowland Hill to the 19th instant. The former was at Los Santos and Zafra, with Gen. Slade's cavalry at Villa Franca; and the latter at Almendralejo. Lieut.-general Sir R. Hill took three officers and a few hussars prisoners in Merida.

I have reports from the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo of the 17th instant. The Enemy had sent a small detachment to Bejar, principally with a view to plunder, but there was no appearance of any immediate movement. The 6th division had moved from Talavera, through the Puerto del Pico, on the 8th and 9th inst.; and the 4th division, on the same days, from Toledo through the Guadarrama; and the first division only remained on the Tagus, near Talavera.

Admiralty-office, April 7. Sir E. Pellew has transmitted a letter from Capt. West, of his Majesty's ship *Sultan*, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 4th of December last, under the direction of Lieuts. Anderson and Woodcock, boarded and captured, off Bastia, two French national armed vessels, one a settee of eight guns and 31 men, and the other a brig of 6 guns, and 53 men. In the performance of this service, which is reported to have been very gallantly executed, the *Sultan's* boats had only 4 men wounded. The Enemy had one killed, and several wounded; among the latter, the commander of the brig.

Admiralty-office, April 11. This Gazette contains a letter, transmitted by Vice-adm. D'Auvergne, from Capt. Bertram, of the Persian sloop, announcing the capture, on the 27th ult. after a short chase, and exchanging broadsides, of the *Petit*

Petit Jean French lugger privateer, Capt. P. Clemence, of 16 guns, with a complement of 60 men, but had only eight guns and 48 men on board, having thrown the remainder overboard in a gale of wind; and had likewise eight men washed overboard at the same time. She was from Dieppe, and had been out eight days, but had not made any capture.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, April 14. Extract of a dispatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajoz, March 27.

The operations of the siege of Badajoz have continued since I addressed your Lordship on the 20th, notwithstanding the badness of the weather, till the 25th inst. On that day we opened our fire from 28 pieces of ordnance, in six batteries, in the first parallel, two of which were intended to fire on the outwork called La Picurina, and the other four to enfilade or destroy the defences of the fort on the side attacked. I directed Major-gen. Kempt, who commanded in the trenches on that afternoon, to attack La Picurina by storm, after it was dark that night, which service he effected in the most judicious and gallant manner.—The attack was made by 500 men of the 3d division, formed into three detachments, the right under Major Shaw of the 74th, the centre under the Hon. Capt. Powys of the 83d, and the left under Major Rudd of the 77th. The communication between the outwork and the body of the place was entered on its right and left by the right and left detachments, each consisting of 200 men; half of each of these detachments protected the attack from sallies from the fort, while the others attacked the work in its gorge.—It was first entered, however, by the centre detachment of 100 men, under the command of the Hon. Capt. Powys, of the 83d, who escalated the work at the salient angle, at a point at which the palisades had been injured by our fire. The detachments which attacked the work by the gorge had the most serious difficulty to contend with, as it was closed by not less than three rows of strong palisades, defended by musketry, and a place of arms for the garrison, musket-proof, and loop-holed throughout. When the attack upon the salient angle, however, succeeded, the whole got into the work.

The Enemy's garrison in the outwork consisted of 250 men, with 7 pieces of artillery, under the command of Col. Gaspard Thiery, of the Etat Major of the army of the South; but very few, if any, escaped. The Colonel, three other officers, and 86 men, have been taken prisoners, and the remainder were either killed by the fire of our troops, or drowned

in the inundation of the river Rivillas. The Enemy made a sortie from the ravelin called St. Roque, either with a view to recover La Picurina, or to protect the retreat of the garrison, but they were immediately driven in by the detachments stationed in the communication to protect the attack.—Major-gen. Kempt mentions in high terms, in his report, the cool and persevering gallantry of the officers and troops, of which, indeed, the strength of the work which they carried, affords the best proof. He particularly mentions Lieut.-col. Hardinge, of the Staff of the Portuguese army, who attended him on this occasion, Capt. Bennet, his Aide-de-camp, and Brig.-maj. Wilde, who was unfortunately killed by a cannon shot after the work was in our possession; likewise Capt. Holloway, and Lieuts. Gipps and Stanway, of the Royal Engineers, who conducted the several detachments to the points of attack; and Majors Shaw and Rudd, and the Hon. Capt. Powys, who commanded the several detachments: these three officers were wounded, the latter on the parapet of the work, which he had been the first to mount by the ladders.—I have to add to this account, the high sense I entertain of the judicious manner and gallantry with which Maj.-gen. Kempt carried into execution the service which I intrusted to him.—We thus established ourselves in La Picurina the night of the 25th, and opened the second parallel within 300 yards of the body of the place in which two batteries were commenced last night. It is impossible that I can do justice to the zeal, activity, and indefatigable labour of the officers and soldiers with which these operations have been carried on in the most unfavourable weather. The Guadiana swelled so considerably, that, notwithstanding all precautions, our bridge of pontoons was carried away on the 29d inst.; and the flying bridges were so much injured, as almost to become useless; but still the operations have been carried on without interruption.—Since I addressed your Lordship on the 20th, Gen. Drouot has had his troops on the line between Medellon on the Guadiana, and Zalamea de la Serena, and Llerena, apparently with the view of keeping the communication open between the Army of the South, and the divisions of the Army of Portugal, stationed on the Tagus.—Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Graham made a movement to Llerena on the 25th at night; but the Enemy, consisting of three battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, having heard of his march, retired into the mountains during the night.—Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill has likewise sent a detachment to La Guarena, and proposed to march himself this morning upon Medellon, in order to co-operate with Lieut.-gen.

Sir

Sir T. Graham. I inclose the return of the killed, wounded, and missing, from the 18th to the 26th inst.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded, from the 18th to the 26th of March, inclusive.

18th March.—Wounded.—88th foot—Lieut. Farris, severely.

19th March.—Killed.—23d Portuguese, Ensign S. J. Autos.

Wounded.—Capt. R. Cuthbert, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Picton, severely (since dead); royal engineers, Lieut.-col. Fletcher, slightly; 1st battalion, 23d foot, Brevet-major Potter, severely, (since dead); 74th foot, Lieutenant Atkinson, slightly; 7th Portuguese Caçadores, Lieut. F. Cesar de Trutos, slightly; 11th Portuguese line, Capt. Joze de Forrisea Pinto, slightly; 23d ditto, Ensign F. de Paiva, slightly.

20th March.—Wounded.—Royal engineers, Lieut. Wright, slightly; 1st batt. 95th foot, Lieut. Freer.

21st March.—Wounded.—1st batt. 43d foot, Capt. Johnston, slightly; 1st batt. 88th foot, Lieut. North, severely (since dead); 21st Portuguese line, Capt. Joaquim Carette, slightly.

22d March.—Wounded.—1st batt. 52d foot, Ensign G. Hall, severely.

24th March.—Killed.—5th foot, Lieut. Fairclough.

Wounded.—45th foot, Lieut. Metcalfe, slightly; 9th Portuguese regiment, Capt. M. Jose de Souza, slightly.

26th March.—Killed.—87th foot, Brig.-major Wilde; royal engineers, Capt. Mulcaster; 45th foot, Lieut. Atkins; 74th foot, Capt. Collins and Lieut. Ramage; 88th foot, Lieut. Johnson; Portuguese artillery, Capt. Jallio Cezar and Pera de Armoral.

Wounded.—Royal artillery, Lieutenant Grimes; royal engineers, Brig.-major McLeod and Capt. Holloway, severely; 43d foot, Capt. Ferguson, slightly; 45th foot, Capt. Lightfoot and Lieut. Metcalf, slightly; Lieuts. Marsh and Andrews, severely; 52d foot, Capt. Fwart, slightly; Ensign Nixon, severely; 74th foot, Maj. Shawe and Lieut. Lister, severely; 77th foot, Major Rudd, severely; 83d foot, Hon. Captain Powys, severely; Ensign Hackett, dangerously; 88th foot, Capt. Oates, severely; 94th foot, Capt. Kyle, severely; 1st Portuguese Caçadores, Lieut. Joze Maria St. Vilez.

Total loss from 18th to 26th of March.—9 officers, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 114 rank and file killed; 34 officers, 20 serjeants, 2 drummers, 539 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file missing.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, April 24. Capt. Canning, Aide-de-camp to Gen. the Earl of

Wellington, arrived last night at this office, bringing dispatches, addressed by his Lordship to the Earl of Liverpool, of which the following are extracts or copies. Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajoz, April 3.

We opened our fire on the 31st of March from 26 pieces of cannon, in the second parallel, to breach the face of the bastion at the South-east angle of the fort called La Trinidad; and the flank of the bastion by which the face is defended, called Santa Maria. The fire upon these has continued since with great effect. The Enemy made a sortie upon the night of the 29th, upon the troops of Gen. Hamilton's division, which invest the place on the right of the Guadiana, but were immediately driven in with loss. We lost no men on this occasion. The movements of Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Graham, and of Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill, have obliged the Enemy to retire by the different roads towards Cordova, with the exception of a small body of infantry and cavalry, which remained at Zalamea de la Serena, in front of Belalcázar.—Marshal Soult broke up in front of Cadiz on the 23d and 24th, and has marched upon Seville with all the troops which were there, with the exception of 4000 men.—I understand that he was to march from Seville again on the 20th or 31st.—I have not heard from Castile since the 30th ult. One division of the Army of Portugal, which had been in the province of Avila, had on that day arrived at Gnadapero, within two leagues of Ciudad Rodrigo; and it was supposed that Marshal Marmont was on his march with other troops from the side of Salamanca.—The river Agueda was not fordable for troops on the 30th.

Dispatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajoz, April 7.

My Lord, My dispatch of the 3d inst. will have apprised your Lordship of the state of the operations against Badajoz to that date, which were brought to a close on the night of the 6th, by the capture of the place by storm. The fire continued during the 4th and 5th against the face of the bastion of La Trinidad, and the flank of the bastion of Santa Maria; and on the 4th, in the morning, we opened another battery of six guns, in the second parallel, against the shoulder of the ravelin of St. Roque, and the wall in its gorge.—Practicable breaches were effected in the bastions above-mentioned, in the evening of the 5th; but as I had observed that the Enemy had entrenched the bastion of La Trinidad, and the most formidable preparations were making for the defence as well of the breach in that bastion, as of that in the bastion of Santa Maria,

Maria, I determined to delay the attack for another day, and to turn all the guns in the batteries in the second parallel on the curtain of La Trinidad, in hopes that by effecting a third breach, the troops would be enabled to turn the Enemy's works for the defence of the other two, the attack of which would besides be connected by the troops destined to attack the breach in the curtain.—This breach was effected in the evening of the 6th; and the fire of the face of the bastion of Santa Maria and of the flank of the bastion of La Trinidad being overcome, I determined to attack the place that night.—I had kept in reserve, in the neighbourhood of this camp, the 5th division, under Lieut.-gen. Leith, which had left Castle only in the middle of March, and had but lately arrived in this part of the country, and I brought them up on that evening.—The plan for the attack was, that Lieut.-gen. Picton should attack the castle of Badajos by escalade, with the 3d division; and a detachment from the guard in the trenches, furnished that evening by the 4th division, under Major Wilson, of the 48th regiment, should attack the ravelin of St. Roque upon his left; while the 4th division, under the Hon. Major-general Colville, and the light division, under Lieut.-col. Barnard, should attack the breaches in the bastions of La Trinidad and of Santa Maria, and in the curtain by which they are connected. The 5th division were to occupy the ground which the 4th and light divisions had occupied during the siege; and Lieut.-gen. Leith was to make a false attack upon the outwork called Pardeleras, and another on the works of the fort towards the Guadiana, with the left brigade of the division, under Maj.-gen. Walker, which he was to turn into a real attack, if circumstances should prove favourable; and Brig.-gen. Power, who invested the place with his Portuguese brigade on the right of the Guadiana, was directed to make false attacks on the *tete-du-pont*, the fort St. Christoval, and the new redoubt called *Mon-cœur*.—The attack was accordingly made at 10 at night. Lieut.-gen. Picton preceding, by a few minutes, the attack by the remainder of the troops.—Major-gen. Kempt led this attack, which went out from the right of the first parallel; he was unfortunately wounded in crossing the river Rivellas below the inundation; but, notwithstanding this circumstance, and the obstinate resistance of the Enemy, the castle was carried by escalade, and the 3d division established in it about half past 11.—While this was going on, Major Wilson, of the 48th regiment, carried the ravelin of St. Roque by the gorge, with a detachment of 200 men of the

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guard in the trenches; and with the assistance of Major Squire, of the engineers, established himself within that work.—The 4th and light divisions moved to the attack from the camp along the left of the river Rivellas, and of the inundation. They were not perceived by the Enemy till they reached the covered way, and the advanced guards of the two divisions descended without difficulty into the ditch, protected by the fire of the parties stationed on the glacis for that purpose; and they advanced to the assault of the breaches, led by their gallant officers, with the utmost intrepidity; but such was the nature of the obstacles prepared by the Enemy at the top and behind the breaches, and so determined their resistance, that our troops could not establish themselves within the place. Many brave officers and soldiers were killed or wounded by explosions at the top of the breaches; others who succeeded them were obliged to give way, having found it impossible to penetrate the obstacles which the Enemy had prepared to impede their progress. These attempts were repeated till after 12 at night, when, finding that success was not to be attained, and that Lieut.-gen. Picton was established in the castle, I ordered that the 4th and light divisions might retire to the ground on which they had first assembled for the attack.—In the mean time Maj.-gen. Leith had pushed forward Maj.-gen. Walker's brigade on the left, supported by the 38th regiment, under Lieut.-col. Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment, under Lieut.-col. De Regoa; and he had made a false attack upon the Pardeleras with the 8th Caçadores, under Maj.-gen. Hill. Maj.-gen. Walker forced the barrier on the road of Olivença, and entered the covered way on the left of the bastion of St. Vicente, close to the Guadiana. He there descended into the ditch, and escaladed the face of the bastion of St. Vicente.—Lieut.-gen. Leith supported this attack by the 38th regiment and the 15th Portuguese regiment; and our troops being thus established in the castle, which commands all the works of the town, and the 4th and light divisions being formed again for the attack of the breaches, all resistance ceased; and at daylight in the morning, the Governor, Gen. Philipon, who had retired to fort St. Christoval, surrendered, together with Gen. Veilande, and all the staff, and the whole garrison.—I have not got accurate reports of the strength of the garrison, or of the number of the prisoners; but Gen. Philipon has informed me, that it consisted of 5000 men at the commencement of the siege, of which 1200 were killed or wounded during the operations, besides those

those lost in the assault of the place. There were five French battalions, besides two of the regiment of Hesse D'Armstadt, and the artillery, engineers, &c.; and I understand there are 4000 prisoners.—It is impossible that any expressions of mine can convey to your Lordship the sense which I entertain of the gallantry of the officers and troops upon this occasion.

The list of killed and wounded will shew that the General officers, the staff attached to them, the commanding and other officers of regiments, put themselves at the heads of the attacks which they severally directed, and set the example of gallantry which was so well followed by their men.—Lord Wellington then makes a long enumeration of the gallant officers to whose assistance he was materially indebted in the conduct of the siege: Sir W. Beresford assisted in the details. Maj.-gen. Colville, Bowes, and Kempt, shared the duties of the trenches, under the superintendence of Lieut.-gen. Picton, and were all wounded in the assault. Gen. Picton arranged the attack of the castle, and established his troops in that important post. Lieut.-gen. Leith arranged most judiciously the false attack upon the Pardelera, which was gallantly executed by Maj.-gen. Walker, who was wounded. Maj.-gen. Colville bravely led the 4th division to the attack, as did Lieut.-col. Barnard the light division, in the absence of Maj.-gen. Vandaleur, and Col. Beckwith, confined by illness. Major-gen. Harvey, of the Portuguese service, distinguished himself in the command of a brigade of the 4th division; as did Brig.-gen. Champlond, in the brigade of the 3d division. Lieut.-col. Macleod, of the 43d regiment, who was killed, is praised as an ornament to his profession; and very honourable mention is made of Lieut.-col. Gibbs, 57th, wounded; Major O'Hara, killed in the breach; Lieut.-col. Elder, of the 3d; Major Algeo, of the Cacadores; Lieut.-col. Harcourt, of the 40th, wounded; Lieut.-col. Blakeney, royal fusiliers; Knight, 27th; Erskine, 48th; and Capt. Leaky, who commanded the 23d. In the 5th division, Lord Wellington praises Major Hill, of the 8th Cacadores, who directed the false attack upon Fort Pardelera; likewise Lieut.-col. Brook, 4th; Hon. Lieut.-col. Carlton, 44th, and Lieut.-col. Grey, 30th, who was killed. The 2d battalion, 38th, under Lieut.-col. Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment, under Col. de Regoa, behaved exemplarily. The officers and troops of the 3d division distinguished themselves as usual; but Lieut.-gen. Picton particularly reports the conduct of Lieut.-col. Williams, 60th; Ridge, 5th (killed in the assault); Forbes, 45th; Fitzgerald, 60th; Lieut.-cols. Manners and French, 74th; Major Carr, 83d;

and Hon. Major Patonham, Assistant Adj.-general to the 5d division; likewise Col. Campbell, 94th, commanding Maj.-gen. Colville's brigade; the officers and men of the corps of engineers and artillery; Lieut.-col. Fletcher continued to direct the works (though wounded on the 19th March), which were carried on by Majors Squire and Burgoyne. The former established the detachments under Major Wilson in the ravelin of St. Roque, on the night of the storm; the latter attended the attack of the 3d division on the castle. I have likewise to report the good conduct of Major Jones, Capt. Nicholas, and Capt. Williams, of the royal engineers.—Maj.-gen. Dickson is particularly mentioned as conducting the detachments of the artillery service under difficulties of weather, &c. and under the general superintendence of Lieut.-col. Framingham, who since the absence of Maj.-gen. Borthwick has commanded the artillery.—His Lordship says, he cannot sufficiently applaud the officers and soldiers of the British and Portuguese artillery during this siege, particularly Lieut.-col. Robe, who opened the breaching batteries; Majors May and Holcombe, Capt. Gardiner, and Lieut. Bouchier, R. A.; Capt. De Rottberg, King's German artillery; and Major Tulloh, of the Portuguese.

In a former dispatch I reported to your Lordship the difficulties with which I had to contend, in consequence of the failure of the civil authorities of the province of Alentejo to perform their duty, and supply the army with means of transport; these difficulties have continued to exist; but I must do Gen. Victoria, the Governor of Elvas, the justice to say, that he, and the troops under his command, have done every thing in their power, and made every exertion to contribute to our success.—Marshal Soult left Seville on the 1st inst. with all the troops which he could collect in Andalusia; and he was in communication with the troops which had retired from Estremadura, under Gen. Drouot, on the third; and he arrived at Llerena on the 4th. I had intended to collect the army in proportion as Marshal Soult should advance; I requested Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Graham to retire gradually, while Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill should do the same from Don Benito, and the upper parts of the Guadiana.—I do not think it certain that Marshal Soult has made any decided movement from Llerena since the 4th, although he has patrolled forward with small detachments of cavalry, and the advanced guard of his infantry have been at Usagre.—None of the army of Portugal have moved to join him.

According to the last reports, which I have received to the 4th inst. on the frontiers of Castile, it appears that Marshal Marmont had established a body of troops

troops between the Agueda and Coa, and he had reconnoitred Almeida on the 3d. Brig.-gen. Trant's division of militia had arrived on the Coa, and Brig.-gen. Wilson's division was following with the cavalry, and Lieut.-gen. the Conde de Amarante was on his march, with a part of the troops under his command, towards the Douro.—I have the honour to inclose returns of the killed and wounded from the 31st of March, and in the assault of Badajos; also a return of the ordnance, small arms, and ammunition found in the

place; I will send returns of the provisions in the place by the next dispatch.—This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Capt. Canuing, my Aide-de-camp, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection. He has likewise the colours of the garrison, and Hesse D'Armstadt's regiment, to be laid at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The French battalions in the garrison had no Eagles.

I am, &c. WELLINGTON.

(This Gazette will be continued in our next.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES. FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 8th ult. gives a translation of the Declaration of the British Government, relative to the Orders in Council, and the Berlin and Milan Decrees, with very long but uninteresting notes upon it. The chief feature of this commentary, in answer to the Declaration, is the re-assertion of the principle which has been so often maintained in France, and so often refuted in this country, that the flag covers the merchandize on the ocean; that a neutral flag renders the merchandize on board neutral on the ocean [except contraband of war]; but that on its arrival in the ports of the Belligerent, the merchandize becomes subject to their respective custom-house laws, and that then the manufactures or produce of one Belligerent are no longer covered in the ports of another Belligerent by the neutral flag which protected them on the ocean. It is also again asserted, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were repealed, as formerly stated in the letter from the Grand Judge, &c. so far as regards the United States of America; and with reference to that Power, that they have not been in force since; and it is afterwards repeated, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees have been, with respect to the United States, revoked really and without restriction, by the Decree of April 28, 1811. Thus far, as regards America. We are then told with respect to the general operation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, in these Notes, that if England revokes her Declaration of Blockade of the 16th of May, 1806, France will revoke the Berlin Decree; and that if the English Government revoke their Orders in Council of November, 1807, the Milan Decree will be revoked of course. Thus the matter rests between the two Governments: England says, if you will revoke your Decrees, we will repeal our Orders in Council; and France replies, if you will rescind your Orders in Council, we will annul our Decrees!

The Paris Journals mention the execution of Michel Michel, at the Place de Grève, for having been concerned in a correspondence with the secret agents of

a Foreign Power. The person alluded to was a clerk in the War Department, and had for some time past furnished the Russian Minister at Paris with returns of the number of French troops in Germany, and other military information, which his official situation enabled him to collect.

The Paris Journals announce the departure of Buonaparte from Paris on the 9th inst. accompanied by his spouse. They proceeded direct to Dresden, where the Emperor and Empress of Austria are expected to give them a meeting.—The papers are filled with the movements of troops from Italy, the Tyrol, &c. and accounts of the formation of depôts of grain and establishment of hospitals; all strongly indicative of approaching hostilities between Russia and France. Krensdorf is occupied by French troops.

Serious commotions are stated to have recently taken place in Paris, on account of the dearth of bread. On one occasion 20,000 malcontents were collected, and the following inscription was discovered the next morning on the walls of the Thuilleries: "Bread, Peace, or the Head of the Tyrant." To appease the multitude, the bakers were ordered to supply bread at 4 sous instead of 10 sous the lb.

The day before Buonaparte left Paris, he published another Decree relative to grain, in which, in the true spirit of Robespierre's Government, he fixes a maximum (the sure way to aggravate the scarcity) on the price of corn; ordering it to be sold at the rate of 33 francs the hectolitre, or seven bushels and two-thirds of the old French measure.

The scarcity of provisions in France is rendered evident by a Decree published in the *Moniteur* of the 27th ult. directing a gratuitous daily distribution of 2,000,000 rations of soup, to be allotted amongst the different departments in proportion to their wants, and exclusive of the ordinary aid afforded to the indigent class; and for this purpose placing at the disposal of the Prefects the sum of 22,500,000 francs.

ITALY.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Rome on the 22d March, which lasted 25 seconds, and was accompanied by a loud noise

noise resembling thunder. The motion was undulatory, and in a direction from North to South. Most of the public buildings were damaged, and many of the houses thrown down, and whole families buried in their ruins. Several females died of fright; and in the effort to gain the most open spots, many individuals were trampled to death.

Letters from Malta notice the arrival there of Lord Wm. Bentinck, who, it is said, was proceeding to Tunis, either to settle an exchange of prisoners, or to accommodate the differences between Sicily and that part of Barbary. The measure was popular; the island having suffered much of late from the depredations of pirates, and provisions being high, without any probability of supplies from Barbary.

SPAIN.

The Corunna Journals contain a dispatch from the gallant Mina to Gen. Mendizabel, informing him that on the 9th ult. at a short distance from Victoria, he defeated a body of the Enemy, consisting of 2000 infantry and 150 horse, with the loss of 500 killed and 150 prisoners. A convoy which this corps was escorting fell into his hands; and he had the further satisfaction of releasing 400 Spanish prisoners. Mina took 120 loaded waggon; and among the spoils were 250,000 crowns in specie, and Gen. Dorsenne's baggage.

Cádiz, April 2. Circular from the Minister of the Interior, to the Prelates, Councils, Superior Juntas, &c. of the Provinces.

Among the weighty cares which at present attract the attention of the Supreme Government, the means of remedying the scarcity which affects a great part of the Peninsula occupies a principal place. The contest in which the nation is engaged, and has with so much glory sustained for nearly four years, has naturally produced that deterioration in agriculture and interior commerce which those countries that become the theatre of war always experience, and which the ferocity and spirit of devastation that characterize our enemies have enormously increased.—In addition to these, so considerable injuries, the shortness of the late harvest, the aversion of the labourer to cultivate the land in the provinces occupied by the French, persuaded that he would but sow and reap for his oppressors; and, lastly, the system adopted by the Enemy, in order to ensure the subsistence of his troops, of forming immense magazines in the interior provinces, viewed, with reason, as the granary of the kingdom, have succeeded in producing hunger and misery, as may be discovered by the exorbitant price to which all grain has risen, and cause fears of still greater evils in those

months which must precede the ensuing harvest.—The Government cannot consider this sad perspective without the most profound grief; but among the miseries of an inevitable war, sworn to by the nation, and in which all the resources are inefficient for the indispensable equipment and support of the soldier, it cannot give way to its good intentions, and, as it wishes, relieve the wants of the labouring classes, and give proportionate succours, according to the scarcity experienced in the provinces.”

[Here the Regency, after promising to use every exertion to alleviate the public misery, and calling upon the Prelates, &c. &c. to endeavour to prevail on the husbandmen to sow the ground with such seeds as are congenial to the season, proceeds:] “The aversion to sow and cultivate the fields, for fear the Enemy should enjoy the benefit of their labours, ought to be efficiently combated. The labourer should have inculcated upon him, that the seed he commits to the earth remains covered from French rapacity, and that in the mean while the efforts of a Government, determined to bury itself in its ruins, rather than submit to the barbarous Enemy who attacks us; the heroic constancy of the Spanish People; the copious assistance which is expected from our ally, the generous British nation; the war which threatens Buonaparte in the North; and, above all, Divine Providence, whose cause is ours, and who has given us so many and such signal proofs of his protection, even in the midst of our greatest misfortunes, may easily, and perhaps, sooner than is expected, produce such a change in the state of affairs, that, by the time for reaping the fruits of the seed sowed this spring, the Enemy may not be in a condition to enjoy them.”

It ends by requesting the Prelates, &c. &c. to use their influence in prevailing on men of capital to endeavour to procure provisions, and the establishing of charitable institutions.

GERMANY.

Warsaw, May 2.—A rencontre has taken place near Radzilow, between a detachment of the French and Russians. It appears, that the latter crossed the Bobr, and attempted to advance along the left bank of the Wysa, to plunder the villages; when Col. Wenzlow attacked them with the Polish and confederated troops, and put them to the rout. He afterwards pursued them across the Wysa, killing and wounding 96 of them, and making 22 prisoners.

Gottenburgh, May 4. Letters received from Pillan of the 21st ult. state, that the French force had crossed the Vistula in three divisions to the number of 80,000 men.

May 8. The French advanced along the Neuhung, and took possession of Pillau on the 22d ult.; they immediately ordered an account to be taken of the corn, meal, rice, and lead.

May 9. We learn to day that Koningsberg and Elbing are in possession of the French.

SWEDEN.

A Swedish courier arrived at Stockholm from Paris, on the 24th of March. The unjust occupation of Pomerania was, of course, the subject of his dispatches. In excuse thereof, necessity, and the uncontrollable course of affairs, are said to have been urged; and Finland, which France has not to give, has been offered as an indemnification to Sweden, for her loss, and for the purchase of 35,000 Swedes, to be employed in Spain. The courier is said to have returned to France with a positive rejection of these overtures, dictated by Bernadotte; the Swedish government declaring, that it will do nothing injurious or offensive to Russia.

The Swedish papers furnish us with the "Address of the King," on opening the extraordinary meeting of the Diet, at Orebro, on the 20th April. The style is manly, dignified, and independent. He says, "I have called you together at a moment when great and important occurrences, out of our native country, seem to threaten Europe with new misfortunes. Guarded by her situation from the forced obligation of paying obedience to foreign sway, which possibly might not accord with her own interest, Sweden has every thing to hope from unity, valour, and conduct; every thing to lose if she gives herself up to intestine divisions and unwise fear. It is by the bond of unity between me and you,—by my son's sword, rich in honour,—by the valour of our youth in arms,—by the powerful will of the Swedish people, that the prosperity of your laws and the honour of your liberties are secured. It is by the high and valuable example of undisturbed confidence between the King and subjects, by firm and manly decisions in the midst of tempestuous times, that the powers of Europe should be convinced, that the independence of Sweden is not solely defended by the seas which surround her coast."—He then hints that he was influenced in the removal of the Diet from Stockholm to Orebro, by a desire to preserve the freedom of deliberation, pays some warm and handsome compliments to the Crown Prince, who, during his illness, maintained public tranquillity, and whose self-denial, he says, lays on him and the Diet the joint and "sacred obligation of not deceiving his noble hopes;" and thus concludes:—"The people of Sweden have their eyes fixed on me and you; they shall not be deceived

in their reasonable expectations by a King, who never hesitated to offer for his country both the pleasures of quiet life, and a harbour already gained after troubles sustained. This my solemn promise, which contains my fixed determination of going hand in hand with my son, in defiance of hostile threats from without, and possibly of opinions at home, to retain the liberty and independence of this ancient realm, lays you, my good lords and Swedish-men, under a like obligation of contributing unanimously to the same object."

RUSSIA.

The Letters from St. Petersburg state, that Prince Czerinski, Secretary to the Cabinet, had been detected in a plot to assassinate Alexander. He was assisted in the project by Magnetski, one of the ministers, and by a Frenchman. The correspondence having been detected, all three had been banished.

A recent Ukase of the Emperor Alexander has been issued, for levying two out of every 500 men able to carry arms in his dominions.

Another Ukase forbids subjects of Russia serving in the armies of a foreign Continental potentate, under penalty of confiscation of property.

A third Ukase directs the return of all Russian subjects from the dominions of any Continental power, within a limited time, under penalty of receiving no indemnification for loss of property which they may sustain in consequence of remaining.

The Emperor of Russia left Petersburg on the 21st ult. to join the army. Gens. Barclay de Tolly and Arnfeldt are to have the chief command.

It is said, that all the British naval officers, who have been residing during the war with England in the interior of Russia, have been invited to St. Petersburg; and many of them have been engaged in superintending the fitting out of Russian ships of war.

The Russians are endeavouring to establish a communication between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, by cutting a canal between the rivers Bartram and Kuz.

ASIA.

Capt. Canning, who had been deputed on a mission from the supreme government to the court of Ava, arrived at Rangoon in October, and had been received in the most friendly manner.

It is mentioned, that the Persian soldiers who had been appointed to convey to Icherau some superb pieces of brass ordnance, brought by Sir G. Ouseley as a present from his Britannic majesty to the king of Persia, had contrived to abridge their labour by throwing the guns over a precipice at the first ridge of mountains which

which they came to on the road; and that the fragments were afterwards exhibited for sale in the bazar at Busbeen.

The Madras Journals mention, that one of the largest tigers ever seen in that part of the world, was killed at Saukerry Droug, by Capt Moore, and Lieuts. Birch and Nelthropp. In the course of a few months, it had destroyed a hundred head of cattle, &c. besides four children. Sixteen balls were lodged in its body before it fell; it measured from head to tail 14 feet, and was 43 inches in height.

AFRICA.

A young German gentleman of the name of Routgen, who left England about a twelvemonth since for Africa, in order to prosecute discoveries in the interior of that country, has, we are sorry to learn, been murdered by the Arabs, before he had proceeded any great distance from Mogadore, where he perfected himself in the Arabic language.

AMERICA.

There are published in the United States 364 newspapers, of which 158 are in the interest of the republican, and 157 in the federalist party; the others are neuter. Eight are printed in German, five in French, two in Spanish, and the others in English. Nine of these journals were established prior to the American revolution. Their aggregate annual sale is estimated at 25,200,000.

The elections throughout the United States are decidedly favourable to the Federalists. In 431 towns in Massachusetts they had a majority of 2,260, where their opponents last year had a majority of 4,742.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of the 11th ult. contains a Message sent by the President of the House of Representatives on the 9th, in which the British government is accused of having employed a secret agent to foment disturbances in the United States, with the view of severing the Eastern States from the Union, and placing them within the pale of the British connection. To prove this, a number of documents have been laid before Congress, consisting of a series of correspondence between Sir James Craig, late Governor of Canada, the Earl of Liverpool, and a *soi-disant* Captain James Henry, the pretended secret agent, who is stated to have discovered the scheme. Our Ministers deny all knowledge of the transaction.

The more recent Papers are filled with animadversions relative to the spy, Henry, who, it is confirmed, has not only been allowed to escape with impunity from the United States, but, it is said, has been rewarded with 48,000 dollars for his discoveries, and favoured with a passage in an American ship of war to France, where he has purchased an estate of the Count de

Crillon, his coadjutor in the late intrigues, with the fruits of his treachery. The Committee of Foreign Relations, to whom the documents laid before Congress have been referred, wished to have examined Henry in person, but he was off.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The New Zealander is arrived in the Downs from the Southern Fishery; touched at Port Jackson, and brings accounts that the colony had been plentifully supplied from India with wheat, rice, &c. Governor Macquarrie was preparing to go to Van Diemen's Land, when the above vessel left in October. There had been another flood at the Hawkesbury, which nearly inundated the settlement. Bullock, who was transported for defrauding his creditors, had not only obtained a pardon from Governor Macquarrie, but had been sent to Bengal to contract on account of Government for the supply of the colony.

Capt. J. Murray, of the 73d regiment, has been appointed, by Col. Macquarrie, Commandant of the settlement at Hobart's Town, New South Wales. A newspaper, called the *Derwent Star*, has been published there.

It is supposed that the pearl fishery is situated to the eastward of Otaheite. The pearl oyster-shells are worth, in this country, about 140*l.* per ton; and in China they bring 20 dollars a pickel (153 lbs.) The natives dive for them, and generally obtain five tons daily.

IRELAND.

April 21. While the family of a farmer near *Ballypatrick*, named Patrick Keefe, were asleep, the dwelling-house was set on fire, and with such effect, that the first communication of the dreadful event was by the falling-in of the particles of the roof, and of the burning timber. Keefe, from former visitations of the banditti that infest that country, had, some time back, gotten iron gratings to his windows, and a strong lock to his door. On the first alarm, being awaked by the cry of "fire" from his wife, they both jumped out of bed, and, in the sudden agitation of their minds, lost the few short moments that might have saved some of this unfortunate family in a distracted and ineffectual search for the key. Missing this, Keefe recollected a window through which he might pass, and made for it, the burning timbers still falling in upon them in increased number; and, while he was making this effort, his wife ran for the purpose of bringing some of their children from an inner room, but out of which neither she nor they ever came alive. Out of a family consisting of nine persons, either in youth or middle life, within a few minutes, but one (the father) was left to relate this horrid story.

SCOT-

SCOTLAND.

April 15. At the Circuit Court of Justiciary opened at *Jedburgh*, Andrew Luthersford, or Andrew Harry Liddel Rutherford, and James Hoggan Angus, both residing at Coldstream, accused of celebrating clandestine and unlawful marriages, were found guilty, and banished forth of the kingdom of Scotland, never to return therein, under pain of death.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 28. Lord Montague's house at *Datchet* was burnt to the ground in the night, and the family plate, and jewels, together with the furniture and paintings, destroyed. This event was occasioned by the bursting of a flue, which projected from a patent stove, in a room adjoining his Lordship's bed-room.

May 1. About 90 minutes after six, p.m. a shock of an earthquake was felt at *North Gloucestershire*, attended by a noise as loud as the report of a large piece of ordnance, apparently at a great depth in the earth, which shook the houses, and threw down some chimneys. The shock appeared to proceed from West to East, and was distinctly felt at *Swansea*, and at several other places in the direction of *Cardiff*; and a traveller at the inn at *Pyle*, whilst leaning on the table, was sensibly affected by it.

Wyatt, of *Fenny*, whose execution for the murder of *Valentine the Jew* was respited (see page 381) in consequence of the Judge sentencing him to die after a longer interval than the law allows to murderers, has since suffered death; the opinion of the Judges being against the arrest of judgment.

DISORDERANCES IN THE COUNTRY.

Letters from the country state that, though the great tumults have subsided, shocking outrages are committed by small parties of depredators and assassins.—Mr. Horsfall, a principal manufacturer, was shot in the neighbourhood of *Huddersfield*, by four men, who fired at him on the 28th April from behind a wall, as he was retiring from *Manchester-market*.

These men have been committed to *Cork Castle*, on suspicion of being concerned in the attack of Mr. Cartwright's mill, at *Liveredge*. One of them, named J. Haigh, of *Dalton*, clothdresser, appears to have received a wound from a musket-ball in his shoulder, of which he can give no account. The others are likewise wounded.

Mr. Cartwright, who so bravely defended his property in *Yorkshire*, has been fired at on three distinct occasions, but without doing him the slightest injury.

Another of the assailants of *Rawfold's-mill*, died at *Halifax*, May 14, in consequence of the wounds received there. He

had not dared to return to his own house, nor had he any medical advice.

April 24. About four in the afternoon a large body of mal-contented attacked the factory of Messrs. Wray and Duncuff, at *West Houghton*, about 13 miles from *Manchester*, which they immediately set on fire, when the whole building, with its valuable machinery, was burnt to the ground. The damage is immense; the building alone having cost 6000*l*. Not one of the incendiaries were taken, not a soldier being in that part of the country.

At *Liverpool*, April 30, about 500 persons had collected at Mr. M. Gladstone's ropery, where patent machinery is used, with the intent, it is supposed, of destroying the same, but were induced to disperse without doing any material damage.

A sergeant of the local militia, named Moore, was murdered, it is supposed, by the Luddites; he was quartered in *Manchester*, and had parted from his friends for the purpose of going home, accompanied by a young woman. On going up *Auton's-street*, they were met by a party of men, who, it is conjectured, precipitated them over the bridge into the *Rock-dyke*. The neighbours heard a cry of murder! and rushed out, but could discover no one in the water, but noticed several men walk away at a quick pace. Moore had incurred the resentment of the Luddites on his refusal to take their oath. The two bodies were taken out of the canal next morning.

An extensive organization has been formed in the counties of *York*, *Lancashire*, and *Chester*, and unlawful oaths administered of a most horrible nature. A copy of the oath was found in the pocket of one of the persons who was killed in the attack upon Mr. Burton's manufactory, and forwarded to Ministers. So extensive was the plan, that its execution would have thrown the whole country into confusion from *Stockport* to *London*. Agents, it is stated, had been distributed through all the intermediate towns, and the whole ramifications of the late riots, and numbers had taken unlawful oaths to aid and assist in the perpetration of the general mischief. The signal was to have been the stopping of certain mail coaches, the non-arrival of which at their usual hour and place was to command for a riot was between Government and facts, which was the trial of *Cheshire* and *Lancashire* commission has organization.

lowing manner: Attempts having been made to seduce many of the military from their duty, instructions were given to a

serjeant in the Bolton local militia, to associate with the rioters, and give them hopes of attaching him to their interest. The bait succeeded. The man was invited to several of their nocturnal meetings, where he learnt that their object was to organize a general and simultaneous rising in the disturbed districts; he obtained their private signals; witnessed the administering of their oaths; and occasionally communicated such information to the Magistrates as frustrated many of the nocturnal schemes of the rioters. At length, having acquired every particular respecting their conspiracy, the names of their leaders, principally mechanics, and the amount of their funds, orders were issued for their apprehension. About 22 were taken into custody, and committed to Lancaster-castle. It is ascertained 12,000 persons had taken the oath.

Eight persons have been committed to prison at Manchester, for administering oaths, and rioting, since the 17th.

The *Carlisle Journal* states, that tumult and disorder at present prevail in that neighbourhood, and to a greater extent than at any time since the disturbances first broke out. It then proceeds to enumerate a variety of outrages since the 15th, on which day the corn-mill at Monk-hill, near that city, was broken into, and plundered by a number of persons. Even the asylum of the poor is not spared by these offenders. On Monday night, the 18th, the workhouse of St. Cuthbert's parish, at Harraby-hill, was entered by one of the windows, and a quantity of bacon and hams taken away. The *Leeds Mercury* says, the arms-stealing system still prevails in the vicinity of *Huddersfield*.

The Luddites at *Nottingham* appear to have relinquished their system of frame-breaking only to commit acts of much greater atrocity. On Monday night, April 27, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Trentham, of the house of Trentham, Tierney, and Morton, in the weaving trade, was waylaid on his return home, by two ruffians. Just as he was about to step up to his door, one of them shot him through the left breast: the assassins then escaped.

Mr. Gaunt, of Hucknall, a gentleman who had been particularly active in discovering the Luddites, was shot, May 16, in his own neighbourhood. It is not certain whether the wound he received will prove fatal or not.

A subscription has been opened at *Nottingham* and *Leeds*, for purchasing the necessaries of life, and retailing them at a low price to the poor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, April 22.

The writs of error, in the actions brought by Sir F. Burdett against the Speaker of

the House of Commons and the Serjeant at Arms, were finally argued in the Exchequer Chamber; when the Court unanimously affirmed the judgment of the King's Bench.

Tuesday, April 28.

The Right-hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the city of London, waited upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, at Carlton-house, with the following Address and Petition; which was read by the Recorder;

"May it please your Royal Highness, We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness, dutifully to represent our deep sense of the difficulties and dangers impending over the country, and anxiously to invite your beneficent attention to the complaints and grievances of your afflicted but faithful subjects. Fourteen months have elapsed since your Royal Highness acceded to the Regency of these kingdoms, at which time we felt it our duty to submit to you a statement of abuses which had taken root in the various departments of the government, the speedy correction and removal of which we deemed essential to the prosperity and safety of the empire; and we now again present ourselves before your Royal Highness to express our unfeigned sorrow, that during this interval no efficient measures have been adopted by your ministers, calculated to satisfy the wishes and wants of your people; but that, on the contrary, the same mal-practices and the same false principles of government, have been tenaciously pursued and enforced, thereby adding contumely to injury, and extinguishing the spring of public energy in a free nation. We have continued to witness the same system of profligacy in the expenditure of the public money; the same system of governing by undue influence and corruption; the same system of delusion in regard to the circulating medium and finances of the country; the same system of arbitrary and grievous assessment and collection of taxes, by which industry is thwarted, and liberty violated; the same system of introducing into the heart of the country foreign troops; the same system of persecuting the press, by which the value of free discussion on national topics is lost to Prince and people; and, finally, the same system of coercive restrictions on the freedom of commerce, by which many of our merchants and manufacturers have been involved in ruin, and flourishing districts reduced to beggary. As faithful and loyal subjects, and as the representatives of the first city in your empire, we feel the deepest affliction in being thus compelled to reiterate this enumeration of the mal-practices and mistaken principles of your ministers."

ministers: we should, however, compromise that sense of public duty, and that character of frankness, which appertain to us as freemen and Britons, were we to disguise the truth, and forbear to express our conviction that your confidential advisers have plunged this great and once flourishing empire into an abyss, from which we can be rescued only by radical reforms, and a total change in our domestic government and foreign policy. In a crisis, therefore, which involves the destiny of the greatest empire of these or past times,—of an empire which is blessed by Providence with unequalled natural advantages, and which possesses a people that in all ages have bravely secured their prosperity on the solid basis of public liberty, we feel that we should justly merit the reproaches of our country and of posterity, if, at such a crisis, we were to refrain from laying before your Royal Highness a faithful representation of the public grievances, and expressing our painful apprehensions for the welfare and the very existence of the nation. We therefore pray, That your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to dismiss from your councils those ministers who have proved themselves so undeserving of the confidence of your people, and call to the administration of the government men of public character and patriotic principles, whose enlarged and liberal policy, if suited to the enlightened character of the nation,—whose wisdom and energy would prove equal to the exigencies of the times,—whose inclinations would lead them to secure the affections of the people, and whose public spirit would stimulate them to effect those reforms in the Commons House of Parliament, and in the various branches of the State, which at this perilous crisis are absolutely necessary to the restoration of national prosperity, and not less essential to the honour and true interest of the Crown, than to the security and true glory of the empire. Signed by order of Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which Address and Petition, his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"It must always be my inclination to listen with attention to the Petitions of any part of his Majesty's subjects. For the redress of any grievances of which they can reasonably complain, I have full confidence in the wisdom of Parliament, the great council of the nation. Being firmly of opinion, that the total change in the domestic government and foreign policy of the country, which it is the declared object of your Petition to accomplish, would only serve to increase the dangers against which we have to contend, I should be wanting to myself, and to the great interests committed to my charge, if I did not stea-

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dily persevere in those endeavours which appear to me best calculated to support the just rights of the nation abroad, and to preserve inviolate the constitution at home. These endeavours can only be attended with success when seconded by the zeal and loyalty of his Majesty's people, upon which I shall continue to place the strongest reliance."

The following Address from the loyal and independent Livery, as a protest against the one noticed in p. 383, has also been since presented:

"May it please your Royal Highness,

We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the undersigned Liverymen of the City of London, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with the strongest assurances of attachment to your person, and of our resolution to support your government with zeal, constancy, and firmness. While we sympathize most deeply with your Royal Highness on the lamented indisposition of our venerable and beloved Sovereign, we eagerly seize this opportunity to convey to your Royal Highness the ardent feelings of gratitude excited in our breasts by the numerous blessings which we have enjoyed, during the long and glorious reign of your Royal Father; and more especially by the unequivocal proofs so repeatedly afforded, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, of his sacred regard for those fundamental principles of the Constitution which seated your illustrious family on the throne of these realms. Most cordially do we congratulate your Royal Highness on the brilliant success which has distinguished his Majesty's arms, during the short period of the Regency, in different quarters of the globe, by sea and land; success not less beneficial in its immediate effects than in its remote consequences, since it affords a strong ground of hope, that by a continued display of the same consummate skill and bravery on the part of his Majesty's officers and men, and of the same wisdom and vigour in the councils of your Royal Highness, you will be enabled ultimately to bring the arduous contest in which we are engaged to an honourable termination. At the same time, we reflect with pride on the measures pursued by your Royal Highness, for the support of the national character, by the preservation of the national faith with his Majesty's allies; for the determination to persevere in that glorious struggle for independence on the peninsula, which is the common cause of all who enjoy and appreciate the blessings of national freedom; for the anxiety manifested by your Royal Highness to support the commercial credit of the nation, and to promote the general welfare and happiness of the country; and while we deeply lament the pressure of the times,

caused

caused by difficulties in trade and manufactures arising from the nature of the present contest, and partly from the dearth of corn, we cannot but express our indignation at the attempts which have been made to indispose the people against the Government, for events which have so evidently been beyond their control. From our experience of the past we are led to congratulate the country on the existence of a well-grounded hope, that the civil and religious liberties of the nation as finally settled and firmly established at the memorable era of the Revolution, and the Protestant ascendancy, to which, under Providence, we are indebted for the inestimable blessings we are permitted to enjoy, will be maintained inviolate. Relying on the goodness of the Almighty, for a continuance of these blessings, we ardently pray that your Royal Highness may long be preserved to the nation, in health, prosperity, and happiness."

Thursday, April 30.

The Queen held a drawing-room at St. James's palace, being the first held since the King's birth-day in 1810. The public splendours of the Court were increased by the invitations of the Prince Regent, which were issued to the number of 400, to an entertainment given in the evening at Carlton-house by his Royal Highness to her Majesty, the Princesses, and the nobility and gentry. The Prince Regent went from Carlton-house to the Palace, and appeared in full state for the first time since the establishment of the regency.

Friday, May 8.

Daniel Isaac Eaton, the bookseller, received judgment in the Court of King's Bench, for publishing the Third Part of Paine's *Age of Reason*. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in Newgate, and to stand in the pillory; which he did on the 25th instant, in the Old Bailey.

Monday, May 11.

It is with the deepest regret that we sully our pages, by recording one of those atrocious events, which, to the honour of the British nation, rarely occurs, and which has deprived the country of the services of the Right hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Prime Minister of England: a man, who in his personal intercourse gave offence to none—in his private life was an example to all; and who, however firm and unbending in his principles, yet conducted political conflicts in a way that seemed to disarm them of their characteristic bitterness. The accuracy of the following particulars, which transpired before the Coroner's inquest, may be depended on: W. Smith, Esq. of Park-street, Westminster, M. P. for Norwich, sworn. — On Monday afternoon, about a quarter past 5 o'clock, passing through the lobby to go to the House of Commons, I stopped to

speaking to a gentleman about the centre of the lobby, and while in conversation with him, I heard the report of a pistol. I immediately turned my head, and observed some conversation at the end of the room. Several voices called out to shut the door to prevent any person escaping. There might have been present in the lobby from thirty to forty persons. In an instant I observed a person rush from the cluster of people who were standing about the door, and come staggering towards me; he reached about the spot where I was first standing, and then fell flat on his face on the floor. I walked round him, not immediately recognising his person; and not supposing he was mortally wounded, but observing he did not stir, I stooped down to assist him, and on raising his head I perceived him to be Mr. Perceval. I then requested the assistance of a gentleman who was standing close to the body, and we carried him between us into the Speaker's secretary's room. We set him on a table, he resting on our arms. I think he was not only speechless, but perfectly senseless, and blood came from his mouth. His pulse in a few minutes ceased, and he soon died. I think he was quite dead when Mr. Lynn, the surgeon, came. He died in less than a quarter of an hour. The body was afterwards deposited in the Speaker's drawing-room. I am quite incapable of giving any evidence of the person who committed this horrid murder. —H. Burgess, of Curzon-st. May-fair, solicitor, being sworn, saith: Yesterday afternoon, about five, I was attending in the lobby of the House of Commons, near the door-keeper's seat; I heard the report of a pistol, apparently as if fired at the entrance of the lobby; in less than half a minute, I saw a gentleman coming forward towards the door of the House, staggering; and at the same time I heard a cry of "murder, murder." This gentleman had his hand on his breast, and exclaimed, "Oh!" faintly, and fell forward on his face. I heard a cry, "that is the person," pointing to the seat near the fire-place; on which I sprang forward to the seat, and there I observed a man in extreme agitation sitting on the seat, and one or two others on his right. When I first saw the prisoner he was greatly agitated; but by the time I was examined that agitation had subsided, and he appeared to me perfectly calm. —Gen. I. Gascoyne, M. P. for Liverpool, of Hertford-street, May-fair, sworn: About a quarter after 5 o'clock on Monday I was writing a letter in the Committee room; I heard the report of a pistol-shot, and jumped up, exclaiming that it was the report of a pistol; I went down stairs; I saw a number of people standing about, and a person pointed out a man to me sitting on a bench by the fire-side; the

the person saying, "That is the man who fired the pistol;" I sprung upon him, and grasped him by the breast and neck, and took a pistol from him. I told him it was impossible he could escape: he replied, "I am the person who shot Mr. Perceval, and I surrender myself." I took him to the body of the House of Commons, and delivered him into the custody of the messengers. His name is Bellingham; he called upon me three weeks ago; and requested my assistance to assert his claims upon Parliament; he said he had suffered under false arrest at St. Petersburg, and applied without effect to the then resident ambassador. I recommended him to memorialise the minister. He left Liverpool four years ago, and had been there only two years as a merchant.—The deposition of J. Hume, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, M. P. for Weymouth, states, that he was sitting in the House of Commons when he heard the report of the pistol—that he rushed out and took Bellingham into custody: he had a second pistol primed and loaded with ball in his pocket: the prisoner at first appeared agitated; but afterwards became quite cool, and commented on a trifling inaccuracy in Mr. Burgess's deposition, and remarked that he could not correct that of General Gascoyne: he considered him perfectly sane.—The deposition of Mr. Lynn, surgeon, of Great George-street, Westminster, stated that he found the body of Mr. Perceval on a table in the Speaker's Secretary's room. There was a wound in the skin over the fourth rib, on the left side, near the breast bone; it was a pistol-ball, and had passed obliquely in the direction of the heart. The wound was three inches deep, and, he had no doubt, had caused death before he arrived.

[On Friday the 15th, Bellingham was tried at the Old Bailey, and, after a trial of eight hours, found *Gilty*; and on Monday the 18th was executed. In our next we shall resume our account of the Trial and Execution; and give some particulars respecting the assassin.]

Every respect has been paid to the memory of Mr. Perceval by both Houses of Parliament, which we shall have the grateful pleasure to record in our Parliamentary Intelligence.—We refer to another part of our Magazine for a biographical account of Mr. Perceval; see p. 499.

Friday, May 22.

The Address of the House of Commons to the Prince Regent, for a more extended and efficient Administration, was presented at the Levee, by Mr. Wortley and Lord Milton. His Royal Highness's answer was, "I will take into my most serious and immediate consideration the Address which I have received from the House of Commons." The ministers had afterwards an

interview with his Royal Highness; when, after regretting that they had been unable to fulfil his gracious intention of strengthening their hands by the accession of persons whom they knew it to be his wish to associate with them, and expressing their grateful sense of his kindness, they implored his Royal Highness not to consider them as any bar to his forming an administration that should possess his Royal Highness's confidence, and enjoy the support of Parliament. Lord Castlereagh afterwards stated to the leaders of Opposition in Parliament, that himself and colleagues had all resigned, and that they only continued to hold the seals till a new Administration should be formed.

Saturday, May 23.

A meeting was held at Freemasons' Tavern, to consider the distressed state of the labouring poor in certain of the manufacturing districts, and of affording assistance to such plans as may be locally adopted for their relief in the present stagnation of their business, and high price of provisions, by means of a subscription, or such other plan as may be deemed most expedient. The meeting was attended by the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge, the Duke of Rutland, Lords Rolle and Newark, Messrs. Babington, H. Thornton, Wilberforce, Stephen, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Alexander, &c.; and three resolutions proposed by Mr. Wilberforce were agreed to. 1st. Expressive of the feelings of the meeting on the present distressed state of the Poor in certain of the manufacturing districts. 2dly, That a subscription be entered into, for the purpose of affording such relief as the circumstances of the case would admit of: and, 3dly, That a Committee be appointed to consider of the best means of relief, and to report to a General Meeting of Subscribers.—A Committee, consisting of the Royal Dukes, and other persons present, and a number of respectable names of persons absent, was appointed.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the nightly watch and police of the Metropolis states that, in consequence of the late alarm, such a degree of vigilance and activity had been excited in many parishes, by the inhabitants taking upon themselves the duties of superintendants, that all immediate danger was removed, and they merely recommend legislative measures to give an uniformity and perseverance to it. They then take a review of the state of the police of the Metropolis, as regarding the city of London, the city of Westminster, and the parishes so situated as to be independent of either. They praise the police system in the city, which is superintended by the Marshals, who make daily reports to the Lord Mayor; they think that

that of Westminster defective—recommend an increase in the number and wages of watchmen, to be defrayed by parochial rates, and that they be changed once a night; and that the inhabitants of each district be compelled to superintend. Other judicious suggestions are advanced for the improvement of the police of the Metropolis.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

April 24. *The Secret Mine*, a Melodramatic Spectacle. The piece is got up with great splendour, but the plot and dialogue are contemptible. The horses met with less approbation than hitherto.

LYCEUM THEATRE, STRAND.

May 6. *The Devil's Bridge*, an Opera; the scene of which lies on the frontiers of Piedmont, near Mount Cenis. The piece is altered from the French by Mr. Arnold.

May 21. *How to die for Love!* a Farce, of considerable merit.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Downing-street, April 22. A. Anstruther, esq. Recorder of Bombay.

Carlton-house, April 27. Lieut.-col. Mellish, one of the Equerries to the Prince Regent.

Whitehall, April 28. Georgiana Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Onslow, esq. commonly called Lord Viscount Cranley, son and heir-apparent of George Earl of Onslow, to have precedency, &c. as the daughter of an Earl of the United Kingdom.

Whitehall, May 2. Duke of Beaufort, Constable of his Majesty's Castle of St. Briave's, and Warden of the Forest of Dean, co. Gloucester.

May 5. The Prince Regent has permitted Lieut.-gen. Paget, Sir B. Spencer, and Sir Rowland Hill, to accept the rank, and wear the insignia, of a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Sword and Tower.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

William Frere, esq. serjeant at law, Master of Downing College, Cambridge, *vice* Annesley, deceased.

Robert Bainsforth, esq. one of the Magistrates of Shadwell Police-office.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Davenport, vicar of Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, and perpetual curate of Tithby cum Cropwell Butler, Shelford Perp. Curacy, Notts, *vice* Bigsby, resigned.

Rev. W. Aldrich, rector of Boyton, and vicar of Stowmarket, Suffolk, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince Regent.

Rev. H. Morrice, of Chipping Ongar, Ashwell V. Herts.

Rev. Nash Kemble, Parnden Parva R. Essex.

Rev. — Bevan, St. Peter's R. Bristol, *vice* Broughton, deceased.

Rev. William Wait, chaplain of St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol.

Rev. Archdeacon Owen, Chaplain-gen. to the Army, Chaplain-gen. of the Fleet.

Rev. D. E. Clerk, curate of St. Marybone, Llanviggan R. Breconshire.

Rev. W. G. Townley, B. A. Upwell R. with Wolney Chapelry, Norfolk.

Rev. H. Finch, M. A. rector of Shelford Parva, Shelford Magna V. Norfolk, *vice* Marshall, resigned.

Rev. Edw. Twentyman, M. A. Elmsett R. Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Walker, B. D. Layham R. Suff.

Rev. John Ellicott, Exton V. Rutland.

Rev. Henry Worsley, St. Lawrence R. Isle of Wight.

Rev. — Williams, rector of Camely, Whatley R. Somerset.

Rev. Job Walker Baugh, M. A. Ripple R. Worcestershire.

Rev. John Saville Ogle, M. A. canon-residentary of Salisbury Cathedral, *vice* Eyre, deceased.

Rev. Richard Lendon, M. A. rector of St. Edmund the King, Osgate Prebend [Qu. where is this Prebend situated?] in St. Paul's Cathedral, *vice* Glasse, deceased.

Rev. William Gilly, M. A. rector of Hawkedon, Suffolk, Wanstead R. Essex, *vice* Glasse, deceased.

Rev. Stephen George Ram, M. A. Ringmac R. Devon.

Rev. Simon Webber, St. Clether V. Cornwall, *vice* Stabback, resigned.

Rev. J. Oakes, M. A. Thurston V. Suff.

Rev. R. Malyn, Great Thornham R. with Little Thornham annexed, Suffolk.

Rev. Charles Le Bas, M. A. Darfield V. Yorkshire, *vice* Pugh, resigned.

Rev. Wm. Wise, B. D. St. Lawrence V. Reading, *vice* Green, deceased.

Rev. Dr. Winstanley, St. Nicholas and St. Clement's V. Rochester.

Rev. J. Langley, vicar of Bapchild, Kent, Helingly Perpetual Curacy, Sussex.

The Rev. James Plumtre, B. D. Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Gransden Magna, in Huntingdonshire, in the diocese of Lincoln.

BIRTHS.

April 3. At Walthamstow, Essex, the wife of Benj. Pead, esq. a daughter.

20. In Stratford-place, the lady of the Hon. C. Anderson Pelham, a son.

21. The wife of W. Satchwell, button-turner, of Birmingham, of four children (three of them alive). The poor woman, and two of the children, appear to be doing well.

22. At Dalhousie-castle, Countess Dalhousie, a son.

23. In Portman-square, Viscountess Primrose, a daughter.

31. At

21. At Greenwich, the wife of the Rev. C. P. Burney, a daughter.

Lately, Lady M. Duerhurst, a daughter.

At Lea-castle, co. Worcester, Hon. Mrs. Knight, a son and heir.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Col. B. Reynardson, of twin sons.

May 6. At Kirby-hall, co. York (the seat of Miss Lawrance), the Duchess of Leeds, a son.

8. At Dodington, co. Gloucester, the Hon. Mrs. Codrington, a daughter.

10. In Foley-place, the Hon. Mrs. Werninck, a daughter.

11. In Wimpole-street, the lady of Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart. M. P. a son.

At her father's, Robert Hankey, esq. Putney, the wife of J. Hirst, esq. late of the Blues, a son.

16. The wife of George Gipps, esq. M. P. a daughter.

17. In Hertford-street, May-fair, the wife of T. G. Estcourt, esq. M. P. a son.

18. At Hillingdon, the wife of Mr. Septimus Perry, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 11. Major S. G. Newport, to Priscilla, sister of Sir B. Graham, bart. of Norton Conyers Hall, Yorkshire.

14. At Clifton, F. M. Smith, esq. of the Worcester Militia, to Caroline, only daughter of Maj.-gen. Nepean.

15. Rev. R. Govett, vicar of Staines, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Romaine, of Reading.

20. Rev. B. T. M. Phillips, rector of Hathern, co. Leicester, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late C. Hayes, esq. of Liverpool.

25. Joshua Andrews, esq. captain in Nottinghamshire Militia, to Eliz. eldest daughter of Jn. Green, esq. of Dell-lodge, Blackheath.

28. John Nicholls, esq. of Chelmarsh-hall, Salop, to Margaret, only daughter of the late W. Austin, M. D.

Vice-adm. Sir R. Strachan, bart. and K. B. to Miss Louisa Dillon.

Capt. J. F. Goodwin, 60th reg. to Carolina, daughter of the Hon. C. Smelt, Lieut.-governor of the Isle of Man.

Rev. Geo. Augustus Baker, son of Sir Robert Baker, bart. to Sophia, youngest

daughter of Peter Sherston, esq. of Stobury-hill, Somerset.

Rev. Sir H. Rivers, bart. to Miss Eales.

At Richmond, co. York, Rev. Mark J. Pattison, to Jane, only daughter of the late F. Winn, esq. of Prior-house.

John Manship Ewart, esq. to Catherine, eldest daughter, and James Ormond Norman, esq. to Mary, youngest daughter, of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Row-sant, Sussex.

Robert O. Fenwick, esq. eldest son of R. F. esq. of Lemington, Northumberland, to Louisa, daughter of the late Benjamin Jones, esq.

Thos. Hall Vaughton, esq. eldest son of R. V. esq. of Ashfarlonghouse, co. Warwick, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Kelsick, of Workington.

May 7. Rev. J. Currey, rector of Thurning, Norfolk, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. J. Swaine, rector of Streat-ham, co. Cambridge.

Thos. Blore, esq. of Stamford, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Luke Henshaw, of Bagworth.

8. Timothy-Yeats Brown, esq. only son of T. B. esq. of Peckham-lodge, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the late B. Goldsmid, esq. of Rochampton.

In Dublin, James Somerville, esq. to Frances, daughter of the late Skeffington Thompson, esq. of Rathnally, co. Meath.

9. G. J. Kneller, esq. of Donhead-hall, Wilts, to Frances-Mary, third daughter of S. Johnson, esq. of Gloucester-place.

12. G. Baker, esq. eldest son of J. B. esq. M. P. for Canterbury, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, D. D. Dean of Canterbury.

13. Rev. Jas. Gover, Bedford, Hants, to Miss Smith, daughter of G. S. esq. of Portsmouth Dock-yard.

Rev. Geo. Marwood, of Busby-hall, Yorkshire, one of the canons of Chichester, to Mrs. Dodgson, of the same place.

14. Anthony Molyneux, esq. eldest son of Thos. M. esq. of Newsham House near Liverpool, to Frances, daughter of John Blayds, esq. of Oulton near Leeds.

18. John Burke, esq. eldest son of Sir Thos. B. bart. and colonel of the 98th regiment, to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest daughter of John Calcraft, esq. M. P.

ADDITIONS TO FORMER OBITUARIES.

Thomas Bryant Richards, esq. F. S. A. (whose death is noticed in vol. LXXXI. part ii. p. 192) was a member of the Palestine Association, one of the clerks of the Chapter-house at Westminster, and one of the sub-commissioners of the Public Records of the kingdom. He possessed a valuable library, which he knew well how to use, and which has been dispersed by Messrs.

King and Lochée, in a sale of seven days, commencing on the 13th of April. Among other curiosities disposed of was, a MS Grammar of the Syriac Language, written by himself, but which death prevented his completing. This was bought by Mr. R. Priestley, for twenty-five shillings. He had also two MSS. on vellum, "Summa Legis et Consuetudines Judicis," written in the reign

reign of Henry III.; and "Registrum Brevium," written in the reign of Edward I.; considered unique, and older than "Liber Horne." It was the opinion of Mr. Richards, that there was not another Statute-book so old in the kingdom; and he valued it at 100 guineas.

The late Dr. *John Leyden* (vol. LXXXI. part ii. p. 658) was seized with a fever in consequence of fatigue, in following the army and being exposed to dews; and expired after an illness of two or three days, on the 27th of August. Thus has been lost to his friends, to his country, and to mankind, in the full vigour of life, a character who was amply qualified to delight and enliven the world. Feeling himself inspired in early life with that ardour which is the companion of true genius, he maintained a steady and successful struggle against all the disadvantages of humble and adverse circumstances, emerged gradually from his native obscurity to the notice of the first characters in Scotland, and went to India about the year 1802, with brighter hopes, and continued in it under happier auspices than had almost ever been the lot of any of his young countrymen. Extensively acquainted with the ancient and modern languages, and literature of the European nations, his ardent and indefatigable mind was prepared to enter with success on the study of the various languages which are spoken through the wide extent of our Indian dominions; and such was the rapidity of his progress, that Lord Minto, on a public occasion, observed that his attainments resembled more the gift of tongues, than the slow and ordinary acquisitions of human application. The early relish which he also felt for the researches which the Bramanical religion opens to the mind, well prepared him for the arduous task of studying, in their original state, those books held sacred among the Hindoos, which carried the mind back to remote antiquity, which have tended to form the character of a large portion of the inhabitants of the globe, and which are intimately connected with every thing the most interesting in the history of man. In those important qualifications there is perhaps no individual now alive who was so well calculated to supply to his country the loss occasioned by the untimely death of the late illustrious Sir William Jones. Like that great and good man, Dr. Leyden was desirous of rendering the acquisitions of his mind subservient to the diffusion of the sublime truths of Christianity among the distant tribes of India; and was employed a short time before his death in translating the Gospels into various Oriental languages. What degree of progress he had made in this work we have not learned; but we have too much reason to fear, from the circumstances of his death,

that not only his future plans, but much of the fruit of his past labours is lost to the world. In paying this hasty tribute to the memory of a man snatched by the mysterious dispensations of Heaven from our hopes and expectations, we ought not to pass over in silence the qualities which endeared him to us as a friend. Marked by great eccentricity of manners, and exposed to the dangerous influence which a change of circumstances, and the favour of the great and learned, are apt to produce on the mind, he retained that simplicity and purity of heart, that warmth of affection, and that unbending independence of spirit, which raised him above the smiles and frowns of fortune, and entitle him to higher honours than those of literary fame. To all his other attainments, Dr. Leyden added that of Poetry; and it is no small honour to him to have associated with his highly-valued friend Mr. Walter Scott, in preparing for the press the work by which that gentleman became first known to the world as a poet, viz. "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." Mr. Scott has paid him the high compliment of selecting a passage from "The Ode on visiting Flodden," composed by Dr. Leyden, for that work, as a motto for his celebrated poem of "Marmion;" but the work by which Dr. Leyden's poetic fame is most likely to be established, is intitled, "Scenes of Infancy descriptive of Teviotdale," which was written on the eve of his departure for India; and of which see before, p. 409. See also p. 420.

Lord Newton, of whom some memoirs were given in p. 88, was never married; and the large fortune which he left is inherited by his only sister, Mrs. Hay Mudie, for whom he always entertained the greatest esteem and affection.

P. 95. The death of Col. *W. Cavendish* is the second unfortunate accident the Cavendish family have had to deplore within a very short time; another of Lord George's sons having last year been lost on his passage from Lisbon.

P. 398. a. The late Mrs. *Bligh*, Lady of Rear-ad. Wm. Bligh, late Governor of New South Wales, was a woman of superior abilities and attainments, and a rare example of every virtue and amiable quality. She supported a very long and painful illness with admirable fortitude and serenity, and has left her family and friends to deplore her loss—the loss of an inestimable treasure. Her life was, indeed, happily extended to hail the return of the Governor, to witness his triumph over the calumniators of his character, and the fomenters and advocates of anarchy and insubordination, and to participate in the general satisfaction which was produced by that event.—Cradled in an University of which her grandfather was Principal, and her father being also a man of learning, and the friend

friend of Hume, Black, Adam Smith, and Robertson, in which preeminent circle Mrs. Bligh passed the early part of her life, it is not surprising that she should have imbibed at a very early period a taste for the belles lettres, and the acquisition of knowledge, which she continued to cultivate through life with a success that amply repaid her assiduity. Her judgment was eminently conspicuous in whatever pursuit she engaged. Mrs. Bligh had formed a choice and extensive library; and was not only a collector, but a sedulous reader of books. There are, indeed, few books in the range of English, Italian, or French literature, with which she was unacquainted: and so comprehensive was her mind, that of many of them she could particularize the beauties, or recollect the more prominent features. This incomparable woman possessed an inexhaustible fund of sterling knowledge, which she communicated with such clearness and precision, and in a manner so affable and unassuming, that she rivetted the attention, and won the esteem of all who had the felicity of her friendship. In a poem, picture, or favourite piece of musick, she could with promptitude point out the excellencies, or detect the faults, or ascertain the general merit of works in each of these arts. Her valuable collection also of shells and prints contribute to enhance our opinion of her taste, her personal activity, and the energy of her mind.—In these pursuits the delight she experienced in the possession of a rare shell or print was thought an ample compensation for all her fatigue and solicitude, and served only as an incitement to new research. Mrs. Bligh's character was prominently marked; it exhibited great strength and firmness, blended with sweetness of temper, suavity of manners, and benevolence of heart; it had so little alloy, that it will justify the highest estimation. She was blessed with an excellent understanding. Her advice was, in every case, sound and judicious; and no one could with more certainty anticipate the progress or result of a plan or undertaking. She knew the world well; and both what was passing in it, and what had passed. Few persons could with greater accuracy discriminate characters, or appreciate merit of every description. She could manage an important concern with the same ease that she could give directions about a favourite dish, or a new article of dress; and could be the youngest in a party, or descant upon the merits of an author, or the politics of the day; no one, to use the words of the poet, could more happily steer

“From grave to gay, from lively to severe.”

But, after all, her chief and best praise remains to be recorded; the praise of having reared and educated her daughters in the

most careful and exemplary manner; six of whom survive, who are daughters worthy a mother, who considered the cultivation of their minds as the “prime wisdom.” To conclude, her virtues, talents, amiable qualities, and accomplishments, were continual sources of endearment and admiration—to her husband, her family, and her friends.

—“*Animus coeli loca læta petivit,
Solvere virtutis præmia terra nequit.
Quicquid amor, sincera fides, pietasque
juebant,
Sedula fecisti, filia, sponsa, parens.*”

Her spirit soar'd to heav'n, the blest domain,
Where virtue only can its meed obtain.
All the great duties she perform'd thro' life,
Those of a child, a parent, and a wife.

P. 398. b. The late *Edward Forster*, esq. banker and merchant, was governor of the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, over which he presided 30 years, and late Governor of the Russia Company, from which he retired only two years since, having filled the situation 29 years. Few men possessed a sounder judgment or more capacious mind; and as with these were combined piety the most sincere, and manners the most amiable, he was eminently successful in the discharge of every duty, both public and private; and as such exemplary conduct marked his life, so was the hour of his death calm and serene; with perfect resignation to the will of his God, he breathed his last without a struggle, surrounded by his family, who will long lament the loss of one of the best of husbands and of parents, as will society of one of its most useful and benevolent members. Very creditable proofs of Mr. Forster's literary talents, both in prose and verse, are before the public. Of the former, his “Letter on the Linen Trade,” in February 1774, and his “Observations on the Russia Trade,” in May the same year, are particularly luminous; and there are those living who recollect his very able Speech on those subjects at the Bar of the House of Commons. Of his Poetry, the verses to Mr. Gough, prefixed to the “History of Pleshy, 1786,” are a pleasing specimen. Those verses, with several other poetical productions, were reprinted in 1809, for the use of his friends, under the title of “Occasional Amusements,” in a small duodecimo volume of 87 pages. Of Mr. Forster there is a capital mezzotinto, a private print, from a fine painting by Hopper, at the request of the directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance. Another portrait, completed but a few days before his death, by Shee, for the Mercers' Company, is in the present year's Exhibition of the Royal Academy.—The following “Inscription for a Cottage” is a true picture of Mr. Forster's unassuming mind:

“Unworship'd

"Unworship'd by the vulgar throng, to thee,
True Votarist, this humble roof I raise,
Thine, heavenly Calmness! may this
dwelling be, [veys
While from thy cot the cheerful eye sur-
Each temperate treasure bounteous Nature
gives, [crease,
And marks observant how her stores in-
Stores which a humble gratitude receives,
The riches of Simplicity and Peace."

DEATHS.

1811. **A**T Satoor, near Bombay, En-
May 23. sign William Bearda, 5th Na-
tive infantry.

Aug. 10. At Bangalor, East Indies, after
an illness of five days, aged 23, Lieut.
Jos. Strachan Sheffield Walton, 25th light
dragoons, younger son of Lieut.-col. W. of
Charfield, co. Gloucester, formerly of the
1st life guards.

Sept. 5. At Madras, aged 31, Captain
Charles Foote, late commander of the
Piedmontaise frigate, only surviving son of
the late John F. esq. banker, London.
—And on the 29th, at Madras, of a com-
plaint in the liver, aged 29, Capt. W.
Dawson (who lately went from England,
and succeeded Capt. F. in the command
of that ship), seconds on of Pudsey D. esq.
of Liverpool. He was not more distin-
guished for his professional merits, which
are known to and appreciated by his coun-
try, than remarkable for every virtue that
could adorn private life. His remains
were interred with military honours, attend-
ed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, the
Members of the Council, and a numerous
company of gentlemen, civil and military.

Sept. 6. In the East Indies, Capt. Thos.
Morse, of the Artillery, and commissary
of stores at Poonah.

Oct. 27. In the Island of Barbadoes, of
the yellow fever, Mary, wife of Dep.-Ass.-
Commiss.-Gen. Cook; and at Berbice, on
the 16th Sept. aged 8 months, her only son.

Nov. At Islington-green, aged 69,
universally respected, Mr. John North.
He served his apprenticeship on London
Bridge, and was for many years partner in a
well-known hardware and turnery business
under the firm of North and Frith, Grace-
church-street. Mr. Frith died in Decem-
ber, 1810.

Nov. Near Geneva, Mr. Albanis
Beaumont, formerly an engineer in the
service of the King of Sardinia, celebrated
for his splendid travels in the Rhatian,
Maritime, and Lepontine Alps; and who
for several years assisted in the education
of the Duke and Princess Sophia of Glou-
cester.

Dec. 11. At Jamaica, Christ. Harrison,
esq. son of the late T. H. esq. formerly
Attorney-general of Jamaica.

Dec. 12. At Fishkill, America, aged 102,
J. Henderson. He was at the battle of

Culloden and Minden, and at the taking
of Quebec; and settled finally in America.

1812. Jan. 5. At Boston, America, the
wife of Mr. D. Hieckley, eldest daughter of
Mr. Jos. Ontram, of Alfreton, Derbyshire.

Jan. 25. At Seymour Lodge, near
Drogheda, Queen's County, Ireland, the
residence of her son, M. Seymour, esq.
aged about 80, Mrs. Seymour, one of the
daughters of the late M. Cassan, esq. of
Sheffield-hall, near Maryboro', Queen's
County; and sister to the late S. Cassan,
esq. of the same place, who died in 1773;
(brother-in-law of the late rt. Honourable
Col. Fitz-Gerald of Mount Ophaley, coun-
ty of Kildare).

Feb. 1. Mrs. Coke, only surviving sister
of Mrs. Seymour, and widow of the late
— Coke, esq. of Queen's County.

Feb. At Cadiz, in consequence of a
wound received from a Spanish centinel
at one of the gates, Lieut. Fergusson, 47th
foot. Lieut. F. was returning to Cadiz,
and had already passed the outward gate;
but, on attempting to get through the inner
one, he was stopped by the centinel. A
scuffle ensued, and on the centinel striking
the lieutenant with his musket, the latter
knocked him down, and then proceeded
into town. He had not gone many paces
when he was fired at, and received the
shot in his back. He lingered two days,
but before he expired he was sufficiently
collected to state the particulars. The
centinel was tried by order of the Cortes,
and condemned to death, which sentence
was carried into execution before the gar-
rison of Cadiz.

Feb. 13. At Cheriton Lodge, Hants, John
Smythe, esq.

Feb. 15. On board the Blake, in the
harbour of Port Mahon, in the Island of
Minorca, in his 15th year, Lord Henry
Lennox, third son of the Duke of Rich-
mond; a promising youth. Having gone
aloft to assist in furling the sails, while
the ship was coming to an anchor, he un-
fortunately fell into the sea. One of his
comrades swam to save him; but he was
found lifeless. His remains were interred
in Fort St. Philip.

March 1. At Charlestown, South Caro-
lina, Robert Johnstone, esq. late of Fins-
bury-square. He was the oldest male
branch of Johnstone of Wamphrey; and,
had he lived, intended to have claimed the
dormant title of the Marquis of Annandale.

March 2. At Doncaster, Mr. John Ra-
phael Smith, an artist, who was long
ranked with our best engravers in Mezzo-
tinto. He was likewise very superior in
other branches of the arts; and had de-
voted himself for some years to Portrait-
painting in Crayons, in which he displayed
much talent and taste; and his whole-
length portraits of the Right Hon. C. J.
Fox, and Earl Stanhope, evince great
judgment

judgment in this branch of the art. Being naturally a humorous and convivial character, and possessing a general knowledge of the arts and artists, his company was entertaining and instructive. Many rising artists of the present day have just cause long to revere his memory, for the judicious instruction so liberally imparted.

March 5. On his passage home from Curaçoa, in his 30th year, James Van de Spiegel, esq. collector of the customs for that island. If reverence for God, and for religion; if filial piety; if fraternal affection; and if love and charity for all mankind, ever endeared a man to society, when did society suffer a severer loss, than in the death of James Van de Spiegel? But stay—fond and widowed mother; affectionate brothers and sisters; lamenting friends (absorbed in grief); stay—your flood of tears; augment not the foaming billow, his briny grave!

March 25. At Whitchurch, Hants, aged 84, Lieut. Thomas Thompson, formerly of Maidstone; an officer upwards of 60 years.

March 27. After a lingering illness, Rev. George Augustus Pollen, rector of Little Bokeham, Surrey; a clergyman in whom the possession of a private fortune, almost princely, abated nothing of that humility and kindness of heart, the true characteristics of the Christian teacher and worthy man.

At Harwich, after a few days illness, Mr. John Hobday, merchant, and one of the capital burgesses of that borough.

March 30. Aged 84, T. Hall, esq. LL.D. of Preston Candover, Hants; and in the commission of the peace.

March Near Funchall, Madeira, in his 26th year, Mr. Edmund Lloyd, of Threadneedle-street, insurance-broker.

In Paris, of the gout, Mr. J. L. Dussek, the composer.

April 1. The wife of Mr. Kilby, painter, James-street, Mary-le-bone. Her death was occasioned by a pot of turpentine boiling over on the 30th ult. by which she, her husband, and one of their children, were dreadfully burnt.

At Lower Tooting, in his 75th year, W. Johnson, esq. late of Knebworth, Herts.

At her son's, (Mr. Greenwood's, Brompton-park,) aged 95, Mrs. Graham, relict of Rev. Charles G. late rector of Aston, Herts.

At Lamienby (commonly called *Lambaby*) in the parish of Bexley, in Kent, in his 85th year (which he entered on the 29th of March), David Orme, M. D. senior licentiate of the College of Physicians, London.

At Holywell, co. Flint, Mr. Lazenby, late of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street.

At Edinburgh, Caroline, only daughter of Gen. Francis Dundas.

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At Bamff, N. B. Jas. Duff, esq. of the House of Gordon, Duff, and Co. of Madeira.

April 2. In Mansfield-street, Sir John Callender, bart. of Westertown, co. Stirling, of Preston-hall and Crichton-hall, Edinburghshire, Elphiston-castle, East Lothian, and Slaino-castle, Aberdeenshire.

At Hornchurch, Essex, in his 85th year, R. Wyatt, esq. one of the oldest servants of the East India Company, having resided 32 years in the Island of Sumatra, during 9 of which he was Governor of Port Marlborough. He retired from the Company's service in 1776, with a character of unimpeached honour and integrity; and during the latter part of his life lived in great seclusion; but highly venerated and esteemed by those who knew his good qualities.

At Wotton, Surrey, the only daughter of the late Sir F. Evelyn, whom she survived but one day. (See p. 397.)

In her 75th year, Mrs. Anna Catherine Slapp, relict of Thos. S. esq. of Botterdale, Suffolk, and only daughter of the late John Kendall, esq. of Northwaleham, Norfolk.

At Beaconsfield, in her 76th year, Mrs. Burke, relict of the Rt. hon. Edm. Burke.

April 3. In her 21st year, Caroline, only daughter of W. Chinnery, esq.

At Mortimer House, Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mortimer Harley, infant son of the Earl of Oxford.

At Denmark-hill, Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Peter W. esq. Master of the Reports, Register's office.

Of apoplexy, in his 61st year, J. Wing, esq. of Thorney Abbey. For more than 30 years he had acted as Steward to the Duke of Bedford, for his Grace's estate in the Fens of Cambridgeshire. During that period the protection and improvement of this precarious property had been the great object of his constant attention: and to a tract of country, which he found poor, unproductive, and exposed to repeated and ruinous inundation, he succeeded in imparting a degree of fertility and security which bears the most decisive testimony to the value and importance of his services.

At Kellie Castle, co. Fife, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late John Burford, esq. of Market Harborough.

April 4. In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, C. W. Alder, esq.

In Crawford-street, Mary-le-bone, Major Robert Shaw, late of the Hon. East India Company's Madras Establishment.

Aged 84, Mrs. Hester Cox, relict of the late Mr. Rich. C. master of the Free Grammar-school, Henbury.

At Campsall, Yorkshire, in his 74th year, Bacon Frank, esq. many years an active

serjeant in the Bolton local militia, to associate with the rioters, and give them hopes of attaching him to their interest. The bait succeeded. The man was invited to several of their nocturnal meetings, where he learnt that their object was to organize a general and simultaneous rising in the disturbed districts; he obtained their private signals; witnessed the administering of their oaths; and occasionally communicated such information to the Magistrates as frustrated many of the nocturnal schemes of the rioters. At length, having acquired every particular respecting their conspiracy, the names of their leaders, principally mechanics, and the amount of their funds, orders were issued for their apprehension. About 22 were taken into custody, and committed to Lancaster-castle. It is ascertained 12,000 persons had taken the oath.

Eight persons have been committed to prison at Manchester, for administering oaths, and rioting, since the 17th.

The *Carlisle Journal* states, that tumult and disorder at present prevail in that neighbourhood, and to a greater extent than at any time since the disturbances first broke out. It then proceeds to enumerate a variety of outrages since the 15th, on which day the corn-mill at Monk-hill, near that city, was broken into, and plundered by a number of persons. Even the asylum of the poor is not spared by these offenders. On Monday night, the 18th, the workhouse of St. Cuthbert's parish, at Harraby-hill, was entered by one of the windows, and a quantity of bacon and hams taken away. The *Leeds Mercury* says, the arms-stealing system still prevails in the vicinity of *Huddersfield*.

The Luddites at *Nottingham* appear to have relinquished their system of frame-breaking only to commit acts of much greater atrocity. On Monday night, April 27, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Trentham, of the house of Trentham, Tierney, and Morton, in the weaving trade, was waylaid on his return home, by two ruffians. Just as he was about to step up to his door, one of them shot him through the left breast: the assassins then escaped.

Mr. Gaunt, of Hucknall, a gentleman who had been particularly active in discovering the Luddites, was shot, May 16, in his own neighbourhood. It is not certain whether the wound he received will prove fatal or not.

A subscription has been opened at *Nottingham* and *Leeds*, for purchasing the necessaries of life, and retailing them at a low price to the poor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, April 22.

The writs of error, in the actions brought by Sir F. Burdett against the Speaker of

the House of Commons and the Serjeant at Arms, were finally argued in the Exchequer Chamber; when the Court unanimously affirmed the judgment of the King's Bench.

Tuesday, April 28.

The Right-hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the city of London, waited upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, at Carlton-house, with the following Address and Petition; which was read by the Recorder;

"May it please your Royal Highness, We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness, dutifully to represent our deep sense of the difficulties and dangers impending over the country, and anxiously to invite your beneficent attention to the complaints and grievances of your afflicted but faithful subjects. Fourteen months have elapsed since your Royal Highness acceded to the Regency of these kingdoms, at which time we felt it our duty to submit to you a statement of abuses which had taken root in the various departments of the government, the speedy correction and removal of which we deemed essential to the prosperity and safety of the empire; and we now again present ourselves before your Royal Highness to express our unfeigned sorrow, that during this interval no efficient measures have been adopted by your ministers, calculated to satisfy the wishes and wants of your people; but that, on the contrary, the same mal-practices and the same false principles of government, have been tenaciously pursued and enforced, thereby adding contumely to injury, and extinguishing the spring of public energy in a free nation. We have continued to witness the same system of profligacy in the expenditure of the public money; the same system of governing by undue influence and corruption; the same system of delusion in regard to the circulating medium and finances of the country; the same system of arbitrary and grievous assessment and collection of taxes, by which industry is thwarted, and liberty violated; the same system of introducing into the heart of the country foreign troops; the same system of persecuting the press, by which the value of free discussion on national topics is lost to Prince and people; and, finally, the same system of coercive restrictions on the freedom of commerce, by which many of our merchants and manufacturers have been involved in ruin, and flourishing districts reduced to beggary. As faithful and loyal subjects, and as the representatives of the first city in your empire, we feel the deepest affliction in being thus compelled to reiterate this enumeration of the mal-practices and mistaken principles of your ministers."

ministers: we should, however, compromise that sense of public duty, and that character of frankness, which appertain to us as freemen and Britons, were we to disguise the truth, and forbear to express our conviction that your confidential advisers have plunged this great and once flourishing empire into an abyss, from which we can be rescued only by radical reforms, and a total change in our domestic government and foreign policy. In a crisis, therefore, which involves the destiny of the greatest empire of these or past times,—of an empire which is blessed by Providence with unequalled natural advantages, and which possesses a people that in all ages have bravely secured their prosperity on the solid basis of public liberty, we feel that we should justly merit the reproaches of our country and of posterity, if, at such a crisis, we were to refrain from laying before your Royal Highness a faithful representation of the public grievances, and expressing our painful apprehensions for the welfare and the very existence of the nation. We therefore pray, That your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to dismiss from your councils those ministers who have proved themselves so undeserving of the confidence of your people, and call to the administration of the government men of public character and patriotic principles, whose enlarged and liberal policy, if suited to the enlightened character of the nation,—whose wisdom and energy would prove equal to the exigencies of the times,—whose inclinations would lead them to secure the affections of the people, and whose public spirit would stimulate them to effect those reforms in the Commons House of Parliament, and in the various branches of the State, which at this perilous crisis are absolutely necessary to the restoration of national prosperity, and not less essential to the honour and true interest of the Crown, than to the security and true glory of the empire. Signed by order of Court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which Address and Petition, his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"It must always be my inclination to listen with attention to the Petitions of any part of his Majesty's subjects. For the redress of any grievances of which they can reasonably complain, I have full confidence in the wisdom of Parliament, the great council of the nation. Being firmly of opinion, that the total change in the domestic government and foreign policy of the country, which it is the declared object of your Petition to accomplish, would only serve to increase the dangers against which we have to contend, I should be wanting to myself, and to the great interests committed to my charge, if I did not stea-

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dily persevere in those endeavours which appear to me best calculated to support the just rights of the nation abroad, and to preserve inviolate the constitution at home. These endeavours can only be attended with success when seconded by the zeal and loyalty of his Majesty's people, upon which I shall continue to place the strongest reliance."

The following Address from the loyal and independent Livery, as a protest against the one noticed in p. 383, has also been since presented:

"May it please your Royal Highness, We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the undersigned Liverymen of the City of London, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with the strongest assurances of attachment to your person, and of our resolution to support your government with zeal, constancy, and firmness. While we sympathize most deeply with your Royal Highness on the lamented indisposition of our venerable and beloved Sovereign, we eagerly seize this opportunity to convey to your Royal Highness the ardent feelings of gratitude excited in our breasts by the numerous blessings which we have enjoyed, during the long and glorious reign of your Royal Father; and more especially by the unequivocal proofs so repeatedly afforded, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, of his sacred regard for those fundamental principles of the Constitution which seated your illustrious family on the throne of these realms. Most cordially do we congratulate your Royal Highness on the brilliant success which has distinguished his Majesty's arms, during the short period of the Regency, in different quarters of the globe, by sea and land; success not less beneficial in its immediate effects than in its remote consequences, since it affords a strong ground of hope, that by a continued display of the same consummate skill and bravery on the part of his Majesty's officers and men, and of the same wisdom and vigour in the councils of your Royal Highness, you will be enabled ultimately to bring the arduous contest in which we are engaged to an honourable termination. At the same time, we reflect with pride on the measures pursued by your Royal Highness, for the support of the national character, by the preservation of the national faith with his Majesty's allies; for the determination to persevere in that glorious struggle for independence on the peninsula, which is the common cause of all who enjoy and appreciate the blessings of national freedom; for the anxiety manifested by your Royal Highness to support the commercial credit of the nation, and to promote the general welfare and happiness of the country; and while we deeply lament the pressure of the times,

caused

caused by difficulties in trade and manufactures arising from the nature of the present contest, and partly from the dear-ness of corn, we cannot but express our indignation at the attempts which have been made to indispose the people against the Government, for events which have so evidently been beyond their controul. From our experience of the past we are led to congratulate the country on the existence of a well-grounded hope, that the civil and religious liberties of the nation as finally settled and firmly established at the memorable era of the Revolution, and the Protestant ascendancy, to which, under Providence, we are indebted for the inestimable blessings we are permitted to enjoy, will be maintained inviolate. Relying on the goodness of the Almighty, for a continuance of these blessings, we ardently pray that your Royal Highness may long be preserved to the nation, in health, prosperity, and happiness."

Thursday, April 30.

The Queen held a drawing-room at St. James's palace, being the first held since the King's birth-day in 1810. The public splendours of the Court were increased by the invitations of the Prince Regent, which were issued to the number of 400, to an entertainment given in the evening at Carlton-house by his Royal Highness to her Majesty, the Princesses, and the nobility and gentry. The Prince Regent went from Carleton-house to the Palace, and appeared in full state for the first time since the establishment of the regency.

Friday, May 8.

Daniel Isaac Eaton, the bookseller, received judgment in the Court of King's Bench, for publishing the Third Part of Paine's *Age of Reason*. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in Newgate, and to stand in the pillory; which he did on the 25th instant, in the Old Bailey.

Monday, May 11.

It is with the deepest regret that we sully our pages, by recording one of those atrocious events, which, to the honour of the British nation, rarely occurs, and which has deprived the country of the services of the Right hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Prime Minister of England: a man, who in his personal intercourse gave offence to none—in his private life was an example to all; and who, however firm and unbending in his principles, yet conducted political conflicts in a way that seemed to disarm them of their characteristic bitterness. The accuracy of the following particulars, which transpired before the Coroner's inquest, may be depended on: W. Smith, Esq. of Park-street, Westminster, M. P. for Norwich, sworn. — On Monday afternoon, about a quarter past 5 o'clock, passing through the lobby to go to the House of Commons, I stopped to

speak to a gentleman about the centre of the lobby, and while in conversation with him, I heard the report of a pistol. I immediately turned my head, and observed some conversation at the end of the room. Several voices called out to shut the door to prevent any person escaping. There might have been present in the lobby from thirty to forty persons. In an instant I observed a person rush from the cluster of people who were standing about the door, and come staggering towards me; he reached about the spot where I was first standing, and then fell flat on his face on the floor. I walked round him, not immediately recognising his person; and not supposing he was mortally wounded, but observing he did not stir, I stooped down to assist him, and on raising his head I perceived him to be Mr. Perceval. I then requested the assistance of a gentleman who was standing close to the body, and we carried him between us into the Speaker's secretary's room. We set him on a table, he resting on our arms. I think he was not only speechless, but perfectly senseless, and blood came from his mouth. His pulse in a few minutes ceased, and he soon died. I think he was quite dead when Mr. Lynn, the surgeon, came. He died in less than a quarter of an hour. The body was afterwards deposited in the Speaker's drawing-room. I am quite incapable of giving any evidence of the person who committed this horrid murder. —H. Burgess, of Curzon-st. May-fair, solicitor, being sworn, saith: Yesterday afternoon, about five, I was attending in the lobby of the House of Commons, near the door-keeper's seat; I heard the report of a pistol, apparently as if fired at the entrance of the lobby; in less than half a minute, I saw a gentleman coming forward towards the door of the House, staggering; and at the same time I heard a cry of "murder, murder." This gentleman had his hand on his breast, and exclaimed, "Oh!" faintly, and fell forward on his face. I heard a cry, "that is the person," pointing to the seat near the fire-place; on which I sprang forward to the seat, and there I observed a man in extreme agitation sitting on the seat, and one or two others on his right. When I first saw the prisoner he was greatly agitated; but by the time I was examined that agitation had subsided, and he appeared to me perfectly calm. —Gen. I. Gascoyne, M. P. for Liverpool, of Hertford-street, May-fair, sworn: About a quarter after 5 o'clock on Monday I was writing a letter in the Committee room; I heard the report of a pistol-shot, and jumped up, exclaiming that it was the report of a pistol; I went down stairs; I saw a number of people standing about, and a person pointed out a man to me sitting on a bench by the fire-side; the

the person saying, "That is the man who fired the pistol;" I sprung upon him, and grasped him by the breast and neck, and took a pistol from him. I told him it was impossible he could escape: he replied, "I am the person who shot Mr. Perceval, and I surrender myself." I took him to the body of the House of Commons, and delivered him into the custody of the messengers. His name is Bellingham; he called upon me three weeks ago; and requested my assistance to assert his claims upon Parliament: he said he had suffered under false arrest at St. Petersburg, and applied without effect to the then resident ambassador. I recommended him to memorialise the minister. He left Liverpool four years ago, and had been there only two years as a merchant.—The deposition of J. Hume, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, M. P. for Weymouth, states, that he was sitting in the House of Commons when he heard the report of the pistol—that he rushed out and took Bellingham into custody: he had a second pistol primed and loaded with ball in his pocket: the prisoner at first appeared agitated; but afterwards became quite cool, and commented on a trifling inaccuracy in Mr. Burgess's deposition, and remarked that he could not correct that of General Gascoyne: he considered him perfectly sane.—The deposition of Mr. Lynn, surgeon, of Great George-street, Westminster, stated that he found the body of Mr. Perceval on a table in the Speaker's Secretary's room. There was a wound in the skin over the fourth rib, on the left side, near the breast bone; it was a pistol-ball, and had passed obliquely in the direction of the heart. The wound was three inches deep, and, he had no doubt, had caused death before he arrived.

[On Friday the 15th, Bellingham was tried at the Old Bailey, and, after a trial of eight hours, found *Gilty*; and on Monday the 18th was executed. In our next we shall resume our account of the Trial and Execution; and give some particulars respecting the assassin.]

Every respect has been paid to the memory of Mr. Perceval by both Houses of Parliament, which we shall have the grateful pleasure to record in our Parliamentary Intelligence.—We refer to another part of our Magazine for a biographical account of Mr. Perceval; see p. 499.

Friday, May 22.

The Address of the House of Commons to the Prince Regent, for a more extended and efficient Administration, was presented at the Levee, by Mr. Wortley and Lord Milton. His Royal Highness's answer was, "I will take into my most serious and immediate consideration the Address which I have received from the House of Commons." The ministers had afterwards an

interview with his Royal Highness; when, after regretting that they had been unable to fulfil his gracious intention of strengthening their hands by the accession of persons whom they knew it to be his wish to associate with them, and expressing their grateful sense of his kindness, they implored his Royal Highness not to consider them as any bar to his forming an administration that should possess his Royal Highness's confidence, and enjoy the support of Parliament. Lord Castlereagh afterwards stated to the leaders of Opposition in Parliament, that himself and colleagues had all resigned, and that they only continued to hold the seals till a new Administration should be formed.

Saturday, May 23.

A meeting was held at Freemasons' Tavern, to consider the distressed state of the labouring poor in certain of the manufacturing districts, and of affording assistance to such plans as may be locally adopted for their relief in the present stagnation of their business, and high price of provisions, by means of a subscription, or such other plan as may be deemed most expedient. The meeting was attended by the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge, the Duke of Rutland, Lords Rolle and Newark, Messrs. Babington, H. Thornton, Wilberforce, Stephen, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Alexander, &c.; and three resolutions proposed by Mr. Wilberforce were agreed to. 1st. Expressive of the feelings of the meeting on the present distressed state of the Poor in certain of the manufacturing districts. 2dly, That a subscription be entered into, for the purpose of affording such relief as the circumstances of the case would admit of: and, 3dly, That a Committee be appointed to consider of the best means of relief, and to report to a General Meeting of Subscribers.—A Committee, consisting of the Royal Dukes, and other persons present, and a number of respectable names of persons absent, was appointed.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the nightly watch and police of the Metropolis states that, in consequence of the late alarm, such a degree of vigilance and activity had been excited in many parishes, by the inhabitants taking upon themselves the duties of superintendants, that all immediate danger was removed, and they merely recommend legislative measures to give an uniformity and perseverance to it. They then take a review of the state of the police of the Metropolis, as regarding the city of London, the city of Westminster, and the parishes so situated as to be independent of either. They praise the police system in the city, which is superintended by the Marshals, who make daily reports to the Lord Mayor; they think that

other, induced him to retreat from a scene, which, however it might have been gratifying to the activity of his youth, was inconsistent with his views of quiet and retirement. His resignation was attended with the regrets of his constituents, who presented him with an elegant memorial of their approbation and of their gratitude. In his public character as member of Parliament, his views were uniformly directed to the public good, without a glance of private advantage to himself or his family. Those who differed from him when he opposed one war, or supported another, acknowledged the rectitude of his principles. He was equally zealous in the service of his constituents. He exerted his utmost powers in promoting their interests and relieving their wants. He never denied access or assistance to the meanest of his fellow-townsmen. Benevolence was so ingrafted in his disposition, that when he had ceased to represent the town, his active friendship to the inhabitants suffered no diminution. In short, in every period and relation of life, he united the urbanities of a man of the world with the strictest practice of the duties of morality, and the works of Christian charity.

Aged 87, Mrs. Eliz. Bennett, of New Palace-yard, Westminster.

At Shrewsbury, aged 86, Mr. John Nelson, whose eminent abilities as a Statuary will be long remembered in this and the neighbouring counties, where specimens of his ingenuity may be seen in many of the churches and in the mansions of the nobility and gentry. The last efforts of his art are the statue of Roger de Montgomery in Shrewsbury castle, the statue of Sir Rowland Hill on the top of the column in Hawkstone-park, and the two Sphinxes on the West entrance to Hawkstone-house, the seat of Sir John Hill, bart. Having had a liberal education, and possessing a fund of lively anecdote, he was a very pleasant companion. The following lines were written in form of a question "to the worthy and aged Nelson;" soon after which the subjoined answer appeared.

Among those men who merit praise,
And live in breathing stone,
Why has not NELSON's bust a place?
For he could cut his own.

ANSWER.

By nobler means is Nelson prais'd,
Such selfish praise is spar'd:
In busts to others' merits rais'd,
He has his own declar'd. D.

April 19. In the Treasury-passage, Whitehall, Mr. Mann, several years office-keeper of the Treasury.

At her father's (Mr. Irving's, Minorities), in her 22d year, Jane, wife of Mr. Wm. Douglas Hopkins, of Camberwell.

April 20. In Baker-st, aged 94, Rt. hon.

the Dowager Lady Onslow, relict of the late Rich. Lord O. (who died in 1776) and daughter of Sir E. Elwill, bart.

Aged 32, Mr. William Gilbert, Blackfriars-road, grocer; highly respected for his integrity in his dealings with the world, and much esteemed by his numerous friends and acquaintances. His death was occasioned by bursting a blood-vessel about two months before, which brought on a rapid consumption. He lost an amiable wife about two years and a half ago, through the same melancholy cause, only 27 years of age. They have left three young children to lament their loss, who, however, are well provided for; and their friends are happy in knowing that they are placed by his will under the protection of guardians, who will as far as possible supply the care, and mitigate the loss, of parental affection and tenderness.

In Cannon-st. aged 81, Mr. R. Howden.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Wm. Perkins, Commander of H. M. schooner Pickle.

April 21. Mrs. Foakes, wife of Mr. J. F. Land Surveyor, of Mitcham, Surrey.

April 24. At Totness, Devon, in his 23d year, Hen. Yate, of Clare-hall, Cambridge. If all that recommends and endears mortals to each other, could avert the barbed arrow of death, or withdraw his sting, he that is here feebly commemorated, would not have sunk to an early tomb, or might have met the last enemy without fear; but while these qualities heighten the loss sustained by his relatives and friends, they are consoled by an assurance the dear departed "did not look to aught in self to save." Early and fully instructed in the doctrines and precepts of the gospel, extreme vivacity, and his situation in life, conspired during the height of health to render him in a measure inattentive to religious duties; but, when "death menaced oft, and oft withheld the blow," his tender susceptible heart readily listened to the small still voice which whispered "an opening grave, and a judgment-day, are not to be trifled with." Deeply contrite for the past, he sought and found refuge in Him who "never said to any of the seed of Adam, seek ye my face in vain;" and by him was enabled to look death in the face.

In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. after an illness of three weeks, at midnight, in the presence of all her children, and of three of her old and faithful attendants, aged 72, the Rt. Hon. Lora, Viscountess Downe, who resided at her seat called Bookham Grove, in the county of Surrey, alternately, with her house in Charles-st, Berkeley-sq. for a period of more than 55 years,—happy and respected. She was the only daughter and heir of Wm. Burton, esq. of Luffenham, in the county of Rutland (one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Excise),
by

by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Pitt, by his second wife Lora Grey, of Kingston, in the county of Dorset.—She was the wife, and for above 31 years the surviving widow, of John, fourth Viscount Downe, of the antient Yorkshire family of Dawnay.—She was the mother of five surviving children: John-Christopher-Burton, Visc. Downe, Baron Dawnay of Cowick; the Hon. Catharine Dawnay; the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Henry Dawnay, of Sessay in the North-riding of Yorkshire; the Hon. Marmaduke Dawnay; and the Hon. and Rev. Thos. Dawnay of Ashwell, in the county of Rutland.—She was a good daughter, a good wife, a good mother, and a good mistress: and, in return, she was happy in those several relations of private life. She inherited no small portion of the manly vigour of her father's understanding, and all his integrity. To personal attractions, she added suavity of manners and a healthful flow of spirits. She was endeared to those who knew her best, by the strongest ties of affection and respect. A real, unpretending, and almost unconscious good sense, and a firm desire to act right upon every occasion, to the best of her judgment, were her most distinguishing characteristics. Activity of mind and body; sound health; cheerful manners; the open confidence of an honest mind; the lively serenity of an easy conscience; with a benevolent disposition, and hereditary personal graces both of form and face, which even in age had not disappeared, complete her picture.—Those who knew her best, most highly prized her. The most illustrious members of the House of Pitt, had they known her, might have been proud of their kinswoman. And she reflected all the lustre that virtue can reflect, upon the antient and honourable family into which she married. And if at any one time she appeared greater than at another, the unaffected magnanimity of her closing scene marked that for the period.

Apr. 25. In his 26th year, Mr. Wm. Aldis, of Beccles; he had a high regard for the Antiquities of his country, and was occasionally a contributor to our Magazine.

April 27. In Sackville-st. Piccadilly, aged 79, Rev. Sam. Glasæ, D. D. F. R. S. rector of Wanstead, Essex, prebendary of Wells, and St. Paul's Cathedral, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty. He was formerly student of Christ Church, M. A. 1759; B. and D. D. 1769. If the uniform efforts of a long life to contribute to the welfare and happiness of his friends and the community at large, claim any praise, no man ever deserved it better of his country, or more piety merit their respect, than this venerable Divine.

April 30. Aged 60, Mr. Henry Lemoine, many years known to the Booksellers of London as a Translator of German and

other languages, and compiler of several of the many numerous Tracts with which London abounds, and who contributed many poetical Essays to this and several other periodical publications. See his account of *Dr. Robert Saunders* in our Vol. LIII. p. 311; and his Letters on the Jews in our last Volume are also particularly interesting. He was for some time a Bookseller in Bishopsgate Church-yard; but had for many years past been neglected by all branches of his family, though some of them are of respectable connexions; and he of course experienced all those wants and deprivations which generally accompany poverty and neglect. The last year and a half of his life were rendered more comfortable by the friendship of a person who till that period was a stranger to him, and under whose hospitable roof he lived for that space of time as one of the family, and by whose attentions his remains were deposited in the grave, with the respect they were intitled to.

Lately. In London, aged 76, Rev. Edw. Davies, rector of Coychurch, co. Glamorgan.

In London, of apoplexy, Mrs. Spooner, of Ewithington-house, co. Hereford.

Rev. Allen Cliffe, of Mathon-house, co. Worcester.

In Great Portland-st. Cavendish-square, the widow of Capt. J. Belson, formerly of Chelsea.

In Curzon-st. the only daughter of the late C. Donne, esq.

In New Bond-street, aged 70, Mr. Wm. Fraser, sen. Optician to their Majesties and Royal family.

In Spring-gardens, the youngest daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, esq. M. P.

In Great George-st. Blackfriars-road, aged 22, Mr. Rich. Richards, engraver at the Bank of England; a young man of great promise. He was formerly the pupil of Mr. James King; and in the execution of vignettes, arms, crests, &c. was particularly successful.

Thos. Stewart Jas. Brisbane, esq. third son of his Excellency Sir C. B. governor of St. Vincent's.

J. Hunter, esq. Vice President of the Foundling Hospital.

In a fit of epilepsy, Sarah Elizabeth, second and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thos. Mantill, formerly fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge.

In the prime of life, Mr. Marshall, spirit-merchant, Clare-market.

Mr. Alex. Chieslie, son of the late Rev. Mr. C.

At Pentonville, Mr. E. Fastnedge, many years chief clerk at the Equitable Assurance-office, Blackfriars-bridge.

At Stoke Newington, aged 80, Mrs. Montefiore.

Berks.—Rev. John Green, B. D. vicar of

of St. Lawrence, Reading, late fellow of St. John's college, Oxford; and son of the late Dr. G. physician at Greenwich.

At Newbury, Dr. Richards.

In the prime of life, Mr. Wm. Pinder, solicitor, of Wantage.

At Warfield, Mrs. Byers, relict of Thos. B. esq. of Newbottle, Durham.

At East Hanney, near Wantage, aged 80, Mrs. Loder.

At West Hanney, near Wantage, aged 95, Mrs. Mitchell.

Bucks.—Aged 71, Mr. Wm. Nash, miller, of Denham.

Cambridge.—At Fulburn, aged 93, Mrs. E. Fromant, mother of Mr. F. of Cambridge.

Aged 74, Mr. Reed, of Whittlesea.

Cheshire.—At Chester, aged 86, Capt. Robertson, late of the Marines, uncle to the Countess of Dundonald.

At Sandiway, Mr. J. R. Worthington, second son of W. H. W. esq.

Cornwall.—At Falmouth, on his return from Portugal, A. J. Preston, esq. Captain in the 7th Fusileers, son of Nath. P. esq. of Swainston, co. Meath, and nephew to Lord Tara, and the Rev. Dean of Limerick.

At Tintagell, Wm. Cock, esq.

Cumberland.—At Lowca, near Whitehaven, after a long and painful illness, greatly respected, aged 79, Rich. Bowes, esq.

Derby.—At Bakewell, aged 79, Rev. Peter Walthall, rector of Brindle, Lancashire, and minister of Longston and Ashford, Derbyshire.

Found in a ditch at Brough, supposed to have fallen in and been suffocated, Rev. J. Woolstenholme, minister of Peak Forest.

At Spondon, R. A. Sales, esq.

At Bolsover, dropped down after eating a hearty dinner, and instantly expired, aged 56, Mr. Thos. Nixon.

Far advanced in years, Lydia, wife of Mr. J. Jepson, of Heage. Her husband found her dead by his side in the morning when he awoke.

Devon.—At Hartland Abbey, aged 73, Paul Orchard, esq. representative of the Borough of Callington in four successive Parliaments, and for many years Colonel of the North Devon Militia.

At Quay-house, near Kingsbridge, Mrs. Ilbert, widow and relict of W. I. esq. of Bowringsleigh, who had filled the offices of high-sheriff of the county of Devon and chief magistrate of the city of Exeter.

Rev. W. Hendbourck, of Taunton, minister of the Dissenting congregation of Bishop's Hull.

Mr. John Wyatt, who had made a fortune of 10,000*l.* by vending fish in Taunton market.

At Upcott, D. Tremlett, esq. sen.

At Exeter, Miss Drewe, daughter of the late Rev. Edw. D. of Peyhembury.

At Bideford, aged 71, Mrs. Vyvyan, relict of Rev. Rich. V. of Lamerton.

Dorset.—At Child Okeford, aged 83, Rev. R. C. Rogers, D.D. rector of Belchalwell, and Stoke Wake.

At Fordington, Miss Palmer, sister of Rev. Mr. P.

Mrs. Combe, widow of Rev. Wm. C. many years rector of Charmouth.

Aged 78, Mrs. E. Lester, of Sherborne.

At Lyme, the wife of Rev. Mr. Griffiths.

Essex.—Rev. D. Pritchard, late minister of Braintree Meeting-house.

At Doddington Parsonage, in his 82d year, J. J. Morley, esq.

At Alresford-hall, near Colchester, Mrs. Adams, relict of Jno. A. esq.

At Bures, J. Sidey, esq.

Gloucester.—Rev. J. Baldwin, vicar of Southrop.

In his 72d year, John Adey, esq. of Gloucester.

At Charlton Kings, John Gale, esq.

At Minsterworth, near Gloucester, in his 82d year, Jos. Hawkins, esq.

At Gloucester, Jas. Brock Purchas, esq.

Aged 23, Lydia, third daughter of Rev. Mr. Spilsbury, of Tewksbury.

Edwin, eldest son of Theodore Gwinnett, esq. of Cheltenham.

Aged 86, Edm. Reeve, gent. of Rendcombe.

Elizabeth, wife of T. F. Ellison, esq. of Shipcombe.

Mrs. Dymock, relict of Nath. D. esq. of Stonehouse, co. Gloucester.

Hants.—At Winchester, on his way from Bath to Brighton, Rev. H. S. Butler.

At Winchester, aged 102, Mrs. Sheppard. She had been blind a few years, notwithstanding which, she continued to spin, with a small thread wheel, till a short time before her death, and earned from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per day.

At Southampton, aged 84, Mrs. Minchin, relict of Humphrey M. esq. M. P. of Holywell-house, Hants.

At Lymington, John, son of Mr. Webb, surgeon, of Paragon-buildings. He had just completed his medical studies in London, and with the glowing prospects arising from an emulative spirit, and the possession of abilities of a superior character, had entered into the naval service of his country, when he fell an almost sudden victim of a typhus fever.

At Portchester Castle, Mr. J. Watson, formerly cashier in H. M. Stationery office.

Hunts.—H. P. Standly, esq. of Little Paxton. He was possessed of very considerable landed property, and served the office of sheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Hunts, in 1784.

Kent.—At Canterbury, the wife of Herbert Packe, M.D. and daughter of the late John Browne, esq. of Mount Browne, Lime-rick.

At Ashford, aged 90, Mrs. Margaret Blechynden.

Lancashire. — Rev. Cornelius Bayley, D. D. founder and minister of St. James's-church, Manchester; and eminent for his piety and usefulness.

At Kirk Patrick, Isle of Man, aged 40, Rev. Vicar General Christian.

Rev. John Atkinson, minister of St. John's chapel, Lancaster; a man of truly amiable manners and exalted worth.

After an acute and lingering illness of three years, Mary, third daughter of Geo. Bigland, esq. of Bigland, near Cartmell.

J. Binns, of Lancaster, M. D. one of the society of Friends.

At Liverpool, aged 61, Mr. John Mumford, silversmith, and founder and proprietor of the Liverpool royal museum. He has left a widow, and 12 children.

After an illness of four years, aged 71, Mrs. Eliz. Hartnell, mother of Mrs. Day, Lancaster, and of Rev. Samuel Hartnell, of Nuneston.

At Woolton, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, assistant teacher at the Rev. W. Shepherd's school. He was a man of singularly extensive acquirements, being well versed in the Latin, French, and Italian languages, and possessing a tolerable acquaintance with the German and the Greek. In mathematics he was profoundly skilled. His integrity was unimpeachable, and his manners were at once simple and cheerful. About 14 years ago the exercise of his poetical talent unfortunately became to him the fruitful source of distress, and in its consequences brought him to an untimely end. Having composed a political song, he was sentenced to suffer two years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 50*l*. Soon after he was conveyed to the House of Correction at Preston, which was appointed as the place of his confinement, his brother addressed to him a letter, in which he expressed himself in terms of strong indignation at the result of his trial. This letter was opened by the jailor, and by him transmitted to a magistrate, who, instead of proceeding against the writer, gave orders that the unconscious prisoner, to whom it was addressed, should be put into close confinement. These orders were but too well obeyed. Every morning Mr. Lloyd was conducted from his sleeping-cell to a solitary apartment, totally destitute of furniture, he not being allowed even a chair to sit on, nor any book except the book of Common Prayer. Here he was locked up till bed-time, when he was carefully guarded back to his place of rest. This process lasted for six months, during which time he was on no occasion suffered to quit his day-room, to open the only window of his apartment, or to hold intercourse with any one save his keepers. At the end of that time he was, in consequence of the remonstrances of Mr. Scarlett, put on the same footing with his fellow

prisoners. It was soon evident, however, that his health had been dreadfully impaired, and, though during the remainder of his confinement he was treated with humanity, and was promoted to the confidential situation of acting clerk to the prison, he left Preston at the expiration of the term of his imprisonment with a confirmed asthma, which yearly becoming more and more oppressive, for the last twelve months rendered the prolongation of existence a painful toil, and finally terminated his mortal career with acute suffering.

At Woodplumpton, aged 83, Mr. Wm. Threlfall. He had been married 58 years. Twelve sons and daughters, and nine sons and daughters-in-law, attended his funeral, and he has left 55 grand-children.

Leicester. — At Newbold, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. John Smith, farmer and grazier; a truly worthy and respectable man.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. J. Dinwoodie, English and Mathematical Master of the Free-school at that place. Mr. D. was a native of Scotland, educated at Dumfries, and about eight years ago, on the extension of the uses of that antient and wealthy endowment, was selected from eleven other candidates, and nominated by the Earl of Moira to the appointment, then first created. To the acquirements and unwearied application of Mr. D. the institution owes much of its present high character; accidental circumstances having till lately deprived it of the advantages of a classical master (now, however, happily supplied by Rev. R. W. Lloyd, Fellow of St. John's Cambridge). The Trustees, to perpetuate their sense of Mr. D.'s extraordinary merits, have ordered a monument to be erected to his memory, the inscription for which we hope to present to our readers in some future number.

Lincoln. — At Louth, aged 17, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Wigglesworth. The mother of the deceased, and four other children, are among the almost innumerable sufferers by the recent failure of the North-Lincolnshire Bank; and it is a melancholy fact, that the young lady, whose dissolution is now noticed, has been hurried into the grave by that most unfortunate failure. Excessive grief, in consequence of the loss sustained by her family, brought on a disorder in the brain, which terminated her existence. The deceased was one of the several ladies in Louth, who, by their amiable and unwearied exertions in educating the children of the poor, have called forth the blessings and admiration of that and every other class of society.

Norfolk. — Aged 67, Mr. Richard Bacon, many years Printer of "The Norwich Mercury."

At Bracondale, Elizabeth, youngest daughter.

daughter of Rev. C. Millard, chancellor of Norwich.

Aged 104, Mr. John Brown, carpenter, of Wymondham. He retained his faculties to the last, and till within a week or two of his death walked frequently 20 miles a-day.

At Old Buckenham, Mrs. Roper, widow of Robert R. esq.

At Newark, Jane, wife of John Hall, esq. of East Bridge-street, Notts.

Thomas, son of Wm. Osbourne, esq. of Leeds, and first Lieut. of Royal Marines. He was returning on board the ship Sarah, in Yarmouth Roads, when, his hands being benumbed with cold, he requested to be hoisted up in the boat; a rope was sent down with a bow line in case of accident, which he twice declined; he was then hoisted up with two boys, who had been left in to fix the tackles; when nearly up, the stem-ring of the boat drew out, and Mr. O. was precipitated into the sea and drowned.

Northumberland.—At Alnwick, the wife of Mr. J. Cousins. She had been poorly for a few days, and correctly predicted the time of her death.

At Newcastle, aged 94, Mr. Geo. Wilson; 36 years in the royal navy, during the latter 17 of which he served as an officer.

Aged 97, Mrs. Watson, relict of the late S. W. esq. of North Seaton.

Nottinghamshire.—At Besthorpe, aged 74, Mrs. Gooch, relict of Manning G. esq. of Quidenham.

Oxfordshire.—Mrs. May, a maiden lady of Thame, regretted by a large portion of the poor inhabitants who partook of her bounty.

Salop.—Rev. Edw. Harries, of Arcot.

Rev. P. Basnet, of Eardiston.

Somerset.—Aged 30, Mrs. Anstey, of Bath, relict of Christopher A. esq.

At Bath, in his 90th year, Walter Delamote, esq.

On the South Parade, Bath, Vice-adm. Lumsdaine.

At Bridgewater, Capt. Lott.

The wife of Hugh Tilsley, esq. inspector of taxes, of Somerset.

At Frome, aged 57, Mr. S. Middleton, for many years master of the Angel-inn.

At Bristol Hot Wells, the wife of Rev. Wm. Curtis, of Wrestlingworth, Bedfordsh.

At Wells, C. Bacon, esq. the senior Common-councilman of that city.

At her uncle's, Major gen. Sir W. Cockburne, Bath, in her 22d year, Anna Maria Cockburne, daughter of the late Col. C.

Mr. Pindar, formerly of the Bath Theatre.

At Chedzoy, in her 25th year, the only daughter of F. A. Stradling, esq.

Aged 87, Mr. Wm. Nicholls, father of Mrs. James, Bristol.

Suffolk.—At Stowmarket, Mr. F. Crabb,

second son of the late Rev. Mr. C. of Royston.

At Ipswich, Mary, relict of R. Andrews, esq. of Auberies, Essex.

Robert Walpole, esq. of Boyton.

At Bury, Susan Baker, a pauper, leaving property in specie to the amount of 100*l.* which was willed to a respectable female at Bury, to the exclusion of her own relations; but, much to the credit of the legatee's humanity, it was refunded.

Sussex.—At Brighton, a martyr to the gout, J. Smith, esq. brother of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

At Brighton, aged 77, Lady Burdett.

At Kirdford, aged 62, Wm. Peachey, esq.

Of a brain fever, F. Sergisson, esq. of Cuckfield Park.

Aged 105, W. Chatfield, of Cowfield. His chief amusement for the last seven or eight years, was angling; which he practised with the keenness of a youthful sportsman, and with considerable skill, nearly to the day of his death.

Warwick.—At Southam, aged 79, Wm. Turner. He had been blind 27 years, and received from the society club in that place, 420*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and 5*l.* more were paid for his burial.

Very suddenly, at the Yew Trees, Henley in Arden, of spasms in his chest, aged 61, Edward Wright, gent. He possessed a mind stored with that variety of knowledge and anecdote which rendered him truly interesting as a companion; and active integrity, independency of character, and benevolent disposition, marked his conduct in society, and will endear his memory to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. Edw. Canning.

Aged 54, Mr. John I. Burton, Birmingham.

Rev. Wm. Robinson, rector of Swinnerton and Stoke-upon-Trent, and prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral.

Wife of Rev. T. Harding, vicar of Ronton.

At Lichfield, Charles Lewis, only child of Rev. Dr. Buckeridge, canon residentiary of Lichfield.

F. Bullivant, esq. of Stanton-house, near Burton-upon-Trent. He has left the whole of his property to the son of a poor man of the name of Fletcher, of Heanor, Derbyshire, which will amount, it is supposed, when the youth comes of age, to 200,000*l.*

In his 24th year, R. Mountford, esq. late of Beamhurst.

Aged 16, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Basil Fitzherbert, esq. Swinnerton-hall.

Westmoreland.—At Lowther, John Richardson, esq. clerk of the peace and receiver-general for Cumberland, principal agent to the Earl of Lonsdale, and an alderman of Carlisle.

Aged 89, Mr. John Taylor, of Drybeck, near Appleby.

At

At Newbiggin, Ravenstonedale, Mrs. Eliz. Shaw, widow of Mr. W. S. Her death was occasioned by her clothes catching fire, which she survived only a week.

Wilts.—At Stoke, near Devizes, aged 67, Lucy, daughter of the late Rev. J. Mayo.

At Horningsham, aged 25, the wife of Mr. Tilbrook, land-surveyor.

James Burton, esq. of Lockeridge, near Marlborough.

Esmead Edridge, esq. of Monkton-house.

At Wilton, the wife of Rev. C. Sloper.

Mr. Henry Sheppard, of Marlborough.

Worcester.—At Ripple, aged 65, Rev. Robert Lucas, D. D. rector of that place, and vicar of Pattishall, co. Northampton. He was an active magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, and was known to the literary world as the author of a volume of Poems, and another of Sermons.

Aged 82, Rev. Ralph Lingen, formerly fellow of Wadham college, rector of Castle Frome, Hereford, and of Rock, Worcester.

At Worcester, Mrs. Kent, relict of Rev. Dr. K. rector of Bockley, Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Walker, of Sapey.

Joseph Helm, esq. of Boughton-house.

The wife of T. Davies, esq. of the Tything, near Worcester.

In his 17th year, Thomas, son of John Pidcock, esq. Platts-house, near Stourbridge.

Fell into the canal at Stourport, and was drowned, leaving a wife and ten children, aged 53, Mr. W. Tippon, of Lower Mitton.

Aged 73, Thos. Heath, esq. late of the Old-hall, Hanley.

York.—*Feb.* At Pontefract, aged 39, Mr. B. Oxley, and on the 26th ult. aged 28, Miss O. and on the 28th ult. aged 32, Mr. S. O. sons and daughter of the late Mr. Oxley, surgeon, Pontefract.

At Pontefract, aged 93, Mrs. Lucas, relict of Mr. L. alderman.

At Hull, in his 82d year, Henry Maister, esq. chairman of the Dock company, and formerly colonel of the East York militia, and vice-lieutenant of the East Riding.

Aged 70, John Milnes, esq. of Flockton.

Mr. Thos. South, of Sheffield. Upwards of 20 years ago he climbed the steeple of the parish church without any other assistance than by taking hold of the stones which ornament the spire, and turned the vane at the top. He descended without the least injury.

In consequence of her clothes catching fire, aged 14, Mary, daughter of W. Snowden, of Burley.

John Stapleton, esq. of Drax, co. York, and of Birwick-hill, Northumberland.

At Minskip, near Boroughbridge, Wm. Fletcher, esq. well known on the turf, and owner and breeder of *Trimbush*, *Stavely*, *Sligo*, and several other capital racers.

GENT. MAG. May, 1812.

At Halifax, aged 88, Mr. Rich. Naylor, many years in His Majesty's service.

Aged 90, Mr. J. Cawood, of Garforth.

At Milshaw, near Fulstone, aged 102, James Hinchliffe, clothier: he always enjoyed a good state of health; lost his sight a few years back, but his memory was good to the last.

WALES. — In the Isle of Anglesea, the place of his nativity, the truly learned Rev. T. Owen, M. A. rector of Upton Scudamore, near Bath, and formerly of Queen's college, Oxford.

At Brecon, W. Williams, esq. prothonotary and clerk of the peace.

At Llandeilo Fawr, Brecon, Mrs. Watkins, relict of David W. esq.

At Ty-Llwyd, co. Cardigan, Watkin, third son of John Vaughan, esq.

At Carmarthen, aged 65, Lady Mansel, relict of Sir Wm. M. bart. of Iscoed.

At Carmarthen, suddenly, whilst attending the marriage of a friend, the wife of Mr. W. White, of Plas-gwyn.

At his rectorial house of Rhiw, co. Carnarvon, Rev. Evan Rees; deservedly lamented by his parishioners, over whom he presided with care and fidelity 53 years.

At an advanced age, Lady Kyffin, relict of the late Sir Thos. K. of Maynan, co. Carnarvon.

At Gredington, Flintshire, the infant son of the Right hon. Lord Kenyon.

Mr. W. Vaughan, of Caerphilly, Glamorganshire.

Capt. Lewis Landeg, of the 17th Native reg. Bengal, son of the late Roger L. esq. banker, of Swansea.

At Veranda, near Swansea, co. Glamorgan, Lieut. Thos. Sproule, 16th foot.

At Crosswen, near Margam Copper Works, co. Glamorgan, aged 109, Morgan Corslett.

Richard Tudor, esq. of Garth, co. Montgomery.

At Bullebar, near Castle-martin, Pembrokeshire, aged 41, Nicholas Leach, esq.

Rev. James Lloyd Harris, vicar of Bridwell and Marlow, Pembrokeshire.

At Court-house, near Fishguard, co. Pembroke, John Gwynne, esq.

Aged 83, John Davies, esq. of Celn Cidr Hall, co. Radnor.

The wife of Thomas George, esq. of Cwmllan, near Narberth.

At Rhayader, co. Radnor, aged 100, Mrs. Price, mother of John P. esq. of Weymouth-house, Bath.

At Dolegwn, near Lampeter, in his 86th year, John Vaughan, esq.

At Haking, aged 93, Mr. C. Emmet.

SCOTLAND.—At Edinburgh, aged 86, John Robertson, esq. writer.

At Edinburgh, Lady Catherine Charteris, eldest daughter of the late Francis C. Earl of Wemyss. She was the person al-

luded

In India, Lieut. C. Rawnsley, 18th regiment.

At Charleston, Massachusetts, aged 69, Commodore Sam. Nicholson, senior officer of the Navy of the United States.

May 1. In Alfred-place, Alexander, third son of J. G. Richardson, esq.

Aged 88, Mrs. Garratt, of Hornsey, Middlesex.

Aged 63, Wm. Harrison, esq. of Urmeston, co. Lancaster.

At Padstow, Cornwall, Mrs. Biddulph, widow of the late Rev. Thos. B. of Ledbury, co. Hereford, and many years vicar of Padstow.

May 2. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the wife of Col. Hope.

May 3. Aged 49, F. A. Walter, esq. for 17 years lieutenant and adjutant in the St. George's Hanover-square first volunteer regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. the Earl of Chesterfield.

Aged 23, the wife of Mr. George Hackett, of Bredon-on-the-Hill, co. Leic.

At Eardiston, the seat of Sir Wm. Smith, Bart. in his 27th year, Wm. Smith, esq. late of Oriel college, Oxford.

May 4. In Rochester, Mrs. Cameron, relict of the late Brig.-gen. Duncan.

May 5. In Holborn, aged 65, Anne, widow and relict of Mr. Matthew Oliver, linen-draper.

At Clifton, aged 79, Anna Regina, widow of the late Dr. Matthew Halliday, many years physician at St. Petersburg.

May 6. In the Crescent, America-square, in his 75th year, Wm. Mainwaring, esq.

At Mr. Caley's, Seymour-place, Euston-square, James Merest, esq. of Soham, co. Cambridge.

On Richmond-terrace, after an illness of 12 years, Mr. Thos. Miles.

May 6. The wife of Mr. J. Furtado, of Hampton-court-green.

At Chatham, aged 30, H. Whitby, esq. capt. of H. M. ship Briton, and youngest son of Rev. T. W. of Creswell Hall, co. Stafford, and late commander of the Cerberus; in which ship he increased his reputation as a brave, skilful officer, particularly in his conduct in Capt. Hoste's gallant action off Lissa in the Adriatic. The Briton, 38, of which Capt. W. was appointed commander, was launched but a few days ago at Chatham.

At Reading, in her 69th year, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Arnold.

May 7. In Alfred-place, the infant daughter of J. G. Richardson, esq.

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In Sloane-street, aged 70, Mrs. Collinson.

Maria, eldest daughter of Rich. Brant, esq. of West-hill, Putney-heath.

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At Lympstone, Devon (whither he had gone for the recovery of his health), Alex. Hume, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, and of Harris, co. Inverness.

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John Swale, esq. of Kendal, formerly of Great Ormond-street, London.

At Dumfries, Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Gage, bart. of Coldham Hall, Suffolk, the widow of G. Maxwell, esq. of Munchis, co. Dumfries.

May 10. Aged 59, Mr. Riviere, sen. jeweller, of New Bond-street.

Lydia, wife of T. Wood, esq. of Clapham Common.

At Bedminster, the infant son of Rev. Fountain Elwin.

Aged 14 months, Anna E. C. daughter of Rev. Hor. Hamond, rector of Great Massingham, co. Norfolk.

John Clerk, of Eldin, esq. F. R. S. and author of the "Naval Tactics."

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luded to in the song of "Say, bonny lass, will you lie in a barrack."

At Edinburgh, Arch. Campbell, eldest son of Lord Succoth.

At Aberdeen, in his 59th year, Rev. Dr. Gordon, minister of that place.

In the Forest of Birse, co. Aberdeen, aged 103, James Brown; also, in the same place, aged 101, Christian Catanach; and a short time after, aged 91, her brother, Donald C. They had all lived many years in the Forest, and retained their faculties to the last.

At Glasgow, aged 82, Wm. Bell.

In Argyleshire, aged 91, Mrs. Fletcher.

At Campbeltown, in her 79th year, Mrs. Charlotte Cambell, relict of I. Stewart, esq. of Kinwhinleck.

At Newton upon Ayr, aged 98, Alexander Brown.

At Roseislehaugh, in his 93d year, Mr. Lewis Kay.

At Mauchline, in her 89th year, Miss Susannah Campbell, daughter of the late Mungo C. of Netherplace.

IRELAND.—In Dublin, in his 85th year, Gustavus Hume, esq. the eminent surgeon, father of Arthur H. of the Treasury, Ireland, and of Dr. T. H. physician to the Forces in Portugal.—In Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, relict of Counsellor E. H. sister of the late, and aunt of the present Earl of Dysart.—Major Irwine, Donegal militia.—Suddenly, Geo. Dowdall, esq.

In Rutland-sq. Dublin, Matthew Forde, esq. of Seaford, co. Down.

Rev. Wm. Meade Ogle, of Merion-sq. Dublin.

At Grenville, Limerick, aged 93, J. Massey, esq. formerly Treasurer of that county.

At Cork, aged 76, Hen. Fortescue, esq.

At White Point, near Cork, John Edward O'Donnoghue, esq. lieutenant in the gallant 48th reg. Though a young officer, he had shared the danger and honours of some of the late most brilliant actions in Portugal and Spain.

At Drogheda, Lieut.-col. John French, late of the 71st Highland regt.

At Kilkenny, the Right Rev. Jas. Laniogan, D. D. R. C. Bp. of Ossory.

At Birchfield, co. Kilkenny, the Hon. Lady Blunden, widow of the late, and mother of the present Sir John B. bart.

Arthur Burrowes, esq. second son of Sir Erasmus B. bart. of Portarlinton.

At Hannestown, aged 100, Hugh Blaney.

At Birr, Major John Taylor, one of the oldest officers in the Warwickshire Militia.

Aged 102, Margaret Boulanger, of Mouy, near Clermont.

At Limerick, aged 104, Mrs. Dorothea Borough, relict of Major B.

At Polarton, co. Carlow, at an advanced period of life, Sir C. Burton, bart.

At Kildalby, co. Meath, J. Nangle, esq.

At Glankeen, co. Tipperary, T. Woodward, esq. son of the late Richard, Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

ABROAD.—At head-quarters, Gallegos, having been severely wounded on the night of the 8th of Jan. in storming the redoubt of Francisco, before Ciudad Rodrigo, in his 20th year, Lieut. Rutherford Hawksley, of the 95th Rifle Regiment, second son of Archibald H. esq. of Dublin. The ardour and enthusiasm for his profession, felt by this gallant young soldier, offered the brightest prospect for his future career; and his most estimable private character and numerous virtues strongly endeared him to his brother officers and a large circle of friends.

At Lisbon, the wife of Brigade Major Milne, 45th regt.

In Portugal, of fever, Capt. Geo. Pigot Johnson, 81st regt.

In Portugal, in his 20th year, John, son of Mr. Bowley, Shrewsbury.

At Cadiz, Gen. Cuesta.

At Vienna, aged 24, the Prince of Auersburg, who, in September, married the eldest daughter of Prince Lobkowitz.

At Vienna, Field Marshal Baron de Stutterheim.

At Messina, Lieut.-col. Ainslie, of 4th or Queen's own dragoons.

Thrown overboard by the milzen stay-sail-sheet, and drowned, while looking out on the enemy, off Corfu, Lieut. B. Virtue, of H. M. ship Eagle.

Wrecked on the coast of Holland, and one among the many who were drowned on that melancholy occasion, Mr. Henry Rudston, of Hull, master of the Rosina transport.

At Lemburg, Prussia, aged 116, John Urssulak, a silk-weaver. He had had six wives; and by the last, who survives him, had a son twelve months ago. He was extremely healthy and active, and walked 6 miles the day before his death.

At Berlin, M. Villart, merchant. After being ill a few days, he died on the 9th of Feb. On the third day after, whilst his friends were assembled to perform the funeral rites, on taking a last look, they perceived the linen at his feet agitated, and in a few minutes symptoms of returning life. In about half an hour M. V. opened his eyes, recognized those about him, but complained of excessive drought and weakness. For some days he remained in a doubtful state, and at length expired.

At Ormskirk, aged 76, Mr. W. Gould, many years gardener to the last three sovereigns of Russia.

In the East Indies, much regretted, Captain Wm. Stokoe, late commander of the Princess Charlotte, who (when commander of the Union extra-ship) most gallantly captured La Venus French privateer, of superior force.

In India, Lieut. C. Rawnsley, 18th regiment.

At Charleston, Massachusetts, aged 69, Commodore Sam. Nicholson, senior officer of the Navy of the United States.

May 1. In Alfred-place, Alexander, third son of J. G. Richardson, esq.

Aged 88, Mrs. Garratt, of Hornsey, Middlesex.

Aged 63, Wm. Harrison, esq. of Urmeston, co. Lancaster.

At Padstow, Cornwall, Mrs. Biddulph, widow of the late Rev. Thos. B. of Ledbury, co. Hereford, and many years vicar of Padstow.

May 2. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the wife of Col. Hope.

May 3. Aged 49, F. A. Walter, esq. for 17 years lieutenant and adjutant in the St. George's Hanover-square first volunteer regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. the Earl of Chesterfield.

Aged 23, the wife of Mr. George Hackett, of Bredon-on-the-Hill, co. Leic.

At Eardistou, the seat of Sir Wm. Smith, Bart. in his 27th year, Wm. Smith, esq. late of Oriel college, Oxford.

May 4. In Rochester, Mrs. Cameron, relict of the late Brig.-gen. Duncan.

May 5. In Holborn, aged 65, Anne, widow and relict of Mr. Matthew Oliver, linen-draper.

At Clifton, aged 79, Anna Regina, widow of the late Dr. Matthew Halliday, many years physician at St. Petersburg.

May 6. In the Crescent, America-square, in his 75th year, Wm. Mainwaring, esq.

At Mr. Caley's, Seymour-place, Euston-square, James Merest, esq. of Soham, co. Cambridge.

On Richmond-terrace, after an illness of 12 years, Mr. Thos. Miles.

May 6. The wife of Mr. J. Furtado, of Hampton-court-green.

At Chatham, aged 30, H. Whitby, esq. capt. of H. M. ship Briton, and youngest son of Rev. T. W. of Creswell Hall, co. Stafford, and late commander of the *Cerberus*; in which ship he increased his reputation as a brave, skilful officer, particularly in his conduct in Capt. Hoste's gallant action off Lissa in the Adriatic. The *Briton*, 38, of which Capt. W. was appointed commander, was launched but a few days ago at Chatham.

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few instances in English genealogy, of families which have preserved their rank and greatness in an uninterrupted line of descent from the Norman Conquest, notwithstanding the internal commotions, in the course of which, houses remarkable for their weight and affluence have been totally annihilated. Its descent is regularly deduced, on unquestionable authority, from Robert, the second son of Eudes, Sovereign Duke of Brittany in France, who settled in Normandy, and became possessed of the lordships of Brehewal and Ivery, in that duchy.—Robert, Lord of Brehewal and Ivery, followed William the Conqueror to England, where his descendants, in the second or third generation, changed the name of Brehewal into that of Perceval, which the family has since borne. Through this long series of years it became allied to many houses of high rank, and retained possession of most of their lordships in England and Ireland. The first ancestor of Mr. Perceval who repaired to the latter kingdom was John Lord Lovel, at the request of Richard II.—Sir John Perceval, grandfather to the late minister, was a privy counsellor to Queen Anne, and was advanced to the peerage of Ireland on the accession of the House of Brunswick, by the title of Baron Perceval of Burton. In 1722, he was created Viscount Perceval of Kanturk, and Earl of Egmont, in the same kingdom, in 1733. He intermarried with the daughter of Sir Philip Parker, Bart. (the representative of the Lords Morley of that name and of Sir William Parker, Knight, who married Alice Lovell, the heiress of the houses of Lovel and Holland in the time of Edward the Fourth), and dying in 1748 was succeeded by his eldest son, John, the late Earl of Egmont, who, in 1762, was created an English peer, by the title of Lord Lovel and Holland, in commemoration of his descent from the lords of these names, whose honours would have devolved upon him by right of inheritance, had it not been for the attainder of Sir William Parker, who shared the fate of Richard the Third on Bosworth field.—John, the late earl, who died in 1770, was twice married. By his first wife, Catherine, daughter of James Earl of Salisbury, he had John James, the present Earl of Egmont and Lord Lovel and Holland, and several other children, all of whom (except the Earl) are now dead. By the second he had (besides Lord Arden and the late Prime Minister) Mary, married to Andrew Berkely Drummond, esq.; Frances, married to Lord Redesdale; Margaret, the wife of Thomas Walpole, esq. nephew of the Earl of Orford; and another son, and three other daughters, who are dead. The Earl of Egmont, therefore, is his only surviving brother of the half blood, and Lord Arden his only surviving

brother of the whole blood.—Let not our readers imagine that we have brought this heap of genealogical honours to increase the importance, or add lustre to the character, of our lamented Statesman. It derives its greatest splendour from itself. But, however unwilling to revive the unguarded expressions uttered in the heat of political debate, we cannot forget that this descendant of an antient and distinguished ancestry was lately described as “an *adventurer* from the Bar.” Such misrepresentations thrive among the ignorant, when they spring from their oracles. The calumnies leveled at first against the origin of a man, soon fasten on his personal virtues, and destroy his public and private character. Like rust, unless quickly removed, they eat away the most polished steel. Hence we have deemed it our duty to enter, at some length, into Mr. Perceval’s genealogical descent, that truth might openly refute what party fervour had advanced, and party blindness credited; conscious, at the same time, that his individual merits, instead of borrowing from, add a ray to the glorious sunshine of his ancestry.—Mr. Perceval’s infancy was spent at Charlton, the seat of his family, in Kent, where he went through the first rudiments of learning. There he also contracted an early attachment for the youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. and member for Sussex, an active and spirited Officer, who had distinguished himself at the battle of Minden, where he served as Aide-de-camp to General, afterwards Earl of Waldegrave, and who also attained the rank of General before his death. This gentleman held the lordship of the manor of Charlton, where he had also a country residence; and the proximity of the two families occasioned an intimacy and interchange of affection between them, which were afterwards confirmed by a double matrimonial alliance. From Charlton Spencer Perceval removed to Harrow, where he successfully prepared himself for the University. At the proper age he repaired to Trinity College, Cambridge, where the present Bishop of Bristol, Dr. William-Lort Mansell, was his tutor. There unwearied application and splendid abilities led him to the highest academical honours. In 1781 he obtained the degree of Master of Arts, and on the 16th of December of the following year was admitted of Lincoln’s Inn. His usual attention carried him successfully through the necessary studies, and he was called to the bar in Hilary term 1786. He commenced his professional career in the Court of King’s Bench, and accompanied the Judges through the Midland circuit. His chief opponents were then Mr. (now Sir S.) Romilly, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Serj. Vaughan; and, notwithstanding his excess of modesty, which,

which, at that period, almost amounted to timidity, he displayed encouraging promises of forensic excellence, which were realized at the trial of George Thomas, of Brackley, Northamptonshire, for forgery. In this case he was retained for the prosecution; and had the honour of contending with Mr. Law, since Lord Chief Just. Ellenborough. This trial excited much public attention, and the ability evinced by Mr. Perceval greatly increased the number of his clients.--Successful in his professional exertions, he was no less fortunate in his search after domestic happiness; and on the 10th of August, 1790, he led to the altar Miss Jane Wilson, whose eldest sister had, four years before, given her hand to his elder brother, Lord Arden. His advancement was now both regular and rapid. In Hilary term 1796, he obtained a silk gown, and became the leading counsel on the Midland circuit, not only in point of rank, but also in quantity of business. He was soon after appointed counsel to the Admiralty; and the University of Cambridge acknowledged its sense of his merits by nominating him one of its two counsel. However, either the bustle and confusion of a court of law did not exactly comport with his gentle and amiable manners, or the attention which he began to pay to the politics of his country induced him to sacrifice a portion of his legal practice, by changing its scene of action. He had attracted the notice of an attentive observer and acute judge of men and talents, the late Mr. Pitt, by a pamphlet which he had written, to prove "that an impeachment of the House of Commons did not abate by a dissolution of Parliament."—This work became the foundation of his intimacy with the Premier, and his subsequent connexion with the government; and caused a sudden alteration in his prospects. He had long felt the laudable ambition of joining the parliamentary hosts that rallied round the Throne and the Constitution, to repel the attacks of internal faction and foreign enmity. A most propitious opportunity was now opened. His first cousin, Lord Compton, succeeded to the Earldom of Northampton in April 1796, on the demise of his maternal uncle, and consequently vacated his seat for the borough of that name. Mr. Perceval immediately offered himself to represent the vacant borough; and was too well known, and too universally esteemed, to meet with any opposition. He had been previously appointed deputy recorder, and was now elected member for Northampton; and so highly did his constituents approve of his political conduct and private worth, that they gave him flattering and repeated pledges of their esteem and affection, by returning him to serve in three Parliaments. To the national

sorrow for the murder of so excellent a man, and so skilful and energetic a minister, they now join private grief for the loss of a faithful and beloved representative. [*These Memoirs shall be continued in our next Magazine.*]

May 11. At Clapham Common, in her 74th year, Mrs. Meade.

At Godalming, Surrey, Mrs. Worgan, relict of the late Dr. W. of Gower-street.

At Hambrook, Mrs. Caroline Thornton, widow of Mr. E. T. late of Warmley House.

At Clifton, Rev. Thos. James, of Brecon.

May 12. Mr. Hector Barnes, of Bostolph-lane.

Mr. Jonathan Herne, orchal-maker, of Hoxton-square.

In Sloane-sq. aged 63, Mr. W. Burgess, for upwards of 40 years a highly esteemed portrait-painter and drawing-master.

At Hammersmith, Mr. Devis, brother to the celebrated artist.

At Penzance in Cornwall, whither he went for the recovery of his health, aged 16, Sir Wm. Henry Langham, bart. He is succeeded in title and estate by his uncle, now Sir James Langham, bart. of Hill-House, Bookham, Surrey.

May 13. In his 66th year, J. Garraway, esq. of Cadogan-place.

In Dover-st. the rt. Rev. Thos. Dampier, Lord Bp. of Ely, official visitor of St. John's, Jesus, and Christ College, Cambridge. His Lordship's demise was extremely sudden, and the cause is supposed to have been the gout, with which he had been long afflicted, having ascended from his limbs to his stomach. This distinguished scholar's death was so little expected, that his lady was at the concert of sacred music when the melancholy event took place. Dr. Dampier was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1771; M. A. 1774; D. D. 1780, *per regias literas*; tutor to the Earl of Guildford and his brother; vicar of Bexley, in Kent, in 1771. Dr. Egerton, Bp. of Durham, allowed Dr. Dampier, his father, who was dean of Durham, to resign the mastership of Sherborne Hospital in favour of his son, when his health was visibly declining, from his respect for the Dean, and from the deserved estimation in which he was held at Durham. He was a prebendary of Canterbury 1765; canon of Windsor 1769; prebendary of Durham 1782; dean of Rochester 1782; bishop of that see 1802; and translated to Ely in 1808.

May 14. In his 19th year, Mr. W. S. Appleyard, of the Transport-office.

At Stobs Castle, co. Roxburgh, Sir Wm. Elliott, bart. of Stobs. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Wm. Elliott, bart.

May 15. Aged 15, Susanna, daugh. of W. Stanley, esq. of Maryland-point, Stratford.

At Dun-house, John Erskine, esq. of Dun.

Dun. Mr. E. has left two daughters: the Countess of Cassillis, and an elder sister unmarried.

May 16. In Lower Grosvenor-st. suddenly, Sir Frank Standish, bart. He ordered his servant, as he was rising, to prepare his breakfast; and on the latter returning in about ten minutes, he found his master dead; who, it is supposed, expired in an apoplectic fit. Sir F. possessed a fine family estate in Lancashire, and has left also a considerable personal property, but died without a will. Sir F. S. was a breeder of running horses, and sportsman on the turf.

May 17. In Devonshire-place, Matthew Lewis, esq.

May 18. In Sackville-st. James, eldest son of J. Buller, esq. one of the clerks of the Privy Council.

Mr. Eastwood, of Staithwaite, near Huddersfield. This gentleman was the intimate friend of the late Mr. Horsfall, of Marsden; and soon after Mr. H. had received the fatal shots upon Crossland Moor (see p. 479.) he was thrown from his horse near the place where the assassination took place, and considerably hurt. Indifferent to his own injury, he ran on foot to Huddersfield, to procure surgical assistance for his friend; and on his return he again mounted his horse, and repaired to Huddersfield a second time, for a supply of medicine, when he was again thrown from his horse at the corner of the churchyard, and so much injured as to occasion a complaint in the abdomen, which terminated in his death.

May 19. At Ardwick, near Manchester, aged 66, Mrs. Harvey, eldest daughter of the late John Markland, esq. of the former place, and relict of Mr. Harvey, surgeon, of Manchester. This excellent and valuable woman was long and justly endeared to her family and friends, by the benevolence of her heart, the attractive sweetness of her disposition, and the uniform cheerfulness and vivacity of her manners. Educated at a period when *ornamental accomplishments* were less attainable, and less eagerly sought after, than at the present day, she was indebted rather to Nature, and sound sense, than to the assistance of others, for those mental acquirements which she possessed in so

large a degree. Her understanding was matured by reading, society, and reflection; and imparted a charm to her conversation, that rendered it alike acceptable and instructive to the young and old, the lively and the grave. Having, in early life, contracted an infirmity in her limbs, that baffled medical assistance, and proved incurable, Mrs. Harvey was debarred of those delightful pursuits which exercise and strength of constitution perpetually afford; but Providence, which never takes away without adding commensurate blessings, gave to this amiable woman so many intellectual resources, and such a serenity of temper, that the deprivations she endured were scarcely felt by herself, however lamented by her friends. The sufferings it was her fate to undergo during the illness that terminated her life, were extreme, and of long continuance; but they were alleviated by a conscience void of offence, and by those just and elevated views, which she had ever entertained upon subjects of religious belief. Her faith, firm and unclouded, and unsubdued by the pressure of bodily anguish, disarmed pain of its poignancy, and the grave of its terrors; and she closed a life of piety and virtue, by a death, tranquil, resigned, and holy. Dear to her family, her friends, and society, her memory will long be cherished with feelings of affection and esteem; and the general interest and regret excited by her loss will best evince the truth of this memorial.

May 20. Charles Bowyer, infant son of Mr. J. B. Nichols, of Red Lion Passage.

At Balham, co. Surrey, Mrs. Evans, relict of the late Geo. E. esq. and sister of Sir Charles Price, bart. M. P.

May 21. In Pall Mall, after a few days' illness, aged 36, the wife of Dr. Heberden, one of his Majesty's Physicians.

At Rayner-place, Chelsea, Thos. Pickles, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

May 23. At Havering, Essex, Anne, wife of W. Jacobs, esq. of Great Portland-st.

At Herne-hill, Camberwell, Mrs. J. S. Wiustanley, of Paternoster-row.

May 25. Edmond Malone, esq. the well-known commentator on Shakspeare. Of this truly polite and accomplished Scholar, we shall speak more fully in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY. DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in May 1812 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Birmingham Canal, 580*l.* ex half-yearly dividend of 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* clear.—Neath 300*l.* dividing 20*l.* per share clear per annum.—Swansea, 192*l.* dividing 10*l.* per share clear.—Leeds and Liverpool, 205*l.* ex half-yearly dividend 4*l.* clear.—Grand Junction, 230*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham New Shares, 10*l.* per Share Discount.—Kennet and Avon, 25*l.*—Rochdale, 39*l.*—Ellesmere, 69*l.*—Lancaster, 23*l.*—Wilts and Berks Old Shares, 20*l.*—West India Dock, 154*l.*—London Dock Stock, 115*l.*—Ditto New Subscription, 14*l.* Premium.—East London Water-Works, 73*l.*—Russel Institution, 18*l.* 18*s.*—London ditto, 52*l.* 10*s.*—Surrey ditto, 15*l.*—Provident ditto, 2*l.* 10*s.* Premium.—Kensington Turnpike Bonds, 100*l.* bearing 4*l.* per cent. 70*l.*—Globe Assurance, 112*l.*—Albion ditto, 52*l.*—London Assurance Shares, 20*l.* 5*s.* ex half-yearly dividend 10*s.*—Thames Navigation Bonds, 88*l.* Interest at 5*l.* per cent.

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 22, to May 26, 1812.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	951	Males	916	Between	2 and 5 186
Females	939	Females	816		50 and 60 149
1890		1732			5 and 10 71
					60 and 70 135
Whereof have died under 2 years old		493		10 and 20 58	70 and 80 116
Peck Loaf 6s. 2d.				20 and 30 112	80 and 90 39
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.				30 and 40 171	90 and 100 7
				40 and 50 195	

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 16, 1812.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	135	11	83	2	74	3	55	0	73	2
Surrey	139	4	77	0	72	6	58	0	75	0
Hertford	127	0	63	0	60	4	43	0	66	6
Bedford	121	8	70	4	54	10	42	9	65	0
Huntingd.	130	7	00	0	66	8	42	6	65	1
Northam.	130	0	85	0	71	10	45	0	66	0
Rutland	128	0	00	0	78	3	43	0	62	0
Leicester	122	9	00	0	69	0	43	9	70	7
Nottingh.	129	4	89	0	73	0	46	0	64	8
Derby	122	3	00	0	74	0	49	4	68	6
Stafford	133	9	00	0	77	1	48	8	69	9
Salop	143	4	10	7	85	8	49	9	00	0
Hereford	145	6	70	4	87	5	38	10	71	2
Worcester	141	3	72	10	69	2	43	8	70	4
Warwick	146	11	00	0	76	10	44	3	75	3
Wilts	135	4	00	0	71	6	53	8	87	4
Berks	133	3	00	0	75	0	56	8	76	7
Oxford	135	1	00	0	70	9	47	11	63	0
Bucks	128	8	00	0	71	4	51	4	70	8
Brecon	160	0	00	0	105	6	48	0	00	0
Montgom.	139	1	00	0	75	2	49	0	00	0
Radnor	141	10	00	0	89	3	38	7	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	135	4	78	0	64	4	53	4	67	0
Kent	127	6	55	0	66	4	50	4	62	8
Sussex	135	4	00	0	72	6	51	6	00	0
Suffolk	128	10	00	0	68	5	48	5	66	2
Camb.	130	10	90	8	65	5	43	1	65	10
Norfolk	125	5	75	6	64	5	48	6	59	3
Lincoln	127	5	88	9	76	0	47	2	70	9
York	121	0	94	8	66	3	46	2	73	1
Durham	123	8	00	0	80	0	43	6	00	0
Northum.	118	1	81	7	72	0	44	9	00	0
Cumberl.	122	7	90	0	75	0	53	5	00	0
Westmor.	133	4	96	0	67	2	56	3	00	0
Lancaster	131	6	00	0	00	0	49	11	72	0
Chester	127	8	00	0	00	0	51	3	00	0
Flint	140	0	00	0	97	9	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	132	7	00	0	92	2	47	8	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	80	0	39	0	00	0
Carnarv.	123	4	00	0	74	8	39	4	00	0
Merionet.	127	8	00	0	85	6	47	6	00	0
Cardigan	126	0	00	0	74	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	123	6	00	0	83	4	40	0	00	0
Carmarth	146	8	00	0	114	8	38	4	00	0
Glamorg.	145	2	00	0	76	2	52	0	00	0
Gloucester	141	6	00	0	74	9	00	0	74	1
Somerset	142	11	00	0	79	0	50	6	79	9
Monmo.	157	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	137	9	00	0	71	10	45	0	00	0
Cornwall	133	8	00	0	84	7	48	0	00	0
Dorset	138	5	00	0	77	9	53	0	80	0
Hants	140	1	00	0	74	10	51	2	73	6
	130	5	83	2	75	1	48	0	70	6

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

133 7½ 1 7½ 6 1 47 5½ 70 1

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

1 1 1 1

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 25:

Fine per Sack 000s. to 110s. Seconds 100s. to 105s. Bran per Q. 20s. to 21s. Pollard 28s. to 32s. New Rape Seed per Last 75½. to 80½.

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane. including only from May 11 to May 16;

Total 5,580 Quarters. Average 129s. 5½d.—3½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 16, 46s. 1d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 20, 43s. 9½d. per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 25:

Kent Bags.....	4l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	4l. 10s. to 7l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto.....	3l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.
Essex Ditto.....	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Farnham Ditto	9l. 9s. to 11l. 11s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 25:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 17s. 0d. Straw 3l. 1s. 6d.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 5s. Clover 7l. 17s. 6d. Straw 3l. 7s. 6d.—Smithfield, Clover 6l. 16s. 6d. Old Hay 5l. 15s. Straw 2l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, May 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Lamb	6s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.
Mutton.....	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal.....	6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.	Beasts about 1575.	Calves 120.
Pork.....	5s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs 9000.	Pigs 260.

COALS, May 25: Newcastle 44s. to 53s. 6d. Sunderland 44s.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Motte 100s. Curd 104s. CANDLES, 13s. per Doz. Moulds 14s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 3d. Clare 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 9d.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1812.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 3perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	Over- night.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	S. Sea New An.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills 3d. day	Ex. Bills (3d.)	Ex. Bills (3d.)
2264 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	shut	shut	—	176 1/2	—	—	—	par 1 p.	2 1 dis.	2 dis.	—
2264 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	shut	shut	—	176 1/2	—	—	—	1 3 2 pr.	par 1 d.	1 pr.	—
2274 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	—	shut	shut	—	176 1/2	—	—	—	1 4 pr.	1 dis.	1 d.	—
2274 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	—	shut	shut	—	176 1/2	—	—	—	3 2 pr.	1 pr.	par 2 pr.	—
230	61 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	—	59	shut	14 d.	—	66 1/2	—	61 1/2	2 4 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d.	—
Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	59 1/2	5 1/2	—	175	—	—	—	3 4 3 pr.	par 2 pr.	1 d.	—
230 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	—	58 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	65 1/2	—	61 1/2	4 2 pr.	1 2 pr.	par 2 pr.	—
229 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	—	58 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	3 1 pr.	2 1 pr.	par 2 pr.	—
228	60 1/2	61 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	58 1/2	5 1/2	—	173	—	60	—	2 3 pr.	1 pr.	par 1 pr.	—
Sunday	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	57 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1 2 pr.	1 pr.	par 1 pr.	—
226 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	58 1/2	—	3 1/2 die.	173 1/2	—	60 1/2	60 1/2	2 pr.	1 pr.	1 d.	—
226 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	—	58 1/2	—	—	173	—	60 1/2	60 1/2	1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d.	—
224 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	58 1/2	—	—	—	65 1/2	—	60 1/2	1 pr.	1 pr.	1 d.	—
224 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	58 1/2	—	—	—	—	60 1/2	60 1/2	1 pr.	1 pr.	1 d.	—
Sunday	60 1/2	61 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	58 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 pr.	1 pr.	1 d.	—
Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
223 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	57 1/2	—	—	174	—	—	—	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d.	—
223 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	57 1/2	—	—	174	—	—	60 1/2	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d.	—
223 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	57 1/2	—	—	175	—	59 1/2	—	par 1 d.	1 pr.	1 d.	—
223 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	175	—	60 1/2	—	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d.	—
Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d.	—
223 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	174 1/2	—	59 1/2	—	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d.	—
223 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	60 1/2	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d.	—
223 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	74 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d.	—
223 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d.	—
223 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d.	—

* * Lottery Tickets, £21. 18.

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GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of CHESTER-LE-STREET CHURCH, DURHAM;
 Monument of NICHOLAS ANSLEY at LEE; AUTOGRAPHS, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CIGAR'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAY.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for May, 1812. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days. Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat.	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	49 55		30- 2	morning cloudy, afternoon clear
2	48 54		30- 0	mostly clear
3	44 56		29-16	morning cloudy, afternoon clear
4	47 57		29-15	clear
5	50 63		29-19	mostly overcast and cloudy
6	57 64		30- 2	mostly clear
7	47 66		29-19	ditto
8	60 74		29-16	light rain in the morning, mostly clear
9	56 63		29-14	cloudy, light showers, windy
10	54 61		29- 5	cloudy, showery
11	57 62		29-10	morning cloudy, some rain, afternoon clear
12	57 62		29-11	clear
13	55 62		29-10	cloudy at times, windy
14	52 56		29-11	mostly clear, afternoon heavy thunder-storm, with hail
15	48 62		29-16	mostly cloudy, afternoon some light rain
16	49 58		30- 2	cloudy in general, windy
17	45 49		30- 2	cloudy, evening heavy rain
18	45 56		30- 0	cloudy, some light rain in the morning
19	51 58		29-17	almost constant rain
20	58 65		29-13	mostly cloudy
21	59 67		29-15	cloudy, showery
22	56 61		29-18	cloudy at times
23	49 62		30- 7	mostly cloudy
24	53 65		30- 8	cloudy, evening very light rain
25	59 69		30- 5	cloudy, some light showers
26	64 71		30- 0	ditto
27	63 67		29-11	cloudy at times, some very light rain
28	62 69		29-12	cloudy at times, evening some light rain
29	62 69		29-11	mostly cloudy, afternoon showery
30	62 66		29-16	cloudy, showery
31	60 64		29-16	cloudy, very rainy, high wind.

The average degrees of Temperature, from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 54-13 100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1811, were 56-64 100ths; in 1810, 50-12 100ths; in 1809, 56-78 100ths; in 1808, 56-90 100ths; in 1807, 55-66 100ths; in 1806, 54-17 100ths; in 1805, 57-50 100ths; and in 1804, 57.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 3 inches 46 100ths of an inch; that of the corresponding month in the year 1811, was 3 inches 41 100ths; in 1810, 2 inches 59 100ths; in 1809, 1 inch 45 100ths; in 1808, 2 inches 99 100ths; in 1807, 5 inches 82 100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 59 100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 43 100ths; and in 1804, 2 inches 75 100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1812. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1812.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1812.
May	°	°	°			June	°	°	°		
27	62	73	62	29, 56	fair	11	55	70	62	30, 20	fair
28	60	66	63	, 57	rain	12	62	72	60	, 03	fair
29	60	72	61	, 55	fair	13	59	70	62	29, 94	fair
30	61	70	60	, 82	fair	14	60	74	61	, 84	fair
31	60	70	59	, 75	fair	15	63	69	59	, 82	cloudy
J. 1	56	62	55	, 78	rain	16	56	65	52	, 56	fair
2	55	67	52	, 98	fair	17	52	55	50	, 45	rain
3	56	60	53	30, 00	rain	18	51	62	49	, 79	cloudy
4	60	70	56	, 04	fair	19	52	57	50	, 54	stormy
5	61	69	54	, 05	fair	20	54	60	49	, 37	stormy
6	52	64	50	, 10	fair	21	52	58	50	, 52	stormy
7	53	65	52	, 15	fair	22	55	60	49	, 85	showery
8	53	61	50	, 23	fair	23	55	60	50	, 89	showery
9	51	60	55	, 31	fair	24	51	63	54	, 90	showery
10	56	57	48	, 38	cloudy	25	53	66	54	, 80	showery

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1812.

Mr. URBAN, *Rolvenden, June 1.*

AS I consider your Miscellany to be a general depository, or shrine, of literary relicks, I transmit to you the enclosed Reply of Dr. Young, to an Enquirer respecting, if I may so speak, the *Scripturality* of the Doctrine of Final Perseverance. From the manuscript, now in possession of the Widow of the Gentleman to whom it was addressed, I transcribed it. It has never been published hitherto. Without pledging myself, on either side, as to the sentiment which it contains, I entrust it to your disposal.

J. G. DURHAM.

DEAR SIR—The Scripture only can give us light as to our final acceptance with God. Our own *fancied impulses* may deceive us. No man can have a full assurance of salvation, for this plain reason, *viz.* "Because the end can never be certain, when the means of attaining that end are uncertain." Now, though for the time past a man may have lived well, yet he is not sure that he shall do so for the future. And the Scripture has cautioned us against flattering ourselves with full assurance of salvation, when it says, "Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall."

That this short and plain consideration may restore your peace of mind, is the hearty prayer of, Your affectionate humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

*To Mr. Wm. Slade, at Deptford,
in Kent, Sept. 11, 1757.*

Mr. URBAN, *Harwich, June 2.*

THE late much-lamented Prime Minister's Grandfather (see page 500) was Member of Parliament for this Borough, and contributed to the erection of the Workhouse here; as appears by the following Inscription on a white stone in the West front of that building.

"This Workhouse was erected and fitted up at the expence of the Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Percival and Sir Philip Parker, bart. representatives of this Borough, (for the encouragement

of industry, and the good ordering of the poor); in the first year of the happy reign of King George the Second, George Rolfe, esquire, being Mayor. MDCCXXVIII."

Since the period mentioned in the above inscription, this Workhouse has been considerably enlarged; and it now forms about one-third part of the present building used for that purpose.

R. R. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, *Blandford, June 3.*

THE following observations originated in a strong impression of those feelings which were excited by a late most tragical event; an event of public notoriety, and of a nature so affecting, as, at the instant, to divest Party itself of its accustomed violence, and to unite in the utmost possible degree all the respectable members of society, in the expression of their heartfelt concern, together with their avowed abhorrence of the atrocious act, which was productive of so direful a result. Many and striking indeed are the lessons it affords us. While, in common with other instances of mortality, and especially of sudden dissolution, it demonstrates the instability of sublunary things; it likewise reads us an instructive lecture on the necessity of self-government, and manifests the destructive effect of evil passions, when suffered to gain the ascendancy over the nobler powers of the mind. There is one object, however, to which, in committing these thoughts to paper, I would more particularly direct the reader's attention; an object to which it appears to me capable of being applied, although it may not, in all probability, have entered into the minds of so many persons, as the foregoing reflections, which are indeed what every rightly thinking man must inevitably form. The use I would willingly make of the afflicting circumstance, distinctly from the above

above mentioned, is to draw from it some strong arguments in favour of the truth and excellence of our holy Religion; arguments constituting an important internal evidence in its behalf, and therefore suited to come more directly home to men's business and bosoms, than any external proofs of its authenticity, which, being addressed to their understandings, may, and it is to be feared too often do, play round the head without coming near the heart.

Let us then observe, with a little attention, the feelings to which, by woeful experience, we find the whole human race to be more or less exposed, and from which if we have escaped, 'tis often greatly owing to the happy situation or circumstances in which a kind Providence has placed us; and how fully shall we be led to own the peculiar suitableness of the precepts contained in the Bible, to the condition of man. Let us mark the frequent and fatal domination of passions over the more exalted and legitimate powers of reason and conscience; and we cannot fail to confess the utility, and I might venture to add the necessity for that system, which has the most direct tendency to bridle and restrain every dangerous excess of criminal and lawless desire, and, especially, to root up and exterminate the latent seeds of malice and revenge, before they have time to expand and be called into action. To say nothing of those other various evil inclinations, against which our blessed Lord expressly warns us to be on our guard; let us for the present purpose only dwell on those particular charges contained in the Scripture, which expressly apply to the case under our consideration. Could any man who duly reflected on the import of the command to love our enemies, and to pray for them that despitefully use us and persecute us; and who, at the same time, paid a just respect to the bright and consistent example set us by the Divine Author and Finisher of our faith, on all occasions, but more especially at the dread hour when his malicious enemies were employed in the execution of their most cruel designs against him? could any man who rightly revered the injunction, "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath, for it is

written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord?" could any man who paid proper attention to the admonition, "Be ye angry and sin not; let not the Sun go down upon your wrath, neither give place to the Devil;" or, lastly, could any man who claimed forgiveness from Heaven but in proportion as he himself should exercise it towards his offending brethren of mankind—bedrawn in, by any temptation whatsoever, to commit so inhuman a deed as the murder of a fellow-creature? How ought we then to appreciate that divine revelation, which, from its benignant tendency, bears such intrinsic marks that it is indeed worthy of a Divine Legislator! and how diligent should we be in the cultivation of those dispositions, whose blessed tendency it is to promote "Glory to God in the highest; and on earth, peace, good-will toward men!"

M. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Andover, June 8.*

YOU will much oblige me by inserting the following inscription on a tablet in the cloisters of Winchester Chapel, put up at the expence of the late Mr. Walter Jeffreys, whose death is noticed, and whose worth is very justly recorded, in your Magazine for October last. Jane, therein mentioned as the wife of Mr. Benjamin Jeffreys, was a niece of the late Judge Blackstone, and a very accomplished and amiable woman. Her husband was inconsolable on her death, and survived her only 16 months.

Yours, &c.

W. G.

"M. S.

dilectorum in vita,
defletorum in morte,
reverendi Benjamini Jeffreys, A. M.
hujusce Collegii Socii,
et

Janæ uxoris;

quorum

ille obiit

die 7^{mo} Jul. ann. æ. 53, A. D. 1800;

hæc

die 12^{mo} Mart. ann. æ. 40, A. D. 1799.

In utrosque

hoc marmore posito

testatur suum amorem

Gualterus frater superstes."

Mr. URBAN, *Rolvenden, June 10.*

THE institution of the Rolvenden Lecture having so repeatedly been discussed in your very valuable Miscellany; I rely upon your accustomed

tomed candour for the insertion of the inclosed Remarks by the Instructor thereof, J. G. DURHAM.

It may not be improper to exhibit the plan of the Rolvenden Lecture, as some have ventured to condemn what they did not correctly know. —

Πολλοὶς ἀνίλεγειν μὲν ἔθος περὶ πάντος ὁμοίως,

Ὁρθῶς δ' ἀνίλεγειν, ἀπέλι τὰτ' ἐν ἐθεῖ.

Once every month, when the moon was at its full, on a Thursday evening *, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 o'clock, after that the Prayers had been read and the Psalms sung, I used to explain from the desk one of the Lessons of the day, or else some other portion of holy writ. Where was the impropriety of this? Where the slightest "departure from ecclesiastical order?" What Court, or what Canon, is there which interdicts it? The Lecture was delivered in a village, but it is a populous one, containing near 1200 souls: it was an *Evening* Lecture, but it was given at those seasons only when it was physically impossible that "deeds of darkness" could be committed. As to those Clergymen who "omit in the performance of the public Service, the Litany, or the Communion," I surely am *not* responsible for them; I defy any one to level that charge against myself; and as "to carelessness and disgusting haste" in the reading of the Prayers, the commendations of my severest adversaries, for a very contrary conduct, entirely preclude the necessity of my making any reply to that insinuation.

As your Correspondent subscribes himself "A Christian of the Old School," it is reasonable to presume, that he cannot be ignorant of the *antient* method of ecclesiastical instruction—he cannot be ignorant that *the very method* which he so rigidly censures is that which Ezra †, which the Apostles ‡, which Christ § himself adopted: nor did it terminate with them—the Church hath employed it at every period since her first formation. The effects which, in the pre-

sent instance, attended the means used, are sufficient to recommend it to the attention of every liberal mind. *Multitudes* crowded to hear the Scriptures explained, they became more addicted to the reading of them at home; the morals of the parish were improved, and Sunday-selling and other enormities more easily suppressed. "Solemnity and decorum" peculiarly characterised the assembled worshippers; nor, "from the more gloomy parts of the Church," did any of "those unseemly noises" proceed, which have so unaccountably affected the imagination, and disturbed the peace, of my unknown antagonist. Instead of his exclaiming, "Behold what a weariness is it!" the word of truth explained, and the path to Heaven opened, were the joy and rejoicing of the honest rustick's heart. Instead of his being fatigued by the services of God's house, so refreshing were "the waters that issued out from under the threshold thereof," that impatiently did he long for, and gladly did he hail, the return of the sweetly solemn hour which recalled him from the cares of time to the contemplation of eternity, from the labours of the hand to the repose of the soul, from the thorns and thistles of earth to the fruits and flowrets of Paradise.

Let the effects then, I repeat it, justify those means which the word of God sanctions, and which the institutes of man do not condemn.

On the subject of extemporary exhortation, allow me to add a few observations. The "Christian of the Old School" ought to have recollected that the use of written discourses in the pulpit is an *innovation*, and that it is, in the *fullest* sense of the word, an *insulated* practice. The Orator in the Senate, the Pleader at the Bar, the Lecturer in the Schools, all reject it; the Pulpit is its only refuge, and that but *recentioris ævi*. But let me be rightly understood; I trust that I am no Bigot. It is the *matter*, not the *manner*, which is most to be regarded. Truth is truth, whether read from a book, or extemporaneously announced; and truth, in any form, must ever be acceptable and amiable in the eye of an impartial man. I have long been of opinion, that what St. Paul said of meats may well be applied to Sermons.—
"Let not him that 'readeth' despise him

* Wednesday, being a Church-day, would have been chosen rather than Thursday, had it not been that our organist was then engaged.

† Nehemiah viii. 5—8.

‡ Acts xiii. 15.

§ Luke iv. 17—21.

him that readeth not; and let not him that 'readeth' not, judge him that readeth: for God hath received him."

Σοι μὲν ταῦτα δοκῶν εἶναι, ἐμοὶ δὲ τὰδε.

Perhaps, the preaching by notes is the least objectionable mode — Wilkins recommended it, and Burnet used it. It comprehends in itself, more than any other scheme which can be devised, the *accuracy* of the *written*, and the energy of the *extemporaneous*. Were it but cultivated in our preparatory course of education, with a fourth of the assiduity with which many inferior objects are pursued, it would not be so rare an attainment as some may apprehend. In proof that there has been no exaggeration of statement, or colouring of facts, I would refer, in attestation of what has been advanced, to the evidence of that loving and beloved people among whom I now reside, and among whom I have not heard of a single irregularity having occurred, in consequence of the Lecture having been instituted.

Instead of feeling any regret on account of the course which I have followed here, I should be happy to see it more generally pursued; and heartily do I pray for the fulfilment of that glorious prophecy, announced by the evangelical Prophet, as characterising the winding-up of the last dispensation: "It shall come to pass that from one new-moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another, shall ALL flesh come to worship before me, saith the Lord."

Mr. URBAN, *Greville-street, June 2.*

THE following statement of the very frequent occurrence of Hernia, at different periods of life, has been obtained principally from patients relieved by the City of London Truss Society, within the short period of four years and a half, and *entirely* under my own observation. It appeared to me to form an interesting article of reference to the medical, philosophical, and general reader: as such I have taken the liberty of transmitting it for publication in your valuable Journal, if it meets your approbation.

In 3176 patients 2702 were males, and 474 were females,

202 patients under 10 years of age.

160 ditto, between 10 and 20 ditto.

310 ditto, 20 and 30 ditto.

596 ditto, between 30 and 40 ditto.

632 ditto, 40 and 50 ditto.

664 ditto, 50 and 60 ditto.

432 ditto, 60 and 70 ditto.

168 ditto, 70 and 80 ditto.

10 ditto, 80 and 90 ditto.

2 ditto, 90 and 100 ditto.

3176

From the most accurate estimation which I have been enabled to make, I have no doubt of this malady existing in one person in eight through the whole male population of this kingdom, and even in a much greater proportion among the labouring classes of the community, in manufacturing districts, particularly in those persons who are employed in weaving.

JOHN TAUNTON,

Surgeon to the City of London Truss Society, the City and Finsbury Dispensaries, and Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery.

Mr. URBAN, *Kingston, June 12.*

WHEN that elegant work, "The Beauties of England," first made its appearance, and Messrs. Brayley and Britton were the editors, I was applied to for information, and sketches in the neighbourhood of my then residence on the confines of Cambridgeshire and Suffolk: and among other communications I forwarded a Drawing of *Swaffham Two Churches*, in Cambridgeshire, so called from the circumstance of two Churches being placed in one enclosure; the receipt of which was acknowledged by Mr. Brayley, both personally, and on the blue cover of the 7th Number of the work in question. Since which time Messrs. Brayley and Britton have both (I believe) withdrawn from the direction of this publication; whether it has fallen into better hands is for the publick to determine. But I have some reason to complain of an inaccuracy in No. X. vol. XIII. (which I received a few days since); where an engraving, by Scott, is given from my drawing; but it is attributed to a Mr. Thomson, and it is called *Swaffham Churches, Norfolk*. As my sketch is well known to many literary friends, both of yours and mine, I could have no difficulty in proving the truth of my assertion. I have also to complain that the engraver has not done justice to my sketch, for the accuracy of which I can vouch, however deficient it may be in execution. The

spire

spire of the further Church was remarkably light, but there was a projection towards the base, which I had noticed in my sketch; because, from this trifling defect, it was thought fit to pull down the spire: although two spirited gentlemen, then resident in the parish, offered their assistance, liberally, towards repairing the building as it then stood. Sir Charles Watson, bart. and John Allix, esq. since deceased, with several of the parishioners, were anxious to preserve an edifice that was a beautiful object for a great many miles round. From the delay of near eleven years, since I made this sketch for the *Beauties of England* to its appearing in the work, I was induced to imagine the editor had determined that it should not appear in their work, or had lost the sketch. I had it therefore in contemplation to offer it to your valuable Repository, as it is curious both from its architecture and situation and several other circumstances, as well as that now it has entirely lost its character, the spire being demolished, in doing which a beautiful specimen of church architecture, the porch, was destroyed by the workmen battering down the spire upon it. The other church has been modernized in a style that has been very well called *Carpenter's Gothic*.—Happy would it have been if your animated Correspondent, "An Architect," had previously seen it, and by his timely and spirited remonstrances prevented this barbarous demolition.

If, however, you think, after its appearance in the work above mentioned, it might be acceptable to your Readers; having the original sketch, I will send it to you, with some further remarks upon it*. C. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Leamington Spa,*
June 5.

I NOW address you from one of the most rapidly improving and fascinating Villages in the kingdom, particulars of which will meet the public eye in due time; as Mr. PRATT has been with us some time, and promises us to be ready with A GUIDE, which is to make its appearance early in the next season. A prospectus informs us, it is to combine the agreeable and useful, both which the active, as well as the retired scenes of this delightful place and its environs

* We shall be happy to receive it. EDIT.

will abundantly supply; of which circumstance, the publick are sufficiently aware, the Author of the *Gleanings* will avail himself; particularly, as we presume he intends affixing his name, since it is given in the *prospectus*. That it merits his best attentions, no persons (who have visited a spot which has afforded the best evidence of its superior claims of air and water, and their salutary influence) will deny; uniting the most beautiful walks, rides, drives, and every other accommodation, amidst the luxury of some of the finest roads in England; conducting to many of the most magnificent mansions, prospects, and ruins in the empire. With all these *agremens* there has certainly been hitherto a dearth of *interior* attraction, till Mr. Bisset (the proprietor of the Museum in Birmingham, and well known as the author of many pleasant, useful, and moral publications) has, in a most spirited and adventurous manner, led the way to some higher orders of amusement and curiosity, for the gratification of the publick; by opening an elegant *picture gallery, news room, and promenade*, where the London and Provincial papers are regularly taken in, also the most eminent periodical publications and other works of taste, so as to render it at once a place of intellectual and rational amusements. Mr. B. has certainly displayed great taste in the elegance of its decorations; and there can be no doubt but that the undertaking will succeed, as the subscribers are numerous and of the first rank, and it is already become a most agreeable and fashionable place of resort, being a desideratum long wanted to complete the attractions of the Spa. It is to be hoped that his example will be followed by other liberal and ingenious men, as the place advances in reputation: but, in the mean time, he will have the merit of having introduced and established one of the most scientific and interesting sources of entertainment and information. The rapidity of the new buildings is as if produced by magic; among the prime of them must be reckoned the superb assembly-room, and the new baths. Your known love of public good, and the labour or ingenuity that produces it, will recommend the objects above described to your liberal attention.

Yours, &c.

MIGRATOR.

A METE-

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Hyg.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Evap. 100ths of inch.	Wind.
	Max.	11p.m.	Max.	Min.				
May 22	57	38	30.20	30.00	108	—	—	N.
23	60					—	—	N.
24	60	53	30.28			—	—	N. N. W.
25	63	58	30.20	30.10	106	—	—	W.
26	75	59	30.00	29.82	85	—	—	W.
27	75	56	29.66	29.75	78	—	.40	S.
28	72	55	29.71	29.68	90	—	—	S.
29	68	55	29.69	29.68	100	—	—	S.—S. W.
30	71		29.88	29.80	90	—	—	W.
31	69	59	29.90		90	—	—	S. W.
June 1	62	50	29.92	29.81	90	.50	.35	S. W.
2	70	56	30.09	30.00	85	—	—	W. S. W.
3	68	56	30.10	30.09	91	—	—	S. W.
4	72	57	30.17	30.12	92	—	—	S. W.
5	71	52	30.16	30.14	89	—	—	W.—S.—S. E
6			30.20		84	—	—	N. E.
7	69	43	30.28		80	—	—	S. E.
8	62	50	30.45	30.44	81	—	—	N.
9	67	56	30.48	30.24	80	—	—	E.—N. W.
10	58	51	30.46	30.23	80	—	—	N.—S. E.—S. W
11	76	60	30.33	30.16	80	—	—	N. N. W.—W.
12	75		30.13	30.04	81	—	—	N. W.—W.
13	74					—	.25	W. S. W.
14	74		29.88		80	—	—	S. W.—W.
15	70	58	29.88	29.82	78	—	—	W. S. W.
16	69	51	29.82	29.78	60	—	.35	W. S. W.—S. W
17	61	49	29.80	29.64	71	.60	—	SW—S.—SSE
18	64	54	29.90	29.84	82	.28	.10	W.
19	67	51	29.49	29.40	82	—	—	S. W.
20	68	50				—	—	W. S. W.
21	68	51	29.66	29.64	90	—	—	W. S. W.

May 22. Cloudy morning, fair afternoon, with *Scud Cumulus* and *Cumulostratus*.

23. Various clouds in different heights. 24. Clouded sky with a little rain, a wavy, and in some places mottled, appearance of the cloudy mass. 25. Small rain; fair evening.

26. Fine warm morning, *Cirrus*, &c. a sort of flying haze of a brownish colour here and there appeared in the afternoon. 27. Fine warm day and various clouds.

28. Clouds in two strata, some rain, fine sunset. 29. All the modifications appeared, and were followed by showers.

30. Some *Cirri* early, afternoon all the clouds were compact but rocky *Cumuli*.

31. Clouds in two strata, cloudy and rather windy by night.

June 1. Small rain A. M. sun and clouds P. M. 2. Clear early, then various clouds. 3. Some small rain followed by fair afternoon, with *Cirrocumulus*, &c.

4. Fair, *Cumuli*, &c. 5. *Cumuli* in the day, which was fine, evening *Cirri*.

6. *Cumuli* in the day, fine clear evening with *Cirri*. 7. Clouds early, fine clear dry day. 8. Chiefly cloudy and cool. 9. Cloudy morning, fair day with *Cumuli* and some *Cirri*, evening *Nimbi*, no rain fell here, the *Nimbi* passing over from N. W.

10. Sun and clouds, cloudy evening. 11. *Cirri* and *Cumuli*, *Cirrostratus* in evening. By sunset the clouds were highly coloured with a crimson tint.

12. Cloudy morning, evening *Cirrostratus*. 13. Fine very early, with *Cirrocumulus*, &c. a mist came on soon after sunrise, followed by clouds, fine evening.

14. *Cirrus*, *Cirrocumulus*, and *Cumuli*, prevailed all day, with some *Cirrostratus*, &c. 15. Fair with various clouds like yesterday.

16. Hard showers before light plumose *Cirri*, *Cumulostratus*, &c. in the day. 17. Rainy feature of the *Cirrus* *, &c. followed by showers. 18. Fair very early, cloudy day, rainy evening.

19. Wind and rain. 20. Showery day, the Barometer rose in the night. 21. Showery like yesterday.

P. S. I have observed that rain, accompanied by a rising Barometer, is generally healthy, and is followed by increased temperature. Can these circumstances be attributed to its being electrified positively, as I have once or twice had reason to believe it to be?

Clapton, June 22, 1812.

THOMAS FORSTER.

* In rainy weather the *Cirrus* is seldom so fibrous, nor the *Cirrocumulus* into which it may change so well defined, as when the air is dry.

Mr.

Gent Mag. June 1872. P.L. p. 513.

CHESTER-LE-STREET CHURCH, DURHAM.

stone for Dr. Edward Wright, who bequeathed them, with his MSS, library, &c. for the Edinburgh college (museum), where, I presume, they now are. Mr. Neilson was very scientific and curious, but especially fond of chemical works, and would repeat the poetical parts very readily of many of them by heart. Ashmole's *Theatrum Chymicum* was his delight. He was also curious in all Natural History, and he cleansed his shells, &c. with great neatness: but his most surprising works were cleaning and freeing all extraneous fossils from their loads, or masses of clay-stone, lime-stone, and other stoney matters, in which they were embedded, in a most surprizing and excellent natural and scientific manner, by mere assiduity and patience, without using labour or any artifice; insomuch that any fossils cleaned by him are elegant and natural, beyond expression. He had been taken in former wars with Spain prisoner; and was kept prisoner of war at Vera Cruz, Havanna, &c. before I knew him. He was a Highlander born, but where and when is unknown; for his relations, nor any one yet (November 1785), have claimed kindred, so his effects remain unclaimed. He had a good collection of shells and fossils, many of which, especially the latter, are cleaned in perfection, as above said, by him, and are very elegant and valuable. E. M. D. C. 23 November, 1785.—Mr. Boydell administered to his effects in 1786; and his goods, books, and collections of natural history, were sold by public auction, by Hutchins, in King-street, Covent-garden (catalogued by George Humphrey), Aug. 16, 1786, and the two following days, and yielded well; Mr. Hunter, by Mr. Bell, purchasing many capital lots, and Mr. Isaac Swainson many of the Sheppey crabs. It is, however, said he died in debt. E. M. D. C. Sept. 1786.

47. Mrs. Hill.

48. Thomas William Jones, esq. His curiosities (the first public sale I remember in London, of shells, fossils, &c. Langford auctioneer) were sold at his dwelling-house in Beaufort-buildings, Strand, in 1750.

49. William Borlase, A. M.

50. Ebenezer Mussel, esq.

51. Mr. Josiah Colebrooke.

52. Mr. Joseph Dandridge. This collector is celebrated by Mr. Ray,

Mr. Petiver, &c. He lived on the pavement in Moorfields near to Bethlehem; was a silk-pattern-drawer; thick and of a middle size. I used to be frequently with him in the summer of 1740, and, though he was then upwards of 80, he was extremely affable and communicative. He told me many anecdotes of the old collectors, was very merry and chatty. He died about 3 or 4 years after, and had two daughters, single women. He had a fine collection of natural history, as fossils, birds, shells, &c.; but his chief display was in insects, well kept and judiciously arranged, and shewed them with great pleasure, and with instruction. By his favour I saw his collection several times.

53. James West, esq.

54. Mr. Joseph Ames, by my papers, died Sunday evening, between 8 and 9, at Mr. Foster's house in Clement's lane, October 7, 1759. He drank tea with me Monday 17th September 1759.

55. Mr. Isaac Romilly.

56. Sir Thomas Fludyer.

57. Mr. John Lewen.

58. Mr. Leman.

59. Joseph Letherland, M. D.

60. Mr. Andrew Peter Dupont died 11 June, 1770, aged about 47 or 8, not near 50.

61. Henry Hampe, M. D. alchemist, died in 1777.

62. ROYAL SOCIETY. Uffenbach, a German traveller, about 1700, mentions the Royal Society with honour, but their Museum with great disgrace. MSS. Baron Heynitz, in April 1765.—In 1781, on their removal to the lodgings, or apartments, in Somerset House, they gave the whole Museum away to the British Museum.

I was elected their clerk on the 3d February 1763, and also museum-keeper and librarian; and held the place till December 1767.

63. Charles Mason, D. D.

64. Col. King.

65. Golin Mackenzie, M. D. All his collections, viz. books, fossils, and anatomical preparations and figures, were purchased of his brother and heir-at-law (for he left no will) by Dr. Orme. He died about the 30th January 1775, aged about 52 years.

66. Petiver James. In p. 61, *Explanation of plate 40, Gaz. in his Mus. Pet.* in his advertisement, he says, he is putting to the press his 11 and 12th Centuries

turies of his Mus. containing English insects, shells, &c. and in a little time a catalogue of many British fossils. These were never published, except, perhaps, some loose pieces in his *Memoirs of the Curious*.

67. Mr. John Beaumont, of Stoney Easton, under Mendip-hills, in Somersetshire, who proposed obliging the world with a Natural History of that County if he had met with due encouragement. *Wallis's Northumberland*, p. 73.

68. Mr. Drew Drury.

69. Mr. Church, apothecary, of Islington. A great entomologist, and breeder of insects. Sold his collections at Paterson's.

70. Mr. Latham, ornithologist, at Dartford, Kent, has wrote an excellent work of birds with coloured plates.

71. Mr. David Mayne made large collections of fossils, chiefly of Scottish. He collected them himself; and desired me to value the whole in order to sell them to the publick by a plan he proposed. He advertised it and my valuation several times, in different papers, viz. in London Chronicle December 21, 1765. The proposed plan not taking, the whole collection was sold by public auction, by Paterson, in April 1766.

72. William Boys, esq. Sandwich, Kent.

73. Mr. Gostling (Rev.) was of Canterbury. His collections were sold at Langford's in 1778, under Mr. John White's inspection.

74. Mr. John White, chip-hat seller in Newgate-street, a very great virtuoso. [Q. Was not this Mr. Jos. W. who died at Islington in 1810, see vol. LXXX. p. 189, and whose collection was sold by Messrs. King and Lochée?]

75. Miss Blackburne.

76. Mr. Ingham Foster. See his several catalogues, &c. &c. His collections were all sold by Mr. Barford, Piazza, Covent-garden (late Langford's), viz. 1. Prints, eight days, 24 Feb. 1783, yielded 976*l.* — 2. Fossils, ten days, 10 March 1783, 317*l.* 1*s.* [catalogued] by me. — 3. Antiquities, coins, &c. three days, 361*l.* by Young, Ludgate-street. — 4. Prints, remainder of drawings and pictures, three days, 22 May, 363*l.* by Young. — 5. Shells, corals, and cabinets, &c. twenty-eight days, 15 May, 646*l.* by me. — Total

2663*l.* Household furniture, china, glass, mathematical, electrical, &c. &c. May 19, 1784, and therewith additional catalogue of shells, fossils, and books, as Lister's, Drury, Harris, my history of fossils, &c. &c. 20 May 1784, by Egerton. My dear friend Mr. I. F. died Thursday, 3 Oct. 1782, at 2 o'clock afternoon, aged 56 years 9 months and 30 days, being born 4 December 1725, Old Style.

77. Thomas Pattinson Yeats, esq. F. R. S. an excellent zoologist in birds, insects, shells, &c. was unfortunately drowned from the parade, or wharf, at Liverpool, by falling into the sea, in 1782. His collections of natural history (made by Humphrey) were sold by Hutchins, May 12, 1783.

78. Mr. Speed, druggist, in Cannon Street, a collector, and had a most curious and elegant collection of shells. He died beginning of 1785, and his collection was sold by Hutchins in March 1785.

79. Mr. John Millan (Macmillan was his real name), bookseller, at Charing Cross.

80. Mr. Sheldon, sen. surgeon, died before 15 May, 1783.

81. William Hunter, M. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A.

82. Hon. Topham Beauclerc, F. R. S.

83. John Hunter, esq. F. R. S.

84. Richardsons, of North Bierley, in Yorkshire. A considerable family seated there, very eminent in natural history. I conversed with one of them about 1744 or 46. The Richardsons are frequently mentioned in Ray, Llbuyd, Petiver, Woodward, &c. In the News 1784, Leeds Nov. 16, 1784, Thursday night (*i. e.* 14) died of a fit of the gout, in his 26th year, the Rev. Henry Richardson Currer, of Thornton, the last male heir of the Richardsons family, six of whom have died within the last six years, so that the whole family estate descended to him.

85. Hon. Mrs. Cavendish, daughter of Lord George Cavendish brother to the Duke of Devonshire, commonly known and surnamed *Jack Cavendish*, from her rough masculine form and behaviour. She was married to Mr. Chandler, son to a Bishop of Durham; but retained her name, and never took his: died about 1780. A great collector of pictures, miniatures, gems, costly shells, and costly statues, and works

works of ivory, gold, silver, and other valuable materials.

86. Lord Charles Cavendish, F.R.S. brother to the Duke of Devonshire and uncle to the above Mrs. C. A gentleman of extensive knowledge in the sciences, and died 1780. Very old, 80, or upwards.

87. Her Grace Margaret Duchess of Portland, daughter to the Earl of Oxford, the great collector of books; died in August 1785, in her 70th year. She died of a complaint in her bowels. Her collections were sold, in thirty-eight days sale, on Monday the 24th of April 1786, and a catalogue in 4to. of it printed, price 5s. The natural history made by Mr. George Humphrey, and formed or corrected by the Rev. Mr. Lightfoot, her Grace's chaplain. Her heir and executors were her four children; the Duke; Lord George Bentinck; Lady Viscountess Weymouth; and the Countess of Stamford. The whole sale came to (not quite) 10,000l.

88. Dr. John Coakley Lettson.

89. Richard Kaye, F.R.S. Mus. Brit. Curator, D.D. &c. &c.

90. Rev. Mr. Thomas Matthews, a scientific and curious collector of natural history, especially of shells and native fossils; as gems, crystallizations, and ores. Formerly of Faringdon in Berkshire. Most of his curious collections were sold at public auction at Greenwood's rooms, in Leicester-square, in 1785, under Mr. Martyns, trustee; and Mr. G. Humphrey, catalogue-maker.

91. Andrew Coltee Ducarel, LL.D. of Doctors Commons, an indefatigable Antiquary. The sale of his library at Leigh's, for eight days, produced 987l. 1s.

92. Sir Ashton Lever, knt. created so by George III. His library, sold by Leigh, produced 434l. 15s. his Holophusicon Museum at Leicester House was proved in 1783, before a Committee of the House of Commons, to be of the value of 53,000l. It was made afterwards in 1784 a lottery of, and the prize fell to Mr. Parkinson, who removed it from Leicester-square to Albion-place; and first opened as an exhibition Dec. 3, 1787, at 2s. 6d. a person.—Last Thursday, 31 January 1788, died in Lancashire, Sir Ashton Lever, collector of the Museum, which, while his property, bore his name, and a monument of his

name it will be to all posterity. He died while sitting on the bed of justice with his brother magistrates.

93. George Keate, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. barrister-at-law, also a good poet and painter.

94. Martyn Fonnereau, esq.

95. Mr. Peter Woulfe, F.R.S.

96. Philip Rashleigh, esq. M.P. for Fowey, Looe. Seat, Menabilly, Cornwall.

97. Samuel Ewer, esq.

98. Counsellor Thomas Griffin, of Lincoln's Inn, son to the Admiral of that name. His seat is at Hadnock, near Monmouth. Thick-set man, with extreme remarkable swelled legs, caused by an illness many years ago. A very intelligent and scientific collector of fossils, shells, &c.

99. Hon. Charles Francis Greville, F.R.S. brother to the Earl of Warwick.

100. Moses Harris, a famous entomologist, and miniature painter.

101. Daniel Charles Solander, M.D.

102. George Scott, esq. LL.D. F.R.S. and A.S.F. a great Antiquary, not only of charters, leases, records, &c. but of matters or materials of antiquity, such as coins, abbey seals, Roman lamps, and Etruscan ware; warlike instruments, as swords, daggers, pistols, helmets, saws, &c. other antient instruments; regalia watches, monuments, or sarcophagi, basaliæ, bronzes, idols, apparel, pictures, portraits, miniatures, and prints, and a numerous collection it was; some trivialities, as usual in such Antiquarian collections. The reserved part of the collection (so expressed in the catalogue) was sold by Mr. Gerard, in Litchfield-street, Soho, on Thursday and Friday, 4 and 5 July, 1782. He was, as well as I can guess, between 60 and 70, and died about a year before the sale, a widower with no children; lived some years in Crown-court, Westminster, but retired to his seat at Woolston Hall, in Essex, about 1768. A very humane and friendly gentleman, and communicative. He was nephew to the celebrated naturalist Dr. Derham, and published Mr. Ray's remains in 8vo. Mr. Scott was an Oxonian.

103. Henry Seymer, esq. of Handford, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire. See an account of this gentleman, his family, his collections, &c. *Collectanea*, vol. XIII. p. 345 & seq. He died about Christmas 1784, aged, I imagine,

imagine, about 70 or 74. His collections were sold at Hutchins's auction room, King-street, Covent-garden, in twelve days sale, Feb. 8—21, 1786.

104. Mr. Robert Chambers, a mason, who painted arms, flowers, fruits, Hebrew, and other characters on marbles; see my paper to Royal Society (not printed). A very curious person he was, a Gloucestershire man, and about 74 when he died. He painted or stained on marble several roses, exquisitely well, for me; and the blazoned arms of the present Duke of Norfolk on a marble slab for his Grace.

105. Mr. Henry Smeathman died on Saturday evening, 1st July 1786, of a (putrid) fever, at his lodgings No. 14, Cannon-street, just on his setting out for Africa, on a contract with Government. Mr. Drury informs me he was in his 42d year.

106. Friday, 1 Feb. 1788, died at his house in Leicester-square, in a very advanced age, the celebrated James Stuart, esq. commonly distinguished by the appellation of Athenian Stuart: I am sorry to add that he has left the second volume of his *Antiquities of Athens* unfinished, though part of the work is printed, and many of the fine engravings actually executed; the loss the publick suffers, it is feared, will be irreparable.

107. Jac. Baretius, a very skilful botanist, published "*Descriptio et Icones variarum Plantarum per Galliam, Hispaniam, et Italiam observatarum*," Paris, 1715, folio."

*** In these Anecdotes the nature of the collections under some of the names is not mentioned, but this is a defect we cannot remedy.—In No. 4, p. 205, under *Dubois*, for *Uraldo*, r. *Waldo*.

Mr. URBAN, *London, June 2.*

I SHALL feel myself much obliged to you, if you will please to convey my sincere thanks to the gentleman who did me the honour of entering into a critical examination of the edition of Cicero's two *Tracts on Old Age and Friendship*, which I ventured to submit to the perusal of the literary world. I have often, since the publication of this little volume, condemned myself for the youthful rapidity with which the original notes were written: they were really dispatched to the press as they were finished, with all their imperfections

upon their head. Had I taken a sufficient time to re-peruse what I have written, I might have confirmed some interpretations, and have given a greater degree of probability to some conjectures; I should possibly have qualified some assertions, which are too general; I should have made very considerable additions to the critical and the explanatory notes; I should have adopted a different arrangement of the work, and have endeavoured to adapt it better to the use of the Student, and to render it more worthy of the attention of the Scholar. Your Correspondent has well observed, that "the Latin language has not the attention paid to it which it so justly deserves:" I have long observed the fact; and it has been, and will continue to be, my humble endeavour to rouse the attention of the learned to this department of classical education; while they will find, on this very account, that the consideration of this tongue presents a greater field for the display of originality, and a wider scope for the exercise of ingenuity; they may be assured that it will also enable them to open ampler stores of erudition; for I will venture to say that the Greek tongue is much better known than the Latin, and that the Greek authors are much better understood than the Latin. If my publication arrive at a second edition, I shall most gladly avail myself of some of the hints, which your Correspondent has thrown out for my consideration; and, in the mean time, I beg his leave to make some remarks upon a few of his strictures, in the same spirit of freedom with which he has written them. In the 441st page he asks, why I did not give some quotations from other authors, to prove the truth of my assertion, about *onus gravior Aetna*? I really should have been obliged to him to point out the sources, whence I might have derived them: none occurred to me at the time, and I have met with none since: it is to no purpose to cite instances of the phrase (I have, however, cited the only one which I have ever seen); what I wanted to discover was the origin of the phrase: I am not aware that I have been anticipated in my conjecture; but every commentator knows how unconsciously he often falls into the conjectures, the interpretations, and the dis-

discoveries of others. The liberal Reviewer would, I think, do well to remember this remark, which has been made by the immortal Dr. Bentley, before he ventures to bring against any critick a charge of plagiarism. I thought that I had taken every precaution to escape so serious a charge; and it has been, and will be, my constant practice in every publication to specify the author from whom I may have derived a quotation, when I have not met with it in the work itself: hence it is with great surprise that I find myself charged with a "little plagiarism," by your Correspondent in p. 444; and I really do not know in what the plagiarism, which he has not explained, consists: such a charge is more easily made than it can be refuted by one who may be perfectly innocent; for, unless it is accompanied with some circumstantial evidence, some probability of his having seen the work from which the supposed plagiarism has been made, a mere coincidence in the idea, or in the quotation, which may be adduced, is not sufficient to establish the point. In p. 442, your Correspondent rallies me, perhaps justly, for styling the Play of Sophocles not by the vulgar name of the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, but by the title of the *Theban Œdipus*: if he is satisfied with the interpretation of the Scholiast, which, if I remember rightly (for I have here not a single book to which I can refer), is, that it was called the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, because it is the *Prince* of Sophocles's Plays, I must confess that I am not satisfied with it: I am not aware that any passage from any classical writer can be produced, where it is called by the name of the *Œdipus Tyrannus*: I appeal to any impartial person whether the title of the *Theban Œdipus* would not be much better opposed to the title of the other play, the *Colonean Œdipus*? The argument, which is drawn from the antiquity of the other title, is, I must confess, specious; but surely no man would attempt to justify, on such a ground, the antient mode of pronouncing the word *academia*, of which the penult is now discovered to be long.

The instances cited in page 442, against my assertion, that *scandere* cannot govern an accusative case of itself, which is supported by examples, where the preposition is added,

no more prove the opposite point, than the citation of examples of this phrase—*he departed this life*—would prove that the preposition *from* is not here understood.

Your Correspondent, in the same page, smiles at my remark that *pœnitet* is one of the verbs absurdly called *impersonals*, and says that "he sees not the least absurdity in its being called *impersonal*:" he will, however, please to recollect that *pœnitere* is used with a nominative in the older writers, as I could abundantly prove, if I had the proper books; and the same may be said of many other, or rather all the supposed impersonals: I am prepared to contend that in the phrases *tonat*, *pluit*, &c. there is a nominative understood, and it is well known that *Zeus* *us* sometimes occurs in the Greek writers; but I shall, upon this subject, say much at another opportunity. Your Correspondent says, in page 442, that Palairet's name appears much too often in my notes: as I intend my little work to lay the foundation for a new and a philosophical method of teaching a more radical knowledge of the Latin language than is taught at present, I wish to direct the attention of the Student to the ellipses of the Latin language, which I have myself diligently studied, and in which the great difficulty of learning the dead languages appears, to me at least, to consist: a profound knowledge of ellipses will render superfluous to the memory a thousand rules, which are delivered to his pupils by every master of a school: *fortunately*, at least in some respects, I was not, as your Correspondent seems to know (page 442), educated at one of our great public schools; and hence I have had the fewer grammatical prejudices to combat upon such points, and my mind has been more open to admit the most satisfactory hypotheses, for which I have been obliged to search myself through a great diversity of publications, and which I have been sometimes obliged to invent for myself. With respect to Alliteration, I conceived that I had adduced a sufficient number of instances: your Correspondent has, in page 443, greatly swelled the list, and the Reviewer of my book in the *British Critic* for April 1812, has cited many additional examples. I beg leave to refer both these Reviewers to a long and curious chapter

chapter upon this subject in Harris's *Philological Enquiries*. It will be seen by a perusal of that chapter that the Welsh Bards have been immemorably addicted to it; and I conceive that the poet Gray was well acquainted with the fact, as it is remarkable that he has particularly affected it in his "Bard." If I mistake not, Dr. Johnson has improperly censured the poem on this very account. Gray, however, seems to have been very partial to the figure: thus he has in his *Elegy*, "*one longing, lingering, look behind.*" There is a very copious list of alliterations, in various languages, in a long note to the Translation of Lucretius by Mr. Mason Good. Mr. Gaisford, in one of the notes to his edition of Markland's Plays, has collected numerous examples of the alliteration of the *sigma*. In the 444th page your Correspondent quotes this passage, *refrigeratio æstate, et vicissim sol, aut ignis hybernus*, and adds: "Mr. B. here accuses Melmoth of an error, without endeavouring in the least degree to correct it: so much easier is it to find a fault than to correct one!" Now, as I am well aware that the very elegant Translation of Mr. Melmoth is deservedly much read, I conceived that it was my duty to point out the errors into which Mr. Melmoth has fallen: the passage cited above is understood by Mr. M. as alluding to *the method of cooling wines in the summer*, which I still maintain to be an error; but what will your Correspondent say, when I assert that, notwithstanding his severe remark upon me, I really have, if I remember rightly, not only pointed out, but corrected by the subjoined quotation from another chapter, the error of Mr. M.? In the 443d page I am charged with "perpetually carping at Melmoth's excellent translation of these two Treatises;" and your Correspondent adds—"Little does it become Mr. B. or any other young man, unjustly to attack his superiors, both in age and learning." I must first observe that the criticism upon Mr. M. has not been shewn to be unjust, and, if it is not unjust, it is quite agreeable to the nature of my plan to notice the error; for I always wish to enumerate the different interpretations of a passage, and, whenever I am able, to point out the errors which I may discover in them: though

I am well aware of the respect which is due to the aged, and though I have written a long essay upon the subject in the *Classical Journal*, yet upon points of criticism, I certainly never mean to consider whether the commentator is young or old, alive or dead: argument is the only thing to which I ever attend. With respect to the general merits of Mr. Melmoth's Translation, there cannot, I think, be two opinions; and I beg leave to transcribe the following passage from the *Pursuits of Literature*, 7th edition, p. 418. "W. Melmoth, esq. a most elegant and distinguished writer, '*near half an age with every good man's praise:*' his translation of Cicero and Pliny will speak for him, while Roman and English eloquence can be united: Mr. M. is a happy example of the mild influence of learning on a cultivated mind, I mean of that learning, which is declared to be the aliment of youth, and the delight and consolation of declining years: who would not envy this *fortunate old man* his most finished translation and comment on Tully's *Cato*? Or rather, who would not rejoice in the refined and mellowed pleasures of so accomplished a gentleman, and so liberal a scholar?"

With respect to the conjecture of *pilum* for *pilam*, which your Correspondent, in p. 445, has *unointed with the vials of his wrath*, I still maintain that, as the exercises, which are mentioned both before this ill-fated *pilum*, and after it, are military, which I will more fully prove on another occasion; it is at the least highly probable that it means some military exercise. A writer in the *British Neptune*, who has assailed the propriety of this conjecture in more decorous language, has been well answered, by the person who has reviewed my publication, in the Ninth Number of the *Classical Journal*, to which I refer your Correspondent, as these remarks have been already protracted to too great a length. As to the passage cited in p. 446, from the 7th chapter of the *Essay on Friendship*, your Correspondent facetiously speaks of "my usual mania for innovation," which is, I believe, so excessive, that, in the course of the whole of my notes, I have attempted it about six times, but on my return I will count the exact number: if your Correspondent will take the trouble of re-perusing

perusing what I have written upon this chapter, I do not think that he will find himself justified in applying to it the word *nonsense*: if it is *nonsense*, I must confess that I prefer it to his own: *etiam* is *even*, but how does your Correspondent get at his *may*?

I once more thank your Correspondent for the honourable mention which he has been pleased to make of my little work in many of his notes, and assure him that I have written these remarks upon his strictures with the most perfect good-humour, and in the same manly spirit of freedom, with which he wrote himself.

EDMUND HENRY BARKER.

Mr. URBAN, June 1.

OBSERVING in p. 227, an inquiry concerning the retreat of Dying Birds, I beg leave to state the following observations:

In one of my walks a few years ago, I was led by curiosity to look into a hole in the trunk of a decayed holly tree, where I observed a red-breast, which, to all appearance, had only been dead a few days. I could find no external marks of violence upon it, and its plumage was perfectly composed, consequently I shall not scruple to infer that it had died a natural death. This, in one instance, confirms the opinion of Johannes, that birds, sensible of their approaching dissolution, retire into holes or cavities, which are not immediately within our observation; an opinion which, I have no doubt, might be still more confirmed, were we more strictly to examine such retired places. Though the increase of the smaller tribe of birds would, in some measure, cause instances of the above kind to be more frequently met with, yet we must remember to what a multitude of enemies a small bird is obnoxious. Eagles, hawks, owls, cats, weasels, mice, &c. &c. are continually preying upon them; so that the reason why they are so seldom found dead may be easily accounted for, from the devastation committed among them.

The query concerning the disappearance of Flies is, in my opinion, not difficult to answer. Whoever has, in the middle of the first fine day in Spring, directed his walk near walls or trees covered with ivy, will see numbers of those insects emerging from their winter's abode. Large

numbers of them are also found in ricks of hay and corn, when moved in the middle of winter, an assertion which any husbandman can confirm. The question concerning the Migration of Swallows has frequently been discussed in your column, and the opinions of your Correspondents have been various concerning it; yet the mystery has never, in my opinion, been sufficiently removed.

Yours, &c. D—L M—s.

Mr. URBAN, March 14.

ON the subject of the Hebrew Points much has been written by learned men both for and against their antiquity. At present, I believe, it is generally allowed, that they are not original parts of the language, but were invented by the Jews of Tiberias in the beginning of the 6th century. No scholar, therefore, is obliged to read the text according to this punctuation; but he is at liberty to depart from it, if he can make better sense of a passage by so doing. And this is a liberty, which the best Translators have availed themselves of, sometimes with the happiest effect. But does it then follow, that the Masoretic system of pointing is of no value at all, and unworthy the attention of the critick in Hebrew literature? By no means; though there are perhaps those, who would justify their total neglect, nay ignorance, of it, upon such a groundless reason. Thus the young Hebræan is startled at the difficulty of obtaining a knowledge of the language through the medium of a grammar with *Points*, and therefore adopts the easier method of learning it without them. Hence he contracts a prejudice against them, which disposes him to disregard them as useless, and not worthy the waste of time and labour necessary to understand them. But is this the truth? Do they not afford a most excellent interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures; and have they not contributed greatly to the purity of the text? Let me then recommend the study of the Masoretic punctuation, especially to the young Hebræan; not that I think it a matter of the least consequence whether he read the Bible with or without Points, but I would have him able to do both; for otherwise he cannot pretend to a perfect knowledge of the language.

Yours, &c.

W. W.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

THE first article which I shall select from the Etymological Dictionary for the consideration of your Readers in the present communication, affords a good opportunity of vindicating the Antiquity of Rowley's Poems. It occurs under the noun Substantive

DEIS, DESS, DEAS, s. r. "The place at the head of a Hall, where the floor was [*is*] raised higher than the rest, and which was the honourable part. A canopy was frequently spread over it; but it is not the *canopy*, but the *elevated floor*, which is meant by *deis*." Pinkerton.

Mr. Jamieson acted wisely by copying this very accurate description of the *Deis* from Mr. Pinkerton; who being a Reader of Rowley, or, rather, like Mr. Jamieson, a believer in the wonderful abilities of Chatterton, I would ask these credulous gentlemen (they will pardon me for calling them so) how they could possibly have overlooked the very curious Verb belonging to this noun substantive the *Deis*, in the Tragical Interlude of *Ælla*; to whom Birtha thus addresses herself:

"Ofte have I seene thee atte the none-
daie feaste, [of pheeres,
Whænne *deysde* bie thieselfe, for want
Awylst thie merrymen dydde laughe
and jeaste, [eares.
Onn mee thou semest all eyne, to mee all
Thou wardest mee as gyff ynn hondred
feeres
Alest a daygnous looke to thee be sente,
And offrendes made mee, moe thann yie
compheeres, [mente."
Offe scarpes of scarlette, and fyne para-

Is it probable, that Thos. Chatterton was so well acquainted with this antient elevation and its name, as to be able to form a verb, together with a correct allusion to its use, in the very moment of composition? Have we not a proof to the contrary? he explained the word *Pheeres* "fellows, equals," because he understood it.—He left *deysde*—"seated on the deys" unexplained for the contrary reason; because he, like Mr. Tyrwhitt and Dr. Milles, did not understand it. It is, therefore, I presume, a fair logical inference that he was not the writer of the poem in which it occurs.

There are other words in this quotation worthy of notice. The Lady says to *Ælla*, "thou wardest" for
GENT. MAG. June, 1812.

"thou regardest me," which the frequent commutation of the letters *w* and *g* justifies and accounts for. She adds, that he was fearful lest she might send a *deignous* looke towards him. *Deignous* for disdainful, is a word used by Chaucer, and not difficult to be found; but there is another of the same family less common: it occurs in the 3d Eclogue, where the reverend Divine is moralising:

"Attourne thine eyne arounde thys
haied mee,

Tentyfflie loke arounde the chaper delle;
An answer to thie bargainette here see,
Thys welked flourette wylle a lesson telle.
Arist it blew, itte florished, and dyd welle,
Lokeynge ascaunce upon the naighboure
greene; [nome felle."

Yet with the *deigned* greene yttes ren-

The only work in which I have met with this, is the *Rewarde of Wickednesse*, a poem by Richard Robinson, servaunt in housholde to the right honorable Earle of Shrovsbury; imprinted at London in Pawles church yarde, by William Williamson, bl. l. anno 1573.

Hellen in Torments is made to express herself thus in the infernal regions:

"O worthyedames, lende mee your listen-
ing eares, [lutes also:
Refraine your citherons, and plesaunt
With virginalles, delighting many eares,
From out your heartes, let thought of
musicke goe.

Perhaps you *daine*, that I shall will you
so, [scorne:

But mervaille not, ne at my wordes take
It is your partes though you were ten
times moe, [was borne."

To helpe my plainte, with teares that I
To DEREYNE, DERENE, DERENY,
DERENYHE, v. a. to contest, to de-
termine a controversy by *battle*.
JAMIESON.

Mr. Jamieson's quotations from Dougl. Virgil, and Barbour, justify his explanation. It was a phrase so much out of the way of Chatterton, who renders it simply "attempt or endeavour" in the following lines of the tragedy of *Godwyn*, that it certainly merited the attention of Mr. Jamieson. When Harolde, after enumerating the grievances under which the people were labouring from the overbearing influence of the Normannes, expresses astonishment that "alle complayne, yette none wylle ryghted be;" *Godwyn*, to try his temper and spirit, says, "awayte the tyme whanne Godde
wylle

wylle sende us ayde." Harold indig-
nantly replies,

"No, we muste streve to ayde oureselves
wyth powre. [fetele prayde.
Whan Godde wylle sende us ayde! tis
Moste we those calke awaie the lyve-longe
howre? [dareygne;"]

Thos croche oure armes, and ne to lyve
i. e. shall we thus throw away our
time, thus cross or sold our armes,
and not contend for our lives and
liberties in the field of battle?

To DING, v. a. to drive, to beat, &c.

"Sielyk the Trojans with thair knychts
strang [dang."
The valiant Greiks forth frae thair ruins
BELLEND.

Mr. J. might have added from the
Tragedie of Ælla an instance of this
word unexplained by Chatterton, and
erroneously attempted by Dr. Milles.

"As whanne a tempeste vexeth the soare
the coaste, [doe tate."

The *dyngeyng* ounde the sandeie stronde

Dr. Milles has rendered this the
"noisy; sounding" wave, but it is the
beating wave; and a reference to the
Harl. Miscel. p. 5. Life of William,
will show that the word was so used
by English writers. "The king brand-
ishing his sword like a thunderbolt
dung down his enemies on every side."
Langing through is the vulgar Scot-
tish for beating into a wall.

To DISPARPLE, v. n. to divide, to
be scattered. JAMIESON.

"Her wav'ring hair disparpling flew apart
In seemly shed: the rest with reckless art
With many a curling ring *decor'd* her face,
And gave her glashie browes a greater
grace."

Hudson's Judith, p. 55. v. Sparpel."

This word occurs in the Tragical In-
terlude of Ælla, l. 418. where it is very
properly explained by Chatterton.

"Thou there *dysperpellest* thie
levynne-bronde;" "scatterest," Chat-
terton. Dr. Milles found no authority
for the word; but Chapman has it,
both in the Iliad and Odyssey.

"The chariot tree was drown'd in blood,
and th' arches by the seate,
Disperpled from the horses hoves, and
from the wheelebandes beate."

B. 11. p. 152.

..... And odorous
water was necke."

Disperpled lightly, on my head, and
Od. b. 10. p. 156.

On referring to SPARPEL, Mr. Jamie-
son gives quotations from Dougl.

Virgil: one of them is—"he his lyfe
has *scerptit* in the are."—Rowley has
no instance of the same; but he has
one so very near as to merit attention,
particularly as it was very much mis-
understood by Mr. Tyrwhitt; see the
Storie of William Cannynge, l. 99.

"In all hys shepen gambols and chyldes
plaie,

In everie merrymakynge, fayre or wake,
I kenn'd a *perpled* lyghte of wysdom's raie;
He eat down learynge wyth the *wastle*
cake."

Dr. Milles, very properly, but with-
out producing authority, rendered the
"*perpled*" a *scatter'd* light. Mr. Tyr-
whitt called it a *purple* light; but he
saved his credit a little by adding qu.
for a query. The Rev. Sir Herbert
Croft, bart. left out the qu. and boldly
wrote it a "purple light" in his Love
and Madness, p. 137. ed. 1st. It has
been the fate of the divine old Bard
to suffer alike from friends and foes,
from his admirers and his ridiculers;
but the time must come when his re-
putation will triumph over the errors
and mistakes of us critics and commen-
tators.

The WASTLE CAKE of the last quota-
tion was not merely "the whitest
bread," as rendered by Dr. Milles,
but that peculiar kind of white bread
or cake usually eaten with the wassel-
ing bowl.—In the last quotation of
Mr. Jamieson's, from Hudson's Judith,
there is "a curling ring *decor'd* her
face;" this is not a very common ex-
pression. I have several instances of
its use, from different writers, which
justify the participle *decorn* "deco-
rated" in the 2d Eclógue of Rowley,
l. 14.

"The gule-depeyncted oares from the
black tyde ryse."

Decorn with founnes rare, do shemmrynge

Chatterton having rendered this
"*carved*," does not appear to have
known that *decorn* is regularly de-
rived from the obsolete verb *decore*,
to decorate; ornament or adorn; as
the last, *viz.* adorn, is formed from
the equally obsolete verb *adore*, to
adorn or decorate.

To DRE, DREY, v. n. to endure, to
be able to act, to continue in life.
JAMIESON.

"He all till hewyt that he our tak;
And dahg on thaim quhill he mychtdrey."

There is an obscurity in the mean-
ing of *drey*;—"to endure," seems as
near

near as any thing. In the 2d quotation there is still some obscurity; it has been rendered "while that I die, i. e. as long as I continue in life."—"To dree, perdurare," *Gil. North. Ray.* JAMIESON.

It is remarkable that this word occurs in Rowley in the same obscurity.

"Ye dacyanne menne, gyff dacyanne menne yee are, [bee; Lette nate botte blodde suffycile for yee On everich breaste yn gorie letteresscarre, Whatt sprytes you have, and howe those sprytes maie drec."

To FEST, v. a. to fix, to secure. JAMIESON.

"Our seymly soverane hymself forsuth will nocht cese Quhill he have frely fanget your frendschip to fest."

Gowan and Gol. ii. 9.

There is an expression nearly allied to this in the Bristowe Tragedie, which has always appeared to me strongly characteristic of antiquity. When the good Cannyng is applying in vain to Edward for the pardon of Sir Charles Bawdin, he says,

"Lett mercie rule thyne infante reigne,
Twylle faste* thye crowne fulle sure;
From race to race thy familie
Alle sov'reigns shall endure."

"This coincidence (to borrow a just observation of Mr. Jamieson's, on a different occasion) is very remarkable in a circumstance so trivial; and exhibits one of those minute lines of affinity, that frequently carry more conviction to the mind than what may be reckoned more direct evidence;" see his expl. of Loun's Piece.

To FLEM, FLEME, v. a. to drive away, to banish, to expel. JAMIESON.

Wallace, Dougl. Virgil, R. Brunne, Chaucer, &c. all afford proofs that this word means to banish or drive away. If Mr. J. had paid that attention to the Tournament of Rowley which it merits, he would have found it there used in that sense, and erroneously rendered "frighted" by Chatterton.

In a war song, alluding to William the Conqueror, it is said

"Throwe the merke shade of twistynde trees hee rydes; [wynge;
The flemed owlett flapps herr eve-speckle

"Till at the last great Stanley stout,
Came marching up the mountain steep;
His folks could hardly fast their feet,
But forq'd on hands and feet to creep."
Flodden Field, Fit 9. St. 1. Edr.

The lordynge toade ynn all hys passes bides; [atynge;

The herten peders att hym darte the Style, styll, hee passes onn, hys stede astrodde, [ynge, untoe bloodde." Nee hedes the dangerous waie gyff lead-

Chatterton has rendered the flemed the frightened owlett; but the author of the poem, in this instance, meant the chased, howled, banished owl or owlet. I am sure Mr. J. would so have understood it. I am not quite so certain that he would have understood the eve-speckle wyng, notwithstanding his Dictionary affords the v. a. to EVEN, to equal, to compare, &c. I shall therefore request the attention of him and such of your readers, Mr. Urban, as still place confidence in the opinion of Mr. Warton, to a note in p. 20. of my Introduction to "An Examination of the Internal Evidence respecting the Antiquity, &c. of Rowley's Poems."

"Mr. W. has been equally unhappy in his objection to the eve-speckle wyng, of the Owlet, Tournament, l. 56. "The flemed owlett flaps herr eve-speckle wyng."

"To enumerate his compound epithets," says he (Mr. W.) p. 25 of his Reply to Milles, Bryant, &c. "such as the owlett's eve-speckle wyng and a thousand others, would be tedious and trifling;"—why? Chatterton, by the eve-speckle wing, understood the "wing marked with evening dew." He knew nothing of its meaning, but endeavoured to explain it by guess, and guessed wrong. Dr. Milles has approached very near to the truth; but has not given us the whole truth. He says, "the eve-speckle wyng of the Owl seems to allude to the dark spots on one species of them, and not to the evening dew." The whole truth is this: the author of these poems has given a thousand proofs that he was an admirer and an elegant describer of nature. Had even Linnaeus been describing the wing of the Owlett, he could not have fixed upon a more striking, a more characteristic, or happier epithet than the eve-speckle, i. e. the even or evenly spotted or speckled wing; for, of the multitude of beautiful specks with which the wings of this bird are adorned, each has its fellow, in the most regular and equal arrangement. We now know, and we are partly indebted to these poems for the information, that the

the old English *evalle* is the same as the modern *equal*, and "eve, is, in the Teutonic, as much as to say *con-similis*, even, the same: for our *even* cometh from the Teutonic word *eve*, and likewise from their *eve so* cometh our *even so*;" vide Verstegan, p. 191. —To this might be added, that the *evening* is the exact portion of time betwixt day-light and darkness, or twilight. The eaves of a house take their name from the exactness and evenness of the line; and the eve-drop, which forms an even parallel line with the wall of the house, is a name originating in the same idea.

Would it not be trifling with the reader, to adopt for a single moment the notion, that Chatterton was not as ignorant of the true meaning of the eve-speckle wyng as Mr. Warton; or that he did understand it, but *artfully* inserted a false and nonsensical interpretation, to deprive himself of the credit and reputation due to the writer of such poems.

This interpretation of the eve-speckle wing throws light upon a passage in Hamlet, and they mutually support each other, Act V. Scene II. "and the more pity, that great folks should have countenance in this world to drown or hang themselves, more than their *even* Christian:" i. e. more than their *equal* Christian; from *eve* or *eval*, equal. Shakespeare uses the same word as a verb, which has been noticed by Mr. Malone in the following passages:

"Be comforted, good madam; the great rage, [danger]
You see, is cured in him; (and yet it is
To make him *even* o'er the time he has
lost) *K. Lear*, Act IV. Sc. 7.

"There's more to be considered; but
we'll *even*
All that good time will give us."

"Madam, the care I have had to even [equal] your content, I wish might be found in the callender of my past endeavours." *All's well that ends well*.

Mr. Steevens doubted its being a verb; not considering, that however strange it may appear at present, standing by itself; we still retain it in common language in the compound word *evening*: i. e. the equalising, or rendering day and night, as to light, *eve* or equal. We still frequently express it in common conversation by the old word *eve*, alone; as Christmas *eve*, or this *eve*, &c. &c.

It would be robbing my future publication too much, Mr. Urban, were I to enter into a disquisition on the *Lordynge-Toade*; which affords a very curious investigation, and will be found to convey a meaning of which Dr. Milles and Mr. Bryant had as little true idea as Mr. Warton or Chatterton had of the eve-speckle wyng of the Owlett.

JOHN SHERWEN, M. D.

Mr. URBAN, May 28.

BEING at Dover last Summer, in company with a friend, in the course of exploring the various objects of attraction in that town, not unaptly termed by my companion the English Gibraltar, I strolled into St. Mary's Church, in which I noticed the chancel was inlaid with brasses containing inscriptions in Greck and Hebrew. Time not allowing me to attempt decyphering them, I referred, on my return home, to Hasted's Kent, but could not find any account of them. If any of your Correspondents would point out where my curiosity might be gratified, it would oblige Yours, &c. G. H.

Mr. URBAN, College, Worcester,
April 7.

THE following brief statement will probably be acceptable to such of your Readers as take a particular interest in the beauties of our Ecclesiastical Architecture.

The Eastern or Chancel part of the Choir of the Cathedral at Worcester, is inclosed on the sides by stone screens, of very elegant designs, crowned with a beautiful embattled line of open work quatrefoils. These screens were removed from some other part of the Church, and set up in their present site, on the restoration of the Choir in 1556, by Dean Hawford, alias Ballard (see Green's Worcester). They were, however, either left imperfect, or subsequently injured in the Civil War, being much broken in the inner side, and having some of the openings closed up. They were terminated at each extremity by a plain wall, and were loaded at the top throughout their whole extent by three courses of ashler. On the inside next the choir they were entirely concealed from view by an ordinary brown wainscot, with common Grecian mouldings, and a few carvings

carvings from some older work nailed on some of the pannels.

This waincot was last year taken away down to the line of the pews or seats, and the stone screens thereby exposed to sight. Two courses of the heavy ashler on the top were removed, leaving only an appropriate base under the cornice of quatrefoils; the plain walls at the extremities gave place to a continuation of the screens to their proper terminations, and the whole work was completely restored, with the addition that the openings (for the sake of warmth) are glazed, but without lead.

This alteration has produced a very striking improvement in this part of the Church; the beautiful architecture of which, being now viewed from side to side through the tracery of the screens, appears more light, airy, and extensive, than it did before, and the whole effect is pleasing and impressive. The much-admired stone Pulpit also is seen to greater advantage in consequence of the removal of the waincot, as it now stands in the centre of a range of stone-work of corresponding elegance; and in point of utility, its extent of view is augmented, as it now commands a sight of great part of the aisles, as well as of the Choir itself; a consideration of some importance, many of the audience being in those aisles on crowded days.

Another alteration, of bolder design, and more striking consequences, is now carrying into execution in this part of the Church. The Altar-screen at present is of waincot, ill placed, and worse designed, and quite unsuitable to the surrounding display of Pointed architecture; Green calls it "a Greek among the Goths." Besides, it hides from view all the compartments of the great window, which is of magnificent proportions; as well as the fine arches in the Presbytery or Chapel, which intervenes. Therefore, condemned to give place to a stone screen, the upper which will be open-work glass plate glass; and, consequently admitting a beautiful prospect of the Choir. The materials for the new altar-screen have for been found, standing in situ in the lateral Chapels, where they were neither useful nor ornament-

ing, evidently, no part of the original building, which is uniform and perfect without them. They will, however, with a little new work, and considerable repairs, work up into a screen for the altar of corresponding design with the screens before mentioned, and somewhat similar in effect and position to the altar screen at York. It will stand about seven feet farther back than the present screen; namely, immediately under the great Eastern arch of the upper choir. This will bring the altar itself into its proper position, whereas, at present it is not on the central line of the church on account of the projection of Prince Arthur's Chapel. That very beautiful Chapel will be unconnected with the new screen, and, in consequence, appear to greater advantage; and the additional space gained within the altar rails will be a desirable circumstance, it being now rather narrow and confined. The old stone wall, behind the waincot, has been already taken down. It was quite plain, without any pilasters, as Mr. Green supposed, and having had no other decoration than a few sentences from the Psalms, &c. It was, however, very thick, and internally constructed out of the ruins of some rich tabernacle work of the 14th or 15th century, destroyed probably at the Reformation. Some beautiful fragments have been picked out of the rubbish, but all greatly mutilated. Against the back of the wall stood four large monuments, viz. those of Bps. Gauden, Blanford, Fleetwood, and Stillingfleet. These have been removed to better situations; the first has been placed opposite to Arthur's Chapel; the two next in the Baptistry; and Bp. Stillingfleet's on

use of such materials as were on the spot; and the only new work that has been attempted is the lower part of the altar screen now erecting, which is seen on the Eastern side only, and serves as a base on which the screen itself will stand; the floor of the Presbytery being six feet below that of the altar. Under an arch in the centre of this lower part, the recumbent figure and tomb of Dean Ballard, above-mentioned, is introduced, which tomb it was necessary to remove on taking down the old work in the South chapel; the superfluous parts of which old work have also been introduced as decorations on the new. These, and a few other alterations that are desirable (such as a Gothic entrance-screen to the choir, and decorations on the organ-loft corresponding to the general style of the building, and the opening of the great Western entrance to the nave, which is now walled up) would, it is presumed, contribute to render the interior of this Church one of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of Pointed Architecture of the second style, which though not so splendid as the third, is, perhaps, more pleasing, elegant, and impressive.

The Projector of these alterations is not unaware of the caution and consideration necessary in any attempt to meddle with the tasteful arrangements of this magnificent structure. His aim is *restoration*, and to bring its existing beauties more into view. Still, however, he fears the censure of the more scientific admirers of our superb Cathedrals; though he flatters himself that censure will be light, when the striking effect, produced from the very limited means that are within his reach, is duly taken into consideration.

ÆDILIS VIGORNIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Finchbury, March 20.*

I CERTAINLY felt the weight of *An Architect's* observations (in p. 7) before I saw them respecting Winchester Cathedral; and have been much disappointed in consequence of the avaricious disposition of the officers, whose duty it is to shew the venerable fabrick to strangers. Having visited this Cathedral for the first time in the beginning of December last, just before morning prayers, I was assailed by three of those lo-

quasts, one after another, the moment I entered. "Do you wish to see the curiosities?" I made no answer: in a few seconds, "Sir, you cannot walk in the Church." The second, "Sir, the Dean and Chapter have given positive orders that no person shall walk in the Church." And the third, just as prayers began, "Sir, I must insist on your leaving the Cathedral, as I have positive orders from the Dean and Chapter, not to suffer any person to be here during Divine Service." I was then in the body of the church, observing William de Wykeham's monument. I asked the last of these officers, what he would charge to take me round; he made an exorbitant demand: I observed, I could not wait till service was over; he replied, "I will take you round directly." I wish to know whether this is an order also, that the vergers shall, during Divine Service, hurry as many strangers as they can get, through almost every part of the church, to the annoyance of the service, for the sake of what they can get from those who are led by curiosity or otherwise to accompany them. I can scarcely credit that these regulations proceed from the Dean and Chapter; they might be necessary if the Church were made a public parade of; but this I did not conceive could be the case, as there was no other person there but those who perform the service, and the officers.

In other Cathedrals I have invariably met with a different reception. At Gloucester there are two vergers, who take their duty (by the week) alternately of shewing that handsome pile; on visiting which I was not preyed upon as at Winchester, but was shewn every thing worth notice with the greatest attention; and after all, requested by the Verger to accompany him to his house, where he has collected a museum of Natural Curiosities, and where, I am persuaded, travellers may spend a pleasant hour. Let the vergers, or others it may concern, at Winchester, take a precedent from this, or indeed any other Cathedral in the kingdom. J.C.

Mr. URBAN, *March 24.*

I HAVE had of late a great share of trouble in endeavouring to procure a satisfactory classification of the Mineral kingdom; one of my greatest

greatest difficulties was concerning those substances which are denominated "Rocks," in opposition to Simple Minerals. It has been objected against admitting Rocks into a cabinet, that, as they are generally compounded of more substances than one, where specimens are procured of these, the whole compound rock is to be neglected. Granite is composed of feldspar, quartz, mica, hornblende, and sometimes tourmaline. Every collector has specimens of these; but what idea do they give of the compound rock, when each individual substance is viewed uncombined? In most counties we have abundance of Clay; much of it is indurated; in every cavern we meet with stalactites of every form and colour; but how do these shew separately the characteristic texture and veins of the *Ludus Helmontii*? Many of the rocks are of such a texture that their different aggregated substances, if any, cannot be detected. Professor Jameson has given us an excellent classification of Rocks, divided into their formations. Chaptal has set forth, in his Chemistry, a good system as far as he goes; but the diamond is added to the earths as an appendix, a fault excusable whilst Chemistry was then in its infancy, compared with the present augmentation of the science.

CHAPTAL'S Chemistry may be divided as follows:

Part I. *Chemical Principles.*

II. *Lithology.*

Class 1. Earths combined with Acids.

2. Earths combined together.

3. Mixture of Stones (Rocks.)

Appendix.—Diamond.

III. *Metals.*

Arsenic. Cobalt. Nickel. Bismuth. Antimony. Zinc. Manganese. Lead. Tin. Iron. Copper. Mercury. Silver. Gold. Platina. Tungsten. Molybdena.

IV. *Vegetable Substances.*

V. *Animal Substances.*

I beg leave to offer this Classification compiled from different Systems, which is only an outline, as I have not room to give it at a greater length.

MINERAL KINGDOM.

* *Earths.* { With an Acid,
 { Without an Acid.

* Unless the discoveries of modern Chemistry would justify the calling them metals, assuming the form of an oxide in our atmosphere.

Saline Substances.

Combustibles.

Metals.—Gold at the head of the class.

Rocks. — Primitive. Transition. Fleety. Alluvial. Volcanic.

To shew the method I have followed in the specimens, I add the first part of the *Silex* genus, quartz, flint, jasper, &c.

1. Common sandstone.
2. Opaque milky quartz.
3. White quartz, with shining particles approaching nearer to crystallization.
4. Ditto, with greenish tint.
5. Water sapphire.
6. Coloured Bristol stones.
7. Rosey quartz.
8. Quartz nearly transparent.
9. Amethystine ditto, with barytes.
10. Blackish brown Cornish diamond.
11. Cairngouran stones.
12. Smoky topaz.
13. Cornish diamond.
14. Amorphous rock crystal.
15. Amethyst.

Opal.

1. Black flint.
2. Grey ditto.
3. Opaque white striated ribbon flint.
4. Red flint.
5. Coloured ribbon flint.
6. Flint passing into chalcedony.
7. Grey chalcedony.
8. Grey chalcedony crystallized.
9. Ditto nodules in limestone.
10. Grey pebbles from Portland.
11. Coloured ditto, from Cromer.
12. Red cornelian from Turkey.
14. Agate, zoned in rings round several different centres.
15. Agate, common veined.
16. Jasper agate.
17. Heliotrope.
18. Green and grey jasper.
19. Brown jasper, from Egypt.
20. Red jasper, ditto.
21. Common brown jasper.

In this I have preserved the appearances of transitions, not of one species into another, but of varieties of the same, as flint into chalcedony; agate into jasper, &c. A. M. X.

Mr. URBAN,

BETHA, (in Vol. LXXIV. p. 900.) speaking of Lady Echlin and Lady Bradshaigh, says,

"The eldest sister of these inestimable women, by the same mother, married

Sir Edward Stanley, who afterwards succeeded to the title and became Earl of Derby*,"

whereas two books of Peerage, to which I have referred, state that Sir Edward Stanley, the 11th Earl of Derby, married Elizabeth *only* daughter and heir of Robert Hesketh of Rufford, in Lancashire.—I have not Collins's valuable Peerage at hand, on whose correctness I always depend, nor have I Kimber's Baronetage; and it is very probable that the two books to which I have referred may be incorrect. I shall be much obliged to Betha, or any other of your Correspondents, to reconcile this difference, and to tell me if Lady E. and Lady B. were indeed the sisters of Lady Derby; and if not, to inform me whose daughters they were: their characters I admire and respect; and I hope Lady Echlin's grandson, the present possessor of Villa Rupa, possesses also the virtues of his inestimable grandmother.

Yours, &c.

JUBA.

Mr. URBAN,

June 3.

TOO long have I had the pleasure of reading your very useful publication not to be convinced, that *audire alteram partem* is the invariable rule of right by which its pages are put together. In your Number for May 1812, pp. 406, 407, appears a sensibly-written letter of tempered reproach, dated "*Brompton, May 18,*" and subscribed "A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND." To that letter it is my humble wish, with your permission, briefly and respectfully to reply; and to introduce, into the present answer, such a plain statement as I hope will satisfy your Correspondent, with his wife and whole family, that, though disappointed, they were not aggrieved on Whitsunday.

I conceive the difference between a CHURCH and a CHAPEL, both of the Establishment, to be marked and great. A CHURCH is the property of a parish; a CHAPEL is the property of individuals, not of necessity resident on or near the spot. For the sake of order, the pews of a *Church* are appropriated; for the sake of profit, the pews of a *Chapel* are let. In both cases, the actual possessors

and occupiers of the pews for the time-being, alone, have plenary power over the property in the seats. They may admit, they may exclude, strangers; nay, they may eject intruders, if any such presume to pre-occupy places, assigned (no matter for what consideration) to the constant pew-holders. All this your intelligent Correspondent, I doubt not, will readily allow. But, with this part of my statement, unaccompanied by more minute remarks, I feel persuaded neither your Correspondent in particular, nor your Readers in general, will rest satisfied. The main complaint now brought glaringly forward, seems to be, not the appropriation of seats to certain regular attendants upon public divine worship, but the *lock-up* system of some few Chapels in Brompton and its vicinity; not the filling pews invariably with the self-same faces, but the keeping them unoccupied in the absence of their proprietors, altogether, and allowing seats to remain useless throughout morning and evening service, when "respectable persons are standing in the aisles or at the pew-doors."

Sir, it is far from my intention to attempt a denial of frequent abuses of good regulations. I admit, with unfeigned regret, that the abuses may, in some instances, be flagrant and notorious. Still, Mr. Urban, an argument of greater weight than what your Correspondent has yet adduced must be brought into full play, before I can assent with him to the propriety, or even to the practicability, of urging the Dignitaries of our Establishment to devise better plans for public accommodation than are now enacted and enforced; unless, indeed, *free* (i. e. *gratuitous*) institutions be meant to be recommended.

Permit me to bring the question, pointedly, to an issue. *Brompton* has a CHAPEL (private property), of which every pew, nay, every seat, is well let, to families of consequence and property. Of these families many persons attend duty twice, and nearly all attend once, on every Sunday. There are forms in the middle aisle, and seats behind the pulpit near the altar, for those who do not pay. All the pews are kept empty, till the second lesson of the day is read, in order to ensure the comfort of the regular congregation.

* We have no doubt of the accuracy of our former Correspondent.—EDIT.

tion as they arrive; but, after the voluntary on the organ has commenced, all decent by-standers are ad- grounds and plantations about the year 1795. [A picturesque view of the house has been published by Mr.

esq. who has been the principal founder of the Society, there, and laid out the pleasure- of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The
GENR. MAG. June, 1812.

The other autographs are taken from the following agreement, dated Feb. 18, 1733-4.

"We Henry Baker of Enfield, gent. and Thomas Worrall, of London, bookseller, agree as follows:—

In consideration of eight guineas (which Mr. Worrall has given me a note of hand for, payable within one month after the date hereof) Mr. Henry Baker sells to Thomas Worrall the copy of a poem, called the *Universe*, in manner following: That is to say,

The right and property of the said copy shall belong intirely to the said Thomas Worrall; but Mr. Baker shall be at liberty after one year, and not sooner, to print the same amongst his other poems, if so be he pleases; but shall never print it by itself, or in any manner prevent Mr. Worrall from printing or disposing of it in what manner he thinks fit.

N. B. Mr. Worrall shall make a present of a dozen books to Mr. Baker.

In witness of the above agreement, both parties set their hands.

J. BAKER. THOS. WORRALL."

Mr. URBAN,

May 29.

I SHALL be extremely obliged to any of your Correspondents (fond of genealogical researches) who can point out the immediate descendants of Sir John Woodcock, knt. Lord Mayor of London 1405. His arms, field Or, on a bend Gules, three crosses pomée fitchée of the field; crest, on a wreath, a demy lion rampant Gules, supporting a cross pomée fitchée of the field, were assigned to Ralfe Woodcock, of Keame, alias Cayham, co. Leicester, son of Thomas Woodcock of Keame aforesaid, in the Visitation held by the College of Arms 1683, and are so registered in that office; whence it is presumed the above Thomas and Ralfe were proved to be such, but none of the intermediate generations are noticed. From Maitland and Stowe's *History of London*, as well as from Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, it appears that Sir John Woodcock was an upright and vigilant magistrate.

In 1522 Roger Woodcock was buried in St. Michael le Querne's Church, London.

In 1580 Ralph Woodcock was Sheriff of London; and in 1658 a Mr. Woodcock of London (called, in the Index of Heath's *Chronicle of the Civil Wars*, Sir Thomas Woodcock) is mentioned as a firm Loyalist; and escaped execution for being con-

cerned in a supposed conspiracy, "by so handsomely and bravely defending himself, that his accusers could not fasten the charge." There are supposed to be descendants from the family of the Lord Mayor; some branches thereof being now living in London and its vicinity, as also in the county of Leicester.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN,

May 27.

THE statement below, as made, we are told, by the Southwark Bridge Company, may be thought worth insertion.

Daily number of Passengers, Horses, &c. going over London and Blackfriars Bridges.

London Bridge.—Persons on foot 89,640, horses 764, coaches 1240, waggons 763, carts, &c. 2924, gigs, &c. 485.

Blackfriars Bridge.—Persons on foot 61,069, horses 822, coaches 990, waggons 533, carts, &c. 1502, gigs, &c. 590. Yours, &c. P.

"BETTER late than never," and "it is never too late to do well," are proverbial sayings, that, perhaps, are more frequently expressed than properly attended to; but when we feel their force in a consciousness of our own past omissions, even with respect to matters *not* of the greatest importance, a desire is sometimes excited to endeavour to atone for the past by an amendment in future.

I believe there are many veteran Readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* besides myself, who have excused themselves, on the pleas of want of leisure and other impediments, from communicating occasional corrections of errors, that, from the nature of such miscellaneous publications are often unavoidable, but which they could, from their own knowledge, prevent being handed down to posterity without the means of rectifying them. As this valuable compilation is likely to be referred to by future writers, on a variety of subjects, it seems very desirable that, at least, such mistakes as relate to *matters of fact*, should be corrected, before the opportunity of doing it may become irrecoverably lost.

A casual turning over the leaves of Volume LV. (1785) lately, gave rise to the foregoing reflections, and the application of them to my own omissions.

sions. In page 504, there appears a Latin letter with this address—“Springeto Pennio, *Liberalium Artium Studioso*, Gulielmus Sevelius, S. D. P.” and dated “Amstelodamo, xi kalend, Novemb. cldlxxciii.” In the running title and index, it is termed “Letter from Doctor Seveley to Springet Penn,” of whose illness and death, in 1696, an interesting account is added in a long note (in English), extracted from a narrative written by William Penn, the father of this amiable young man. The practice that prevailed formerly of Latinizing surnames has given rise to many mistakes; and it is no wonder that a stranger to the parties and their connexions should substitute the supposititious appellation of “Dr. Seveley” for the real name of the writer of this letter, who was no other than “William Sewel, of Amsterdam,” known in this country as the author of an excellent Dictionary of the Low Dutch and English languages, and of the earliest genuine History of the People called Quakers. That he was a valued Correspondent of William Penn’s, the eminent founder of the Province (now State) of Pennsylvania, is clearly evinced by an original letter which I have seen; and having been deservedly esteemed in his own country as an useful literary character, although certainly not of the first class, perhaps some little account of him, derived from his own occasional communications in his various writings, and from other authentic sources, may not be deemed altogether uninteresting, especially as nothing, in any detached form, has hitherto appeared respecting him in our language.

William Sewel was the son of Jacob Williamson Sewel, a free citizen (*burgher*) and surgeon of Amsterdam, by his wife Judith Zinspenning, and appears to have been born there about the year 1650. His paternal grandfather, William Sewel, was an Englishman, and had resided at Kidderminster; but, being one of those *Brownists* that left their native country to enjoy more religious liberty in Holland, married a Dutch wife at Utrecht, and settled there. Both the parents of the subject of this brief memoir died while he was young; but having instructed him in the principles of the people called Quakers, which they were amongst the

earliest professors of in Amsterdam, the religion of his education became that of his judgment; and, through the course of a long life, he continued to be a steady, useful member of the before-mentioned religious society. It is believed he had not much school-learning, as it is known that the proficiency he attained to in the knowledge of the Latin, Greek, English, French, and High Dutch languages, was acquired, principally, whilst throwing the shuttle in the loom, during his apprenticeship to a stuff manufacturer. His natural abilities being good, his application unwearied, and his habits strictly temperate, he soon became noticed by some of the most respectable booksellers in Holland; and the translation of works of credit, chiefly from the Latin and English tongues, into Low Dutch, seems to have been one of the principal sources from which his moderate income was derived, in addition to the part he took, at different times, in several approved periodical publications. His modest unassuming manners gained him the esteem of several of that knot of literary men, for which Amsterdam was at that period distinguished; and there is reason to believe that their productions were, not unfrequently, revised and prepared for the press by him. His knowledge of his native tongue was profound; his Dictionary, Grammar, and other treatises thereon, having left very little room for succeeding improvement; and he assisted materially in the compilation of Halma’s French and Dutch Dictionary. His History of the People called Quakers, written first in Low Dutch, and afterwards, by himself, in English (dedicated to King George I.) was a very laborious undertaking, as he was scrupulously nice in the selection of his materials, which he had been during many years engaged in collecting. Of the English copy, it cannot be properly called a translation; it may be truly said, that as the production of a foreigner who had spent only about *ten months* in England, and *that* above 40 years before, the style is far superior to what could have been reasonably expected. One principal motive to his entering upon this work, was, a desire to endeavour to counteract the effects of the gross misrepresentations that had been widely disseminated by a Latin publication, intituled “*Historia Quakeriana*,”

keriana," written by Gerard Croese, a learned German, who, after soliciting and obtaining information from both friends and foes to this religious society, seemed to have taken no pains to make any proper discrimination; so that his history (as he calls it) is a strange compound of truth and falsehood; but, being written in elegant Latin, and the Learned, throughout Europe, having been long waiting for something in the form of an historical account of that singular people, it obtained a place in most university and other public libraries; and being afterwards adopted by the editors of a splendid French work, bearing, in the English translation, the title of "The Ceremonies and Religious Customs of the various Nations in the Known World," as the principal authority upon which their unfair representation of the Quakers is founded; this *farrago* of Croese's may be considered as the chief cause of those mistaken notions that have prevailed very extensively throughout the Continent, respecting the doctrines and practices of that class of Protestants.

The exact time of William Sewell's death does not appear; but, in a note of the editor's prefixed to the third edition of his Dictionary, in 1726, he is mentioned as being lately deceased. He left a son of the same name, of whom considerable hopes were entertained in his youth; but going to England with a view of attending the yearly meeting of the religious society before-mentioned, (whereof he was a member), in company with a young man to whom he was strongly attached in the line of friendship; the vessel in which they had embarked was, in a violent storm, wrecked near the Texel. Sewell, being an excellent swimmer, undertook to endeavour to save his companion, who could not swim, by means of a rope fastened round their bodies; but, on reaching the shore, and drawing the rope, he found his friend was gone. This melancholy event had such an effect upon his brain, that a settled gloom clouded his mental faculties during the whole remainder of his life.

To those who have been long wishing to see a biographical memoir of William Penn, upon a more extended scale than any that has hitherto appeared, it may be gratifying to

know that a considerable progress has been made in collecting materials for such a work, by a Member of the Established Church. It is said, strange as it may appear, that hardly a letter or paper formerly belonging to this truly great man is now in the possession of any one of his descendants.

A FRIEND TO ACCURACY.

Mr. URBAN,

April.

YOUR Correspondent "Scrutator Oxoniensis," in your last number p. 219, has reduced Dr. Marsh's arguments against the Bible Society within the contracted span of a syllogism, which, in my opinion, by no means embraced the whole scope of his reasoning. That this subject, therefore, may have the justice done to it that is due to its importance, I beg your insertion of this letter, containing the result of cool deliberation on the point in question. When this matter was first proposed for public discussion, I, in common with many others, who look upon the Bible as dispensing light and life to mankind, hailed the approach of that day when the Gospel would be made known to all nations, and in all tongues; and, under that persuasion, was on the point of contributing my mite to its support, when the objections of Dr. Wordsworth first made me pause, and those of Dr. Marsh at length fixed in me the resolution to withhold my assistance from an institution which was, to say the least of it, so suspicious in its tendency. As I consider Dr. Marsh's to be the most luminous production hitherto offered upon the subject, my intention, at present, is simply to condense within as few words as possible, what I conceive to be the substance of the Doctor's argument. I must premise what your Correspondent Scrutator certainly must have overlooked, that Dr. Marsh does not object to a Bible Society; on the contrary, he maintains, "that the more widely the Scriptures are disseminated, the greater in all respects must be the good produced;" but he objects to a Bible Society so constituted as to give away the Bible without the Prayer-book. His leading arguments, against such a Society, may be comprehended under three heads; namely, that it is unnecessary, it is unnatural, and it is hurtful. This Society is unnecessary; the Bible

Bible may be distributed by Churchmen and Dissenters, separately, to as full an extent as conjointly. The Church contains, within itself, wealth, learning, and every requisite for forming the most powerful association, and needs no external aid to give efficiency to its plans. But even supposing that the distribution of the Bible were to a certain extent curtailed by the distinct operation of Churchmen and Dissenters; this consideration can never justify the Church for entering into *so forced and unnatural a coalition*. It is a coalition voluntarily entered into upon the most unequal terms by one party, who complaisantly renounces its grand characteristic tenets in order to meet the views of another. This is not accommodation upon the principle of Christian charity; it is the amalgamation of the one party with the other. Every Churchman, therefore, joining with this Society, ceases, by that act, to be a Churchman, and becomes a Dissenter. Nor is even the subordinate object obtained from this coalition, which is professedly held out, namely, that of destroying all distinctions in the Christian world; for in the very outset it establishes a distinction between Churchmen and Dissenters, by vesting the management of the Society in the hands of an equal number from each class; so that the door is open for much future dissension and ill-will, when the enthusiasm of the moment is subsided; or if not, it is much more to be feared that so complete a harmony will, in time, subsist between those remaining in the Society, who may still adhere to the forms of the Church, and the professed Dissenters, that they will all, in the end, openly join in their hostility against the Establishment. This brings me to the last and most important argument in Dr. Marsh's letter; namely, *that such a coalition is injurious*. The Professor has very ably shewn that the bare habit of neglecting to communicate the Prayer-book must, in the end, necessarily engender an indifference for it in the minds of all, in whom no such sentiment previously existed; and that inasmuch as an indifference for the Liturgy is awakened, so much are the interests of true religion endangered. This is the language of a Churchman who is consistent in his

belief, and openly avows what he believes. Are those Churchmen consistent, who attempt to disparage the Prayer-book, by bringing it into comparison with the Bible? Can such men really believe that the bare distribution of the Bible is *ALL THAT* is necessary to make men good? In that case churches, meetings, ministers, and forms of worship, are all superfluous; a result which no man in his sober senses will be willing to see realized. It may serve the purposes of a party, to preach up this *universal religion* equivalent to *no religion*; but every sober-minded man will see that religion must be supported in the world by an outward form, and every Churchman will admit that the form as set forth in the Common-prayer is the best possible; and consequently, while he holds this opinion, he cannot join with any religious community where this essential part of the Christian religion is slighted and neglected. Your Correspondent Scrutator has manifestly fallen into confusion, and a misconception of Dr. Marsh's sentiments, when he attempts to prove, by quotations from the Bible and the Homilies of the Church, that the duty of searching the Scriptures was binding on all descriptions of persons, as if Dr. M. had disputed that which is the leading tenet of his Church. On the contrary, the Doctor labours to prove that the Bible is deficient in nothing; but that man is altogether imperfect, and will pervert his greatest good to the worst of purposes; that the Bible contains every thing necessary to salvation, but that the interpretations of men will often lead to destruction; and that, since men must and will interpret, and others will follow their interpretations, it is the duty of the Church to maintain what it conceives to be the purest interpretation, and in no wise to contribute to its downfall by co-operating with those who make a point of adopting an opposite form. "I am equally with the noble Earl," says the Doctor, note 6, p. 44. "and the whole army of my opponents, who are accustomed to say the same thing, unable to comprehend how 'the most extensive circulation of the Bible can possibly injure the Church.' The point on which I am at issue with them is, whether the Church of England may not possibly be injured by

by AN EXTENSIVE OMISSION OF THE LITURGY." In another place, p. 45, he says, "The Liturgy is the criterion of the Churchman. The Liturgy, by the law of the land, is the test by which Churchmanship is tried. Whoever rejects the Liturgy, ceases to be a Churchman." He afterwards proceeds to show how important the rejection of the Liturgy has been at all times to Dissenters, who consider it as the prelude to the downfall of the Church; and how, in the same proportion, it ought to be prized by all Churchmen, who wish to uphold it, and the Establishment itself.

From all that I have now written, you will, doubtless anticipate my conclusion to be widely different from that of your Correspondent "Scrutator."

P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

April 4.

IF there really exist such a monstrous abuse as the systematic omission of the Litany and Communion Service by any Minister of the Church, in the performance of divine worship, your Correspondent of the 224th page owes it to himself, his religion, and his country, to stand up boldly and expose it. He says it is *notorious in some of them*: there can consequently be no difficulty in bringing home the charge to one of the most obnoxious; and thus to lay an effectual restraint upon these unparalleled proceedings.

I must be permitted, however, to say, that it is an unparalleled accusation; an accusation that should never have been brought at all, or never brought in the place where it is. If it be true, and "notorious, and systematic," it loudly calls for exposure. If it be asserted on insufficient grounds; if on the usual inventive exaggeration of report, or on mere suspicion of probabilities; the charge is most *indiscreet*, if not in every respect worthy of severe censure. I cannot doubt, however, that the charge is *absolutely false*; and if not the mere product of envy and resentment, that it is the work of some Dissenter, designing to disparage those characters who, while they strenuously oppose him, emulate his zeal and activity. I cannot believe that any ministers, who have zeal enough to exert themselves in their profession, could either have the unconscientious hardihood to dare

these innovations, in the whole or the part, or to disgust by a careless haste in the delivery of our admirable forms of prayer. The person who has assumed the title of the "Christian of the Old School" is loudly called upon, by his whole church and neighbourhood, either boldly to substantiate his charge, or to confess a mistake which cannot easily be forgiven. If it be, as there is reason to suspect, an individual who is thus covertly aspersed (although the aspersion affects the character of the whole Church), and if that individual be found clear from the charge, and a charge thus pernicious the result of a careless report, I really should sigh for the old law, that the malicious accuser should be condemned to the same disgrace which he endeavours to bring upon another in a manner so very far from ingenuous.

I would suggest, however, a probable foundation for this charge. There are many Clergymen who, whether from pecuniary or religious motives, undertake three full duties upon the Sunday. On alternate Sundays there are consequently two full morning services to be performed. The earliest hour of commencement may be ten in the morning; the latest hour to which the attendants would patiently suffer their Sunday dinner to be protracted might be half past one. If we allow half an hour in passage from church to church, there will remain three hours. Now I have known it often happen in such cases that there have been baptismal or burial occasions at each church: both the baptismal and burial services are long, and not of a nature to be shortened, or hurried over. In such a case (by no means an unfrequent one) I conceive that every Bishop, Court, and individual, would rather approve of the omission of the Litany (originally a service entirely distinct, and still in its nature remaining so), than that the whole should be hurried over with "disgusting haste;" this is the alternative. As to the omission of the Communion Service, in the course of some experience and much enquiry, I never knew an instance: I never heard of the charge until this coward friend, or this disguised enemy to the Church, most indiscreetly, if not improperly, advanced it. Let me ask of him whether, in any case, he has made

made any proper enquiries among those who should be well informed of the substance of his accusation. Is the object conscious of the imputation and attack? Are there no gentlemen, or no *respectable* farmers, in the villages alluded to (I cannot conceive in what part of the country, or under what bishop), or has he been obliged to have recourse for information to a discarded servant, or to a publican incensed by the proper regulation of his disorderly house, and who, at the institution of Evening Lectures, whether on the Sabbath or weekly, complains that these Methodistical ways are unfair upon him? Upon my honour, I have heard this complaint seriously and angrily alleged; and it may be a set-off against the disgusting and indecent insinuation of "the deeds of darkness." It is well known by those who are in the habit of attending such pernicious nocturnal revels, as the evening worship of God, that no *distant* inhabitants ever appear. There is no such zeal among Churchmen. Perhaps this may be a matter of regret: Differing, I hope, from your Correspondent, *toto cælo*, I would hazard the possible evil for the certain good. Where there is a will to sin, there will be a way; but, really, I know none so unlikely as the way from Church.

It is not, however, my intention to enter upon the subject of Evening and Weekly Lectures; it suffices me that they are rapidly spreading among the Clergy in all quarters, and that the minds of most seem perfectly satisfied with respect to their propriety, as well as utility and absolute necessity. For my own part, as to the manner, I like nothing so well as "*a connected written discourse delivered with impassioned feeling*:" but I do not see the crying sin of an extemporary preacher. Extemporaneous discourses are almost always more intelligible to the poor, and consequently more pleasing. Few persons read even tolerably, how much fewer with impassioned feeling; and without good reading written discourses are seldom of much service. Johnson finely observes with respect to the kindred subject of action in the pulpit, that, "compared with the conversion of sinners, propriety and elegance are less than nothing." As on this point, however, I wish not to

contend with the Old School, I draw to a conclusion; feeling myself, however, once more under the necessity of complaining of the insinuation, that there are in his neighbourhood ministers, "who interlard their discourses with tremendous damnatory expressions, enslaving the mind; producing sometimes the most daring presumption, at others the most gloomy and deplorable despair." Is such the admirable constitution of our Church, and *can* these things be? If your Correspondent, Mr. Urban, had been indeed of the old reforming school, he would not have thus cast general reproaches upon his body, but would have stood up like a man and a Christian, and have brought these matters before the proper tribunals. Wide a circulation as your Magazine has, it might have seemed at least more probable, that the persons thus accused would never hear of the accusation, or at least not until they had long been unconsciously labouring under much unmerited odium. *Should* the scandalized person be the last to know the situation in which he stands? An Apostle says, "Go, and tell thy brother his fault, tell it a second time with witnesses; then tell it to the Church." A man, who has *borrowed* the title of a Christian of the Old School, never tells it to the guilty person (at least so I must presume), and much less to his spiritual superiors; but cautiously conceals it from the man, troubles not himself to reveal it to the church, tattles of it to the world. For what end?—To indulge, perhaps, some *little* passions; to blast a name among his friends; to give cause of complaint against the whole organization or administration of the Church; and, by the obvious example of the entire impunity of a notorious crime, to encourage the *actual* existence of such indolent or pernicious innovations upon the ecclesiastical formularies; and such shameful infractions of the ministerial oaths. It is true that the Ministers of the Church have few exact means of knowing each other's mode of conduct in public worship, but weekly lectures give this opportunity; and if your Correspondent be sincere in his belief of any thing substantially wrong in a brother's public conduct, let him gain a certainty. Let him boldly attend (or, if he choose, in one of

of the ill-lighted parts), let him observe whether the proper services be used, and whether the mode of instruction be calm and rational. This would be honourable, and would satisfy the feelings of every true Christian. I would do it myself. But, again, I am strongly inclined to conceive the accuser an insidious foe. At all events, whatever he may think himself, his whole conduct upon his many charges bespeaks him an enemy, or a most unworthy son, of the Church to which he professes to belong. He cannot justify himself but by supporting his accusations; scarcely even then. Dare he not give his name or neighbourhood?

Yours, &c. CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Harwich, May 12.

THE following is a copy of an original letter, now amongst the records of this Corporation; the insertion of which in the Gentleman's Magazine will oblige,

Yours, &c. R. R. BARNES.

"After hartie comendac'ons. Yow shall vnderstand that there was of late xij shippes sett forth out of ye Haven of Dunkirk, w'th one thousand musket-tires in them, and there ys great suspic'ons they haue an intent and purpose to make some attempt vpon the coaste of Essex, about Harwiche, whereof wee haue thought good in all dilligence to give yow tymelie notice and fore warnynge, that yow maie stand vpon yo'r garde, and be in readynesse to defend yo'r selues yf any soch course be taken by them, w'ch wilbe suddainlie attempted; and yet to vse that dyscrec'on [discretion] as yow maie be provided w'thout givynge any alarmn vnto the country. So wee bidd yow hartilie farewell. Ffrom the Curt at Nonesuche, the 6th of August, 1600.

Yo'r very loving freinds

Notingham,
J. T. Buchurst,
G. Hunsdon,
Ro'. North.
Ro'. Cecyll.

Baillyes of Harw'ch. Y. Waad, Sr."

This letter is addressed on the outside,

"To our louing freindes the Bayliffes of the towne of Harwiche."

Under which is the following memorandum:

"Receyved by thands of Thomas Colstocke, one of the messengers of her Ma'ts chamber, the viijth of August 1600, in the eveninge."

Mr. URBAN, Worcester, June 9.

I THANK you for your early attention to my paper on Lambert's Theory of the Heavens; on reading which, in your last Miscellany, I was surprised at two or three mistakes, which I beg of you to rectify. The first is, where I assert the *Perihelion* of the sun to be in an *East and West plane*, whereas that was meant for the *Aphelion*. For it cannot be so in the *Perihelion*, from my own idea of the orbit of the sun being in a North and South plane, and supposing the diameter of the earth's orbit to pass through the centre of the sun himself. The next is, what I have said respecting the sun being nearer the earth in winter than in summer, I wish to be cancelled; for I am now convinced (according to my idea of Lambert's theory, that the sun revolves round a centre) that the sun must be nearest the earth on his entrance into Aries and Libra (the *Perihelion*) if their orbits are circular, and not in any degree elliptical, as they are here supposed to be. These recantations being admitted, the candid reader is requested to cancel that part of my paper from the period in l. 30. col. a. p. 414. to the clause of illustration, and then read thus: "Again, the supposition that the sun's orbit is perpendicular or vertical, and in a North and South plane, being admitted, I conceive that the *Aphelion* of the sun must be when he enters into Cancer and Capricorn, and the diameter of the earth's orbit passes through the centre of the sun's orbit, from those signs, and in an *East and West plane*; and the *Perihelion*, when he enters into Aries and Libra, and the diameter of the earth's orbit passes through the centre of the sun's orbit, and the centre of the sun himself, from those signs, and in a *North and South plane*. These premises being granted, it is demonstrative that the sun must be nearest the earth on his entrance into Aries and Libra, because he is then exactly parallel with the plane of the earth's orbit (supposed here horizontal), and in the shortest line that can be drawn between them; and also from the difference between the diagonal, or inclined distance of the *Aphelion*, and the parallel distance of the *Perihelion*; which, consequently, must be considerably more than the radius of the sun's orbit; that is, half of $23^{\circ} 30'$ the received limit of the ecliptic."

R.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

June 9.

IN your last, p. 484, you mention the Collation of the new Prebendary of Oxgate, and ask where the Corps of that Prebend is situated. To that I answer, it has always been considered as in the parish of Willesdon, in Middlesex. But from what Mr. Lysons says of it, in his Description of that Parish, there seems no proof that it is not *in nubibus*: however, having accidentally preserved an advertisement, which appeared in a newspaper in the month of September 1794, I will copy, for your information, as much as will be of any use in that respect.

"To be sold by auction, on the premises of Mr. White, retiring through an ill state of health, at Oxgate Farm, in the parish of Willesdon, near the 5 mile stone from Oxford-street, Edgware-road, on Wednesday 17th inst. The valuable leasehold farm . . . The estate comprises 100 acres, little more or less, of meadow and pasture land—a dwelling, barn, stable, &c. &c. Term 17 years, at only £.200 per annum."

Mr. URBAN,

Kensington Square,
June 8.

OF the two French Bibles printed in the years 1805 (at Geneva) and 1811 (Stereotype in London), it is remarkable, that the former differs very much from the preceding French Versions, and the latter is but a copy of the old ones. This peculiarity has caused several persons to wish that the alterations in the Geneva Bible, should be supported by ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES. It would be an endless work to go through all of them. But as some examples may be acceptable to your religious readers, we propose the few that follow, taken at random, to which we are confined by the small number of critical authors at present within our reach, and the fear of exceeding the usual limits allowed to the articles of your Magazine.

I. Our first Example is in the second book of Samuel, ch. xii. v. 31. In the Stereotype Bible it is thus expressed:

"*Il (David) emmena aussi le peuple qui y étoit (à Rabba), & le mit sous des scies, et sous des herbes de fer, & sous des haches de fer, et il les fit passer par un fourneau où l'on cuit les briques; il en fit ainsi à toutes les villes des Hammonites.*"

An anonymous author charges David, in this place, with horrid cruelty. —The punishments supposed in these

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words, to have been inflicted by David, are not mentioned in any other part of the Bible:—and were never inflicted by the Jews.—We see in this passage, instruments of agriculture, and not of punishment.—In the Hebrew language, prefixed *à* is often put to denote the instrument. "It has been shewn by several learned Criticks (says Dr. Porteus, late Bishop of London), that our version of this place would have been more accurate, and more strictly conformable to the original, if it had rendered the passage thus: He put them *to* saws and *to* harrows of iron, and *to* axes of iron, and made them pass *by* or *to* the brick-kilns: that is, he put them *to* hard labour, with the tools and in the places here specified." See Bishop Porteus's Sermons, Vol. II. Serm. V. pp. 112, 113, and Note; and also Mr. Ormerod's Remarks on Dr. Priestley's Disquisition, &c. 2d Edition, p. 72.—The Pastors and Professors of Geneva have translated:

"*Il en fit sortir les habitants, & appliqua les uns au travail des scies, des herbes de fer, & des haches de fer, & les autres au travail des briques. Il en usa de même dans toutes les villes des Hammonites.*"

"He brought forth the inhabitants, and applied some to the labour of saws, of harrows of iron, and axes of iron, and others to the labour of bricks. And thus did he deal in all the cities of the Ammonites."

This translation does away the ground of cavil together with the objections of the celebrated anonymous author.

Example II. We find in the Stereotype Bible, 2 Kings vi. 25.

"*Et il y eut une grande famine dans Samarie, car ils l'assiégèrent; jusques-là que la tête d'un âne se vendoit quatre-vingt pièces d'argent, et la quatrième partie d'un KAB DE FIENTE DE PIGEONS, cinq pièces d'argent.*"

But pigeon's dung cannot be food for men. Bochart (vol. III. p. 44 & seq.) removed the difficulty by proving that *קריני* means in the East a kind of low-priced pulse or vetch, or chick-pea, which is the common food of the poor. The same was used at Rome, upon the authority of Horace:

..... "inde domum me
Ad porri & ciceris refero laganique cati-
num." Lib. i. Sat. vi. v. 114.

Another

Another proof that a seed is meant in this passage is, that the measure which is named **קב** a *Cab*, was the measure of grain, said to contain about three pints, and one-third English. (Parkhurst's Lexicon, root **קב**.) The following is the Geneva translation :

"Ce siège fut si long, qu'il y eut une grande famine dans la ville, & que la tête d'un âne fut vendue quatre-vingt pièces d'argent; & LA QUATRIÈME PARTIE D'UNE PETITE MESURE DE POIS CHICHES, cinq pièces d'argent."

"This siege was so long that there was a great famine in the town, and that an ass's head was sold for fourscore pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a little measure of chick-peas for five pieces of silver."

Example III. The Vulgate reads as follows, Proverbs xvi, 4.

"*Universa propter semetipsum operatus est Dominus, impium quoque ad diem malum.*"

The Supralapsarians founded their doctrine of absolute reprobation upon this and similar passages, where they maintain that God manifests his justice by having predestinated to eternal punishments, a class unhappily too numerous among men. But such a doctrine cannot be reconciled, either with reason or with the goodness of the Deity. There are many passages in Scripture in direct opposition to this tenet; such as *God will have ALL men to be saved.* 1 Tim. ii. 4. *Have I any pleasure at all, that the wicked should die? saith the Lord God; and not that he should return from his ways, and live?* Ezekiel xviii. 23.—If some other places appear to express a different doctrine, it is clearly, because they are not properly understood.—In the above quotation, from Prov. xvi. 4, we need not translate **למען**, *propter semet ipsum*, but *ut invicem respondeant sibi*, **מען** *responsum*, (Parkhurst's Lexicon, **מען** iii.) God's justice has annexed punishment to bad actions, and calamity to the wicked. Such is indeed the course of nature: *crimen pœna premit comes.* In our humble opinion, the Stereotype Bible has improved upon the Vulgate, in this passage; and the Geneva Bible has carried the improvement a great way farther, as follows:

The Stereotype. "*L'Eternel a fait toutes choses, en sorte qu'elles se REPONDENT L'UNE A L'AUTRE & MEME LE MECHANT POUR LE JOUR DE LA CALAMITE.*"

Geneva Bible. "*L'Eternel a tout ordonné POUR LE BUT QU'IL S'EST PROPOSE, AINSI LA CALAMITE EST PREPAREE POUR LE MECHANT.*"

"The Lord has ordained all things for the end which he proposed to himself, therefore calamity is prepared for the wicked."

Example IV. The Fourth Chapter of Genesis, v. 8, runs thus in the Hebrew: **וַיֹּאמֶר קַיִן אֶל-חָבֶל אָחִיו וַיְהִי בַחֲתָם בְּשָׂדֶה וַיִּקָּם קַיִן אֶל-חָבֶל אָחִיו וַיַּרְגֵהוּ.** The Stereotype edition translates almost word for word.

"*Et Caïn parla à Abel son frère. Et comme ils étoient aux champs, Caïn s'éleva contre Abel son frère & le tua.*"

The Genevese Interpreters have suspected, with reason, that some words were wanting in this verse, such as **נָלַכָה חֲשֵׁדָה** (vide Dr. Kennicott's Bible), found in the Samaritan Codex, which is a copy of the Hebrew text, written for the Samaritans: as well as in the version of the Septuagint, where we read **διελθωμεν εις το πεδιον.** Now, when the Samaritan Codex agrees with the Septuagint, they reflect great authority upon one another: as their agreement could have arisen only from their having followed the same reading of an authentic Hebrew copy.

The Vulgate comes near the Septuagint.

"*Dixitque Caïn ad Abel fratrem suum: Egrediamur foras. Cumque essent in agro,*" &c.

The same verse is translated by the Geneva Bible.

"*Cependant Caïn dit à Abel son frère: ALLONS DANS LES CHAMPS; & lorsqu'ils y furent, Caïn se jeta sur Abel son frère & le tua.*"

"Nevertheless Cain said to Abel his brother, *Let us go into the fields:* and when they were there, Cain fell upon Abel his brother and slew him."

Example V. The end of the 16th v. of Isaiah xxviii, is not without its difficulties, for we find it differently translated in various Bibles. It may serve to appreciate the merit of the Geneva edition.

The Vulgate. "*Idcirco hæc dicit Dominus Deus: Ecce ego mittam in fundamentis Sion lapidem, lapidem probatum, angularem, pretiosum, in fundamento fundatum; qui crediderit, non festinet.*"

The Stereotype edition. "*C'est pour-quoi ainsi a dit le Seigneur, l'Eternel: Voici*

Voici, je mettrai pour fondement une pierre en Sion, une pierre éprouvée; une pierre angulaire & précieuse, pour être un fondement solide; CELUI QUI CROIRA NE SERA POINT CONFUS."

The Hebrew is **הִנֵּנִי לֵאמֹר יְהוָה**.

The root **נָמַן** denotes *steadiness, stability, constancy, to make steady.* (Parkhurst's Lexicon.)

Pocock says the root **נָמַן** means, amongst the Arabs, not only *to make haste*, but also *to shake*, and *to blush*. Chald. **לִמְנָן** *timere, trepidare*, respondet Heb. **נָמַן** (Vide the Theological works of the learned Dr. Pocock. Notæ Miscellanæ, p. 133, vol. 1. London, 1740.)

Targum, in Isaiah xxviii. 16, **לֹא יִדְעוּעַן** *shall not be moved, or agitated.*

The Geneva Bible has,

"C'est pourquoi le Seigneur l'Eternel a dit: Voici, je mettrai pour fondement une pierre en Sion, une pierre éprouvée, angulaire, précieuse, qui fera un fondement solide; CELUI QUI S'APPUIE DESSUS NE SERA POINT EBRANLE."

"Therefore the Lord God said; behold, I will lay a stone in Sion for a foundation, a tried and precious, a corner-stone, which shall make a sure foundation, *he that rests upon it shall not be moved.*"

If we consider the elegance of that version, how well the last words are connected with the preceding; how well they agree with the Hebrew text, with the Targum, the Chaldee, and Arabic, which are sister languages, having the same origin with the Hebrew, we must set a great value on that translation.

Example VI. We find some absurd expressions in the old French editions of the Bible: for instance, Genesis iii. 8. The Stereotype runs thus.

"Alors ils (Adam et Eve) ouïrent לֵרֶחַק הָיוּ אֶל הַיּוֹם AU VENT DU JOUR la voix de l'Eternel Dieu."

In the Arabic language **לֵרֶחַק** means *the evening*.—The Septuagint translates **το δειλινον**, and the Chaldaic version has **לְמִנַּח יוֹמָא** (Bib. Polyglot. cura Ar. Montani), *ad quietem diei*, i. e. *die inclinante, at the repose of the day*, that is, *the decline of the day, the crepuscule.*

The Geneva Bible has,

"VERS LE SOIR Adam et sa femme entendirent la voix de l'Eternel Dieu."

"Towards the evening Adam and Eve heard the voice of the Lord God."

Example VII. The justly celebrated Dr. Marsh gives the following rule of criticism in his course of Lectures, &c. Lect. IV. p. 72. "In works intended for divine instruction, a translation cannot be too close." Let us see, in the next example, how the French Translators have observed this Rule.

It is related in 2 Chronicles xxxiv. 14, that, in the reign of Josiah, the high priest Hilkiah found the book of the law, which it appears had been neglected by the Jews, during those calamitous times. But is it not interesting to know what was the copy found by Hilkiah? Was it a common one? Or was it the autographical copy of Moses?—That it was the autographical copy is very probable, by what we read in Deuteronomy xxxi. 24—26. *When Moses had made an end of writing the words of this law in a book... Moses commanded the Levites... Saying, Take this book of the law, and put it in the side of the ark of the covenant of the Lord your God."* Now that this copy was found by Hilkiah, is proved by the very words used by the author of the Chronicles, who calls it **סֵפֶר בְּיַד מֹשֶׁה**.

The Stereotype has,

"Le livre de la loi de l'Eternel qui AVOIT ETE DONNE par Moyse."

The Geneva Bible translates word for word.

"Le Sacrificateur Hilkija trouva le livre de la loi de l'Eternel, écrit DE LA MAIN de Moyse."

"Hilkiah the priest found the book of the law of the Lord, written by the hand of Moses."

The book of the law is mentioned in many places, and when it is not meant to designate the autographical copy; but only the law which was given by Moses, it is said the *book of the law of Moses*, **סֵפֶר תּוֹרַת מֹשֶׁה** (vide 2 Kings xiv. 6, 2 Chronicles xxxv. 12, and sundry other places); it is but once that we find this expression, **סֵפֶר בְּיַד מֹשֶׁה**. Therefore we conclude, at least with great plausibility, that in the above quotation from the Chronicles, we are to understand the autographical copy of Moses, and that the Geneva Bible is more close to the text than the Stereotype.

Example

Example VIII. Let us now see a passage where the London Stereotype Bible seems, at first sight, closer than the Geneva Bible.

Matt. iv. 4, we read in the Greek Testament. Γεγραπται· Ουκ ἐπ' ἀρτῶ μόνῳ ζῆσται ἄνθρωπος, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ παντὶ ῥήματι ἐκπορευομένῳ διὰ στόματος Θεοῦ.

The Stereotype translates. "*Il est écrit, l'homme ne vivra pas seulement de pain, mais il vivra de toute PAROLE qui sort de la bouche de Dieu.*"

If we look for ῥήμα in the best Greek Lexicons, we find *word, saying*, and nothing else: so far then the French London translation is right; but let us hear the modern Criticks of Great Britain; who, no doubt, must be more favourable to the London Editors, than to the Pastors and Professors of Geneva.

The learned Dr. Marsh says, in his Lecture VIII, p. 40. "A knowledge of the fact, that transcribers were disposed to exchange the Hebraisms of the New Testament for purer Greek, suggests the Canon that, when of two readings the one is *oriental*, the other *classical*, the former is the genuine reading, the latter a correction,"

The celebrated Dr. G. Campbell has demonstrated in his preface to St. Matthew's Gospel, that it was written in Hebrew. But I cannot do better here than to copy Dr. Campbell's note on this verse of St. Matthew. "*By every thing which God is pleased to appoint, ἐπὶ παντὶ ῥήματι ἐκπορευομένῳ διὰ στόματος Θεοῦ.* The whole sentence is given as a quotation. *It is written.* The place quoted is Deut. viii. 3, where Moses, speaking to the Israelites, says, *He humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna, which thou knewest not, neither did thy fathers know; that he might make thee know that man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live.* It is evident that the Jewish lawgiver is speaking here of the food of the body, or sustenance of the animal life, as it was this purpose solely which the manna served, and which could not, in our idiom, be denominated a *word*.—It might therefore have been literally rendered from the Hebrew *every thing*. In the Septuagint from which the quotation in the Gospel is copied, the ellipsis is supplied by

ῥήμα. But let it be observed, that in Scripture, both the Heb. דָּבָר, and the Greek ῥήμα, and sometimes λογος, mean indifferently word or thing. The version I have given is therefore entirely agreeable, to the sense of the passage quoted, and to the idiom of the holy writ. I may add, that it is much better adapted to the context, than the allegorical explanation which some give of the words, as relating purely to the spiritual life. The historian tells us, that Jesus had fasted forty days, that he was hungry, and in a desert, where food was not to be had. The tempter taking his opportunity, interposes, 'If thou be the Messiah, convert these stones into loaves.' The question was simply, What in this exigence was to be done for sustaining life? Our Saviour answers very pertinently, by a quotation from the Old Testament, purporting, that when the sons of Israel were in the like perilous situation in a desert, without the ordinary means of subsistence, God supplied them with food, by which their lives were preserved, (for it is not pretended that the manna served as spiritual nourishment), to teach us that no strait, however pressing, ought to shake our confidence in him. Beausobre and the anonymous English translator in 1729, exhibit the same sense in their versions."

How well the Geneva Bible agrees, in that passage, with the Cambridge and Aberdeen Professors!

"*Il est écrit, ce n'est pas seulement de pain que l'homme peut vivre, mais DE TOUT ce que Dieu ordonne qui lui serve de nourriture.*"

"It is written, it is not by bread alone that man may live, but by *every thing* which God is pleased to appoint for his food."

Again, the version of the Geneva Bible has here in its favour, the authority of the Stereotype itself, which translates, Luc. i. 37, οτι οὐκ ἀδυνατεῖ παρὰ τῷ Θεῷ παν ῥήμα, "*Car RIEN n'est impossible à Dieu.*" To agree with its own translation of Matt. iv. 4, it ought to be "*aucune PAROLE n'est impossible à Dieu.*"

What is astonishing, the Stereotype edition is repeatedly in contradiction with itself, to favour the Geneva translation: for another instance,
Luc.

Luc. ii. 15, Διελθόμεν δὴ εἰς Βηθλεεμ, καὶ ἰδόμεν τὸ ῥήμα τοῦτο τὸ γεγονός, is translated in the Stereotype, "*Allons jusqu'à Bethleem, et voyons τὸ ῥήμα CE QUI Y est arrivé.*"

The Geneva Bible, to agree with itself, has word for word, and in good French.

"*Voyons CE QUI est arrivé.*"

"Let us see *this* which hath happened."

I lament that I am obliged to confine myself to so few examples, to establish *a posteriori*, by the *Originals*, and the best Criticks of Great Britain, the authority of this Version of the Bible;—when it is so well grounded *a priori*,—since this Bible is the work of the successors of the same VENERABLE COMPANY OF PASTORS AND PROFESSORS OF GENEVA, who published in 1588, and again in 1712, that celebrated version, which has been the groundwork of the greatest number and of the best French Protestant Bibles ever edited in Europe; and even of the London French Stereotype Bible of 1811.—The Bible of 1803, is adopted in the public worship of the Churches of Geneva.

To appreciate further the degree of credit due to the new elucidations given to the difficult passages, I shall mention only the well-known high state of Hebrew literature in the Genevan School. More than fifty learned Divines have employed their attention on that edition. Among whom, were Mr. David Claparede, Pastor and Professor in Divinity, a man deservedly distinguished for his Lectures on Sacred Criticism; and Mr. De Roches, Pastor and Professor in Hebrew, a man of the first eminence in the Sacred languages.—They devoted their whole lives to the study and interpretation of the Bible.—They tell you, in the face of all Europe, that they, and their colleagues, have been more than eighty years engaged in translating, correcting, and completing this version. Availing themselves of the most profound knowledge of the Oriental languages,—of the collation of many ancient manuscripts,—of the information obtained from Travellers into Palestine and other Oriental Writers,—of the knowledge of the manners, laws, and customs of those Countries, and of the progress of all the Sciences necessary to a faithful interpretation of the Bible.—In

my humble opinion, it would be difficult, in our days, to find a more respectable authority for a work of this kind.

THEOPH. ABAUZIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Wigan, June 8.*

I HAVE often thought the present theory of sound is very imperfect, and quite inadequate to explain all the different phenomena which proceed from it; and as there are men of genius who, I am convinced, if they would turn their attention to these subjects, might unveil what is now hid in darkness and obscurity, it is much to be lamented, that, instead of falling out about the definition of a word, or on the origin and authenticity of a few poems, they do not enquire into these subjects, where there is an ample field for the exercise of those talents so unaccountably misapplied. By uniting in one body, and directing their attention as into one common focus, they might hand in hand explore the hidden wonders of Nature, unravel what has hitherto been dark and mysterious, and thereby confer an everlasting honour on themselves and their country.

One morning, being in a very contemplative mood, I took a walk into the garden, and sat down in a shady bower, to meditate on whatever happened to come across my mind. I had not long indulged myself in the enchanting society of thought, ere my reveries were interrupted by the sound of persons coming down the walk, and turning my idea to the noise made by their footsteps, I began to think it could not be the vibration of the stones whereon they trod which caused the sound, as I cannot conceive it possible that a stone can vibrate, or make any impression thereby on the elasticity of the air; it must, therefore, proceed from some other cause than what philosophers assert, which is, I believe, that all sound proceeds from the vibrations of those particles of matter of which the body that produces sound is composed; but if this was the case, then it would follow, those bodies which are most elastic would vibrate soonest, and, consequently, produce the greatest sound; and those bodies which are very dense, or whose component parts lie close to each other, would produce very little if any sound at all; but

but this is well known to be exactly contrary: for instance, a piece of elastic gum struck forcibly against any substance will not produce much noise, whilst a harder body, struck in the same manner, will sound louder in proportion as its parts are more dense or closer to each other.

From those reflections, I cannot but conclude that we have been very much mistaken in our ideas respecting the nature of sound; and if any of your Correspondents would favour me with their ideas on this subject, I should take it as an obligation conferred on, Yours, &c. K. B.

Mr. URBAN, June 6.

RICHARD Haward, in 1592, purchased a moiety of the advowson of Godstone; Rooknest in Godstone; Fickleshole, a farm of 700 acres in Chelsham, an adjoining parish; lands in Oxted, Limpsfield, Crowhurst, Lingfield, Farley, and Croydon, all in that neighbourhood. He died 3d Aug. 1608, leaving Catherine his daughter and heir, aged 40. She married 1. . . . Bickerstaff, by whom she had two sons, 1st. Haward, or Hayward Bickerstaff; and 2. Anthony; a daughter Catherine, who married Henry Henne, esq.; and another daughter, named Joan.

Hayward's daughter Catherine died 1620.

Hayward Bickerstaff resided at Godstone, I suppose at Rooknest, and died about 1647.

His eldest son Charles was knighted, was cup-bearer to Charles I. or II. He died in 1704, much involved, leaving a daughter Frances his only child and heir.

Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, vol. II. p. 333. 381. 423, 424.

Mr. URBAN, Hillingdon, June 15.

MANY have complained of disappointment in rearing Apple-Orchards. The trees canker in the stems and branches. More than fifteen years have I been baffled in my expectations, but success has at last come home—merely by lifting the trees in October or November, planting them again above the land's level, upon little hills of common road-sand taken from the scraped heaps by the highway-side. No other application is wanted for the cankered holes in

the stem: rub the road-sand into the wounds after cutting out all the black. A tree thus treated will revive to admiration. Branches must be cut away quite to sound wood, even if you reduce the tree to a mere post: a new head will quickly smile on your decision.

I have trees now in every stage of recovery; and, Mr. Urban, should any of your friends be engaged in my neighbourhood in the work of planting, I shall willingly shew the process to the bearer of a single line with your name. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, June 19.

HOW are we to account for the gross misrepresentation Dido is guilty of, when speaking of Æthiopia? See Æneid 4. l. 480.

“Oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem Ultimus Æthiopum locus.”

She could have said *solemque orientem*, and all would have been right. But, perhaps, we are to impute this to poetic licence.

How shall we explain the Historian Sallust in the following passage. *Apud majores nostros T. M. Torquatus bello Gallico filium suum, quod is contra imp. rium in hostem pugnaverat, necari jussit?*

The scholar will see, that the difficulty is in the word *Gallico*. I have consulted Strabo without finding any clue. In defining the limits of Gaul, he says, Ἀπὸ γὰρ δὴ Παριωνίης ἀρξάμενοι κατέχουσιν ἔσται τὸ πλεονέσιον — αὐτὴ δ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Αἰσὶς ποταμὸς, καὶ τὸ Γυγῆνον ὄρος — καὶ Μίταιρος ποταμὸς, καὶ τὸ ἱερόν τῆς Τύχης· περὶ γὰρ τούτους τοὺς τόπους εἰσὶ τὰ ὄρια τῆς Ἰταλίας τῆς πρότερον, καὶ τῆς Κελτικῆς (id est, Gallie) &c. On inspecting the maps we have, this boundary will be found to the North of Rome, while the scene of what our copies of Sallust call the Gallic war lay to the South, no part of which ever appears to have been named Gaul. A. O. B.

FINE Gold rose One Shilling per ounce on the 28th ultimo, and One Shilling more on the 6th instant.

Present price at the London Refiners.

	£.	s.	d.
Fine Gold	5	9	0
Fine Silver	0	7	0½

June 17.

B. S.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

June 16.

[IN the account of Mr. Dyer's Poetics, contained in your last Month's Review of Books, I am sure, the Author cannot accuse any one of making an intentional error; for the account was evidently intended to be friendly. Yet in the quotation given as a specimen of the poetry, there is a grievous mistake, and of such a kind, as not only to give a littleness and feebleness to the whole poem, but to render it quite ridiculous. The poem is entitled the RACE OF HEROES. The lines referred to, as read in your Review, are;

"Yet, shall the Bard still toil around
For souls of Grecian, Roman name?"

Still call the Muse of fairy-ground
To lift some storied AUTHOR'S name."

The last line (I copy it from the book itself) should be,

"To lift some storied ARTHUR'S name."

And the allusion is obvious to every one: but the meaning of "some storied Author's NAME" is not so obvious, and is clearly an error of the Press; and as well from the nature of the subject, as the allusion at the end of the poem, the error is an unfortunate one. I am persuaded, therefore, you will allow me to do justice to the writer in thus noticing it.

Yours, &c. A. B.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, June 9. The Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary assembled as usual, with the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses, at the Radcliffe Library, and proceeded to St. Mary's Church, where an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Michael Marlow, D. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, and President of St. John's College. On the 10th, was celebrated in the Theatre, Lord Crewe's annual Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors of the University: when several Honorary Degrees were conferred. The Creweian Oration was delivered by the Rev. William Crowe, B. C. L. of New College, and Public Orator, in which he very eloquently spoke in praise of those public benefactors to the University who have patronized the study of Medicine. He introduced his speech with a description of the city of Oxford, the pleasant and healthy situation of which happily made it less suitable to the prosecution of medical science. Among the public benefactors celebrated, were, first, Dr. Radcliffe, the founder of the travelling fellowships for the study of physick, and of the Infirmary; Lord Litchfield, formerly Chancellor of this University, who instituted the Clinical Lecture; and, in earlier times, the celebrated physician and scholar, Linacer, who endowed two professorships. The Orator next adverted to the sciences connected with Medicine, viz. Anatomy and Chemistry; and enlarged upon the liberality of those who established and improved the Botanical Garden, as, the Earl of Danby, Sherrard, and others, concluding with a high and merited eulogium on Dr. J. Sibthorpe, whose ardent pursuit of Botany led

him all over Greece, where he literally trod

Avia Pieridum loca;

and lamenting his untimely death, which prevented the intended publication of his valuable collections.—The Prize Compositions were recited by the gentlemen to whom they were adjudged. The Concerts at the Music Room on the evenings of the 10th and 11th, were more fashionably than numerous attended.

The following Works are nearly ready for publication:

The History and Antiquities of the Deanery of Craven, in the County of York, The Second Edition, with many Additions, Corrections, Maps and Views of Gentlemen's Seats, Antiquities, &c. By the Rev. THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, LL. D. F. S. A. Vicar of Whalley in Lancashire.

The Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey. By JOHN GALT.

Antient Lere; containing a selection of aphoristical and preceptive passages, on interesting and important subjects, from the works of eminent English authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with a preface and remarks.

A Translation of Michaelis' celebrated work on the Mosaic Law, in two parts, the first of which will soon appear. By the Rev. ALEX. SMITH, of Keith Hall.

An Account of the Gold Coast of Africa, and of the Manners, &c. of the Natives. By HENRY MERSDITH, esq. Governor of Winnebago Fort.

A volume of Sermons intended for Family and Village instruction. By the Rev. T. KIDD.

Memoirs of the Life and Ministry of the late Rev. THOMAS SPENCER, of

of Liverpool; including occasional extracts from his papers, &c. By the Rev. THOMAS RAFFLES.

A Grammar of the Æolo-Doric, or modern Greek Tongue, vulgarly called the Romaic; in which the peculiarities of the Æolo-Doric will be traced to the respective dialects of which the modern Greek is composed. By Mr. JACKSON.

An attempt is about to be made to illustrate the History and Antiquities of the county of LINCOLN, by publishing a Translation of the Chronicle of Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland; with notes, biographical, historical, and descriptive; accompanied by engraved views, portraits, &c.

Preparing for the Press:

Letters on the Nicobar Islands, written to the Editor by L. G. HOENSEL, seven years a missionary of the United Brethren at that station. By the Rev. CHARLES LATROBE.

Lectures on the Collects of the Church of England, delivered in Camden Chapel, Camberwell. By the Rev. Dr. DRAPER.

An additional volume of TROILL's Works, from his manuscripts, left in the hands of an evangelical minister. By Mr. OGLE, of Edinburgh.

A Life of the late JOHN HORNE TOOKE. By Mr. STEPHENS, who was intimate with him many years, and has been furnished with important documents by his executrix.

The Duke of Devonshire has bought the Count Maccarthy's splendid library for 25,000 guineas.

Mr. Chinnery's Grecian Vases, and his other extensive collection of Antiques, were sold June 3, at Christie's. The celebrated vase, the principal painting on which represents the combat between the Greeks and Trojans for the body of Patroclus, was knocked down at 172 guineas.

Through the patronage of Thomas Lister Parker, esq. of Yorkshire, J. CARTER and J. BUCKLER have each produced fresh Volumes of Drawings for that gentleman, in order to illustrate our Antiquities; the first Artist's performance brings to view the Rise and Progress of our National Costume, from the earliest period down to the present times, in specimens taken from Statues and Paintings. The latter Artist's labours run in the illustration of the Architecture of the country, by specimens selected from castles and lordly mansions.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS, while observing lately the motion of a snake along the floor of his library, discovered that it was assisted in advancing by its ribs, which served the purpose of feet, the points of them touching the ground, and by those means facilitating its motions. Mr. HOME, to whom the fact was made known, availed himself of the occasion, to observe more minutely the peculiar construction of the ribs of snakes, and the manner they are adapted for this hitherto unobserved purpose of moving their bodies.

Mr. BRODIE, after numerous experiments of various poisons on different animals, has ascertained that the slight inflammation which occurs in the stomach, after taking poison into it, is not sufficient to occasion death; but that it is the palsy power of the drugs on the nervous system, and in the blood, which destroys life.

The Book-fair at Leipsic, in April, was extremely dull: the catalogues circulated contained 1609 new works in German and Latin; among them were 100 romances, 50 plays, 82 maps, and 350 pieces of musick.

Buonaparte has presented to the City of Florence the statue of Venus by Canova: it has been placed in the Imperial Gallery among the chef d'œuvres of antiquity. Canova has lately been created Knight of the Iron Crown.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

P. 356. a. l. 47, for glowing, read gloomy.

LUKE observes that W. B. vol. LXXX. p. 434, mentions some intention of giving the publick a volume or two, under the title of "*The Pensive Rambler*;" and asks if that intention still continues.

In answer to an inquiry in p. 51, a Drawing of Colmworth Church, Bedfordshire, with its beautiful Spire, will appear in Mr. Fisher's Illustrative Prints now publishing; together with the Tomb of Lodovick Dyer.

GENEALOGIST, p. 432, mentions the Arms of *Petit* to have been quartered by them as one of the bearings of Sir Nicholas Heron: FABRICIUS asks what individual of the Heron family intermarried with that of *Petit*? At what period such alliance occurred? and whether the arms so quartered are those of *Petit* of Cornwall, or of *Pettitt* of Kent?

Mr. ROUSE on Pointed Architecture, in our SUPPLEMENT; with Mr. PARKES on Clive Hall, &c.; Mr. DOWLAND; &c. &c.

T. H. is received; and CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE, which shall be engraved.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

46. *History of the Origin and Progress of the Meeting of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, and of the Charity connected with it. To which is prefixed, a View of the Condition of the Parochial Clergy of this Kingdom, from the earliest Times. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A. F.R.S. & F.S.A. Rector of Rodmarton, in the County of Gloucester, 8vo. pp. 278. Cadell and Davies.*

THE Publick are already too well acquainted with the industrious Author of this Volume, to require any formal introduction of a new proof of his zealous attachment to the best interests of Literature, and of our Ecclesiastical Establishment.

In a Dedication to Dr. Huntingford, the very learned and respectable Bishop of Gloucester, Mr. Lysons says,

“When, in consequence of the appointment with which I was honoured, I had preached in recommendation of the Charity at the late Meeting of the three Choirs at Gloucester, your Lordship was pleased to express an opinion, that the publication of my Sermon might be of service, as it contained some account of the origin of those distresses among the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, which it is the object of that excellent institution to alleviate: I was well aware, that, although what I had then adduced might perhaps in some measure have answered the immediate purposes of the occasion, and might possibly have conveyed information to many of my auditors, yet it was much too imperfect a sketch to bring forward in the way of publication: being desirous, nevertheless, of giving effect, as far as was in my power, to your lordship’s intimation, I formed the design, which I then communicated to your lordship, of drawing up a more comprehensive Narrative of the Condition of the Parochial Clergy of this kingdom, from the earliest period; shewing the origin and progress of the impoverishment of a great proportion of that useful and meritorious body of men, and the various but inadequate measures which have been hitherto applied to their relief.”

The volume is divided into Six distinct Portions; containing

1. “View of the condition of the Parochial Clergy of this Kingdom, from the earliest times; and of the Causes which have contributed to the Impoverishment

of so large a Proportion of their Benefices; with a brief Account of such Measures as have been hitherto adopted for their augmentation.”

2. “General Review of the Insufficiency of the Income of a great proportion of the Parochial Clergy during the last six centuries.”

3. “Charitable Institutions for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy.”

4. “Origin and progress of the Meeting of the three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, and of the Charity connected with it.”

5. “List of the Stewards, Preachers, and Collections.”

6. “Annals of the Music Meeting.”

On the subject of the first Section, which Mr. Lysons has made extremely interesting, he modestly says,

“I have availed myself largely of an excellent treatise on the subject of Impropriations, (now grown rather scarce,) by the learned Dr. White Kennett, Bp. of Peterborough; from which I have made several quotations. I have consulted also the Historical and Biographical Works of that laborious Antiquary, Mr. Strype, the Church History of Dr Fuller, the works of Sir Henry Spelman, and others.”

In Section IV. we are told,

“The origin of the charitable Institution of which it is the particular object of this work to treat, is to be traced to the year 1724, at which time the members of the three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, with other lovers of musick, had for some years held an annual meeting (at each of the cities in rotation) for the purpose of enjoying the pleasures of harmony. It was in that year that Dr. Thomas Bisse, Chancellor of Hereford, and brother of Dr. Philip Bisse, Bishop of that diocese) author of a well-known and popular treatise on the Beauty of Holiness in the Common Prayer, having himself some few years before preached an excellent sermon at St. Paul’s Cathedral, before the Sons of the Clergy, made a proposal which was unanimously acceded to by the members, that, at these annual meetings, there should be a collection at the church-door for charitable purposes.—In 1726, Dr. Bisse preached a sermon in aid of the Charity at Hereford, on the following singular text, from Eccles. c. ii. v. 8. allusive to the original

harmonic purposes of the Meeting: 'I gat me men-singers and women-singers, and the delights of the sons of men, as musical instruments, and that of all sorts.'—In a note to this sermon, he says, 'having first proposed this charity with success at Gloucester in 1724, and recommended it at Worcester in 1725, I thought myself obliged to promote it in this way, in the church and diocese to which I belong.' In the year 1729, Dr. Bisse preached a second sermon for this charity at Hereford, from which I have selected the following passages, as tending to throw light upon the early history of its institution."

The "Annals of the Music Meeting" form an amusing and a very generally interesting article. It is an institution of long establishment, though the precise date of its origin cannot now very easily be traced:

"The meeting of the three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, originated in a compact entered into by the members of certain musical clubs or societies in those cities, to make an annual visit to each other, in rotation, and continue together two days, for improving themselves in harmony, by the performance of several concerts of musick. These clubs consisted chiefly of members of the several choirs, with the addition of a few *amateurs* of musick, in the several cities and their immediate neighbourhood.—It is in vain that I have endeavoured, in either of these cities, to trace any thing like the time of their first establishment. The only document I could procure, was a book of accounts of the musical club at Hereford, from the 12th of February, 1723, to November, 1733. It is certain, however, that they must have existed long before the year 1723. Dr. Bisse, in his sermon, preached in 1729, speaking of the charitable institution as commencing in 1724, says, that the *annual* meeting had been 'in just esteem before, and had enjoyed a good and growing report.' The Annual Music Meeting was first advertised in the *Gloucester Journal*, in the year 1723; but it is evident, that it was even then no new thing; the advertisement announces, that the Meeting would be *that* year at Hereford, on the 3d of September, in order to a performance of musick, pursuant to their subscription."

The whole of this Section would form an article of considerable entertainment; but, as the profits of the sale of the volume are handsomely destined to the augmentation of the Fund, we shall content ourselves with

transcribing a very few lines, which we are really sorry to record:

"The expences of the band in 1811 amounted to 1822*l.* 16*s.*; the total expences of the Meeting to 2335*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* After defraying these heavy charges, there was a surplus of 23*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* which is funded for the charity!—The tickets were 9*s.*"

To this, as to all his other publications, Mr. Lysons has added a very good Index.

47. *The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, represented and illustrated in a Series of Views, Elevations, &c. of various antient English Edifices, with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of each.* By John Britton, F. S. A.—Vol. III. 4to.

WE have accompanied the author in his progress through this interesting work, with feelings of considerable pleasure, resulting as well from the subject on which it treats, as from the manner in which it has been conducted. The study of our National Antiquities has, within the last half century, made an equal advance towards perfection with every other branch of useful knowledge; we have seen reflection and discernment united with zeal and curiosity; and this, with powerful influence, giving dignity to a pursuit that claims attention and respect from every cultivated mind. The scholar, who devotes himself to antiquarian researches, will find the path, "not rough nor barren," but, as Warton justly observed, "strewn with flowers;" and when he regards the progress of mankind, in science and art, gradually advancing through successive ages from rudeness to perfection, his inquiries will continually receive a fresh stimulus, and be quickened and refreshed the further he proceeds.

In contemplating the structures of past ages, in traversing those mighty ruins, which have witnessed important scenes of history, where Royalty, rank, and talents have resided, acted, and perished, the most insensible spectator cannot but feel sentiments of an indescribable nature; and, when thus occupied, the truth of that splendid passage, suggested to Johnson, whilst traversing the island of Icolinkill, bursts upon us with energy and conviction,—"To abstract the mind from all local emotion, would be

be impossible, if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish, if it were possible; whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses, whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plan of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

There is a species of pedantry too frequently observable amongst those who have devoted their days solely to a perusal of the classic authors of antiquity, to undervalue the labours of the English Topographer; they despise the volumes of Dugdale and Camden, from the simplicity of their style, and from their dwelling upon matters of fact, unmingled with bold conjecture, or novel hypothesis. The true English Antiquary, on the other hand, whatever interest he may derive when directing his attention to the geography of Troy, or the fading splendour of Rome, can still receive instruction and delight from those venerable structures in his native country,

"Now sunk by time and Henry's fiercer rage,"

amongst which many of his days have been passed, or which occasional visits have rendered familiar to his view.

The hoary tower, the fretted pinnacle, and the lengthening cloister, impart a feeling, which no vulgar mind can appreciate; and it is from relics like these, that we acquaint ourselves with the economy and discipline of monastic life, with the earlier rites of religious faith, and with the habits, manners, and pursuits of our forefathers, through revolving centuries. To writers of this description, who can not only digest their materials, but draw, from the resources of their own minds, it is owing, that our topographical writings have attained so respectable a station in the scale of English literature, as completely to refute the sarcastic observations of Warburton, who considered the history of "a town, society, college, or province, as a senseless heap of

rubbish," the publication of which had taken from us "the very idea of a genuine composition*."

The work before us derives its chief merit from the judicious selection that has been made in the choice of subjects, and from the uniformly respectable style in which the various departments of it have been executed. The engravings are highly finished, and, what is most important, they are faithful and correct; thus whilst the influence of time, the hand of spoliation and violence, and what is still worse, the baneful exertions of ill-directed renovation, are hourly lessening and disguising the best specimens of our antient architecture, the pencil of the artist, in faithful detail, perpetuates a large portion of them, to inform, if not to satisfy, the inquiries of posterity.

The principal subjects, comprized in this volume, are descriptions, with plates, of Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk; Waltham Abbey Church, Essex; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Roslyn Chapel, Scotland; St. Nicholas Chapel, and Redmount Chapel, Lynn; College Gate House, Bristol; Priory Church, Binham, Norfolk; Priory Church, Christ Church, Hampshire; St. James's Tower and the Abbey Gate House, Bury St. Edmund's; the Collegiate Church in Manchester, and the Cloisters of Norwich Cathedral.

It appears to be Mr. Britton's intention to comprize his work in four volumes; and as he has given us a pleasing earnest, that success urges him rather to increase than abate in his exertions, we doubt not but the publick may look with confidence to a conclusion of his labours, alike satisfactory to themselves, and honourable to the author.—But whatever his future intentions may be, let him not consider the present work complete, until we receive (what is still a most important desideratum) a plain and familiar exposition of the rise and progress of the *pointed style* in England. Let every variation in the windows, arches, and columns, of our Ecclesiastical and Castellated Structures, be minutely ascertained; illustrated with engraved specimens and sections; and given as a supplement to these volumes. When this is done,

* See Warburton's Critical Enquiry into the Causes of Prodiges, &c. &c. 1727 and the spirited remarks of Dr. Whitaker upon this passage, in the Preface to his History of Whalley.

the author may fairly claim the merit not only of having promoted a most useful and interesting branch of antiquarian study, and afforded encouragement to the fine arts of his native country*, but to have displayed her architectural remains in a more pleasing point of view, than has hitherto been attempted, by any of his predecessors, in the same walk of literature.

48. *Historical Reflections on the Constitutional Representative System of England, with reference to the popular Proposition of a Reform of Parliament.* By James Jopp, Esq.

WE call the attention of our Readers with pleasure to the work before us. The subject is at all times interesting, and peculiarly so at the present period, when assemblies of private persons are convened to form resolutions, and prepare petitions to the Legislature, for the purpose of effecting an entire change in the representation of the people. The author discovers a sound judgment, extensive reading, patient investigation, and a cool, dispassionate, candid, and unbiassed mind. We do not, under the pretence of reviewing a book, promulgate our own opinions. We will give a brief analysis of the work: the view of the Author is, to shew that they, who in their endeavours to promote a reform of Parliament, by their frequent and solemn appeals to æras of more constitutional purity, appeal to æras which have had no existence but in their own imaginations.

"At the Conquest, the tendency or effects of political institutions were not then objects of general concern; the temper and views of men were then otherwise directed than to the speculations which now occupy so much of their attention. Martial enterprize was the fashion and peculiar characteristic of the age; and civil liberty, or perfect political arrangements, were not the subject of men's reflections." P. 15.

"Upon a view of the general circumstances of the country from the Conquest to the reign of Henry III. it will appear

* Mr. Eritton has just completed a volume, consisting of Memoirs, Essays, and Plates, entitled "*The Fine Arts of the English School.*" Some account of this work will be given in a subsequent number of our Magazine. EDIT.

almost impossible that any thing like what is now understood by popular representation could have existed. The retrospect of that period will also bring to our recollection many circumstances necessary to elucidate the subsequent occurrences in the early history of our legislature; without which much of what will appear of its rise, its progress, its changes, and its improvements, and many of the incongruous occurrences that will be found, might seem too improbable for belief." P. 21.

The author next gives a relation of the whole landed property of the country, and shows that it "was constitutionally tributary to the king, not by any concession from the holders, nor by any other act on their part, than that of accepting those lands that were bestowed upon them under such conditions, and with penalties of forfeiture for non-performances."

He next touches on the expences of the army, the navy, the civil government, and the legislative power. The authority of history tends to shew that this last existed in the King and the Magnum or Commune Concilium generally. P. 39.

"During the reign of William, the *Commune Consilium* never appears but at the fixed court festivals of Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, when it is said to be held *ex more*. The account which now remains of its proceedings is confined to Ecclesiastical affairs, and there is no reason to think that the will or desire of the king was ever counteracted." P. 41.

Mr. Jopp next proceeds to notice the principal occurrences in the subsequent reigns, which show the power of the crown as affecting the liberties of the subject.

"The sittings of Great Councils during the reign of Henry the 1st, begin to be more particularly mentioned by historians; yet it is one of the surprising circumstances of that age, that, notwithstanding the excessive oppressions of extortion experienced in every way, and that great councils are said to be held in several years immediately following, or perhaps during their actual operation, we find no complaints, nor any mention of illegality or grievance in this respect; no legislative remedy is attempted." P. 57.

"There are many *Parliaments* mentioned by Lord Lyttelton in the reign of Henry II.; that term unexplained in English history certainly conveys an idea of a Parliament as now known, in its

functions and construction, but in so much it is a wrong expression, having the effect of misleading the reader into a notion that Parliaments existed then as now, which, as will soon appear, was very far from being the case. The legislative power, it will be seen very plainly, was exercised by the king; but, as he paid the compliment of assembling the *Magnum* or *Generale Consilium* frequently, reason has thence been furnished for some Historians to suppose, that the laws of this reign were enacted by that authority." P. 65.

"It does not appear," the author remarks in his observations on the reign of Henry III. "to what period in our early condition the reformers of the present day would resort for the new model of this part of our legislature; but, when a repeal of all the Laws relative to the Commons' House of Parliament is proposed (see Sir F. Burdett's Speech in the House of Commons, 15th June, 1809) and when, at the same time, the object is declared to be a recurrence to the original spirit and practice of the constitution, in the new construction of the House, it becomes requisite that the view of our antient political state be as little incorrect as it can be rendered.—An understanding of the early civil condition of the country is peculiarly desirable, when such alterations are proposed, and such references made as have been stated: it is indeed in other respects desirable, as it will certainly evince a state of improvement; for nothing can be more clear than that our happy constitution has been by degrees improved into its present state. To say that no part of it admits of amendment, would suppose a degree of perfection, which unbiassed reflection cannot confirm; but to say that *all* the customs and regulations respecting the representative part of our Legislature are to be destroyed as *unconstitutional*, which has in effect been said, is a proposition fraught with more extravagant absurdity than could be expected to be uttered in an assembly of reasonable persons." P. 88.

Mr. Jopp quotes the following passage from Judge Blackstone: "Our *religious liberties* were *fully established* at the Reformation; but the *recovery* of our civil and political liberties was a work of longer time, they not being thoroughly and completely *regained* till after the Restoration of King Charles, nor fully and explicitly acknowledged and defined till the æra of the happy Revolution."—To which he replies, that "he has nowhere found any traces of the pristine enjoyment of the political advantages thus regained; he even ventures to doubt the possibility of the thing, from

the undeniable state of Europe previous to the eleventh century." P. 92.

"My pages," he says, "have been insensibly multiplied on preliminary matter; but certainly not unconnected with a comprehensive understanding of the true state of our rights and customs in the ages preceding that, when, I conceive, the House of Commons took its rise."

"We come now at length to the period when the necessities of the Crown produced the first approaches to deputation from the people. It was not, however, by any inherent title of their own that towns sent deputies; but when the pecuniary necessities of the Crown were urgent, and their inhabitants appeared capable of contributing materially to the wants of the Exchequer, they were required to send some of their inhabitants or burgesses, in order to facilitate the assessments, instead of the preceding practice of imposing them separately by the King's justices in their *iters*, which was less convenient."

In the time of Henry III. "the sheriff is instructed to explain the king's necessities, and *effectually to induce the knights he was to cause to be sent before the council to promote a competent aid.*"

"There is reason to believe, that the famous Parliament summoned by the Earl of Leicester, in the 49th of this reign, was the first occasion on which representatives from towns were called. Two knights were summoned from each county, two citizens or burgesses from York, Lincoln, and the other boroughs of England; these were *not to be elected*, but *the Sheriffs were to cause them to come.*" P. 131.

"In 1283, two extraordinary assemblies were called on the same day at different places. Of the towns summoned, or that were represented at these assemblies, no list seems to be extant: the writ on the occasion directs no *election*, the Sheriffs being merely to *cause* the parties to appear." P. 142.

"In the reign of Edward II. representation was not sought for as a privilege or valuable distinction of which the loss was such a prejudice as to make serious matter of complaint." This conclusion Mr. Jopp draws from the variable state of the representation; then adds, "the City of London returned sometimes two, sometimes three, and sometimes four citizens, when by the Writs it was only empowered to return two; it sometimes returned four or three, and stated that any three or two of them had the requisite authority; and this was done repeatedly, without notice being taken of it." P. 161.

"Edward III. consulted the Commons, and asked their advice; when they told him in reply, 'that they were not able to give advice, and pray him to consult his nobles and council.' When asked if they would agree to a peace with a foreign enemy, they answer, 'that they submit themselves wholly to the order of the king and his nobles'."

"When, added to such circumstances, we find the king encouraging them to represent grievances and make requests, using at the same time his own free-will as to the redress or consent to be granted, it is evident there was another object to be gained on the part of the crown; such measures were clearly expedients of policy, not the practical exercise of rights." P. 164.

"All towns," the author observes, "belonged originally to the Crown, and were part of its demesnes, or were granted to some baron; there were also a few powerful persons of that order so highly favoured, as to have certain *jura regalia* granted to them; such particularly were the Earls of Cornwall and Devonshire, and a few other great proprietors, principally in the Western counties, where many of the boroughs held their privileges of subjects both originally, and at the same time, of being called upon to send deputies to the Common Council or Parliament." "We have," he adds, "sufficient authority to say, that the Commons (meaning the representatives both for counties and towns) remained for nearly two centuries in the state of very humble petitioners; the statutes and the records of proceedings of Parliament show it." P. 173.

"It seems generally agreed, that for a long time after the reign of Edward III. the sending of burgesses to Parliament was deemed rather a burdensome duty, than a desirable privilege; and although the petition of Barnstaple that has been mentioned occurs in this reign, yet there is also a petition from Torrington in Devonshire, to be relieved from the obligation of sending members, imposed by the King's writ." (Willis says, 'others also were relieved.'—Note.) P. 175.

The author from the time of Edward I. to the end of Henry VI. gives many examples of elections in Towns and Counties; but our limits not allowing us to accompany him, we must refer our readers for this satisfactory information to the work itself.

He proceeds:

"Having seen the rise of the Commons after the reign of John, the progress of our general political condition may, I presume, be collected sufficiently to ena-

ble us to compare and judge, whether what is now held forth for popular adoption, is really, as its advocates call it, a *recurrence to those laws and that constitution, the departure from which has been the sole cause of that accumulation of evils which we now endure.*" P. 223. (Sir F. Burdett's Speech).

"The accumulation of evils I pass by for the present without admitting it. But I then ask, at what period it is found that all '*householders and others subject to direct taxation in support of the Poor, the Church, and the State,*' were universally entitled to elect members of Parliament? I ask, in what reign was each county subdivided according to its taxed population, and each subdivision required to send one representative? I cannot discover the time when the votes of these householders, and others, for members of Parliament, were taken by the parish officers. And with respect to the duration of Parliament, I must also ask, 'what superior power the Parliaments in the time of Edward III. had above those of Charles I. or II. or that of William and Mary, or that under George I. to establish regulations concerning their being called, or any other alteration?'"

"But Sir F. Burdett told the House of Commons, that he took both *the laws and the constitution* for his guide, in preparing the measure he proposed; and thereby avoiding intricacies and impediments, which have obstructed others in the same pursuit, he said he had found *the express image of the Constitution*; nay more, *the true Constitution*. The Laws and Constitution which the patriotic Baronet has followed, must only be looked for previous to the reign of Edward III. They cannot well be any of the hundred and thirteen, which he mentions because they seem to be the stumbling-blocks alluded to, that have misled other reformers. The laws to which I have adverted, and all others respecting Parliament, are, according to him, *all pitiful substitutes for the Constitution*. Such arguments might be deemed almost too absurd to require serious answers: but the House of Commons has listened to them, and condescended to divide upon a motion resulting from them." P. 225.

(To be continued.)

49. *Remarks on the Bill for the regulation of Parochial Registers, &c.; most humbly submitted to the Members of both Houses of Parliament.* 8vo. pp. 17. Hatchard.

AS most of the objections of this and other pamphlets on the subject have been remedied by the Right Hon.

Hon. Framer of the Bill; one remark of the present writer may suffice:

“*Entries verified every year before a Magistrate.* — We will suppose the Minister to be a Curate (which will frequently happen), and that he has no horse, nor means of getting out but on foot, and that there is no Magistrate within ten miles (of which there are many instances): A walk of twenty miles, if he is a stout fellow, to be sure, may not hurt him—but, if advancing in years, and not so robust as the compliance with this humane part of the Act enjoins, and will render necessary, the case will be rather different; the projector, of course, takes for granted, that such of the Clergy will immediately begin training for the pedestrian system. But, supposing him as hardy as the breed early and long accustomed to go without shoes and stockings, he must eat by the way; and his dinner at an ale-house will be dearer and less comfortable than his frugal meal at home; and who is to pay for it? Or, very likely, he must come another day,—the Magistrate being out of the way.”

And here we close the subject.

50. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Beddington, Surrey, on Wednesday, February 5th, 1812; being the day appointed for a General Fast. By the Rev. John Courtney, A.M. Rector of Sanderstead, Vicar of Warlingham cum Chelsham; and Chaplain to Isabella Dowager Viscountess Hawarden; 4to. pp. 22. Ridgway.*

“To the Rev. Edmund Ferrers, Rector of Cheriton, Hants, this Discourse is affectionately inscribed, by the widowed Husband of his daughter Caroline!”

In a short Preface, Mr. Courtney disclaims the idea of “holding up individual misconduct, for the finger of Scorn to point at: or to open afresh wounds which have ceased to bleed, in the breasts of those, whom bitter reflection in moments of solitude may have converted from the error of their ways.”—And in the Discourse, from Isaiah lviii. 6, 7, having illustrated “the Fast which the Lord has chosen,” he thus “turns for a moment from the ungrateful task of enumerating our many offences, to one bright spot in the national character:”

“We are a generous nation, a charitable people.—Witness the numerous public monuments of this, and the many daily instances of private munificence, where the idle are employed, the penitent received, the sick healed, the blind

made happy by useful industry, the dumb, I may almost say, taught to speak, and the dead raised; for such, to their relations, is the restoration from suspended animation. Nor are our charitable works confined to our own people. Witness the shelter, support, and protection we have long given to those unhappy princes, nobles, and priests, who, cast out from the land of their fore-fathers, have wandered to these our shores, which may be called indeed the asylum of Europe; for hither the wretched fugitives are continually flocking.—One other virtuous effort I will mention, before I return to the dark shades of the picture, and which is also suggested to me by the words of the text. ‘We have let the oppressed go free.’—Through the persevering exertions chiefly of one individual, the sordid, mercenary arguments of those who defended a traffick in human blood, as necessary to the prosperity of our Colonial territories, have been exposed, confuted, and defeated; and, supported by the voices of almost all those famed for patriotism and ability, we have seen this national stain washed out from the catalogue of our sins.”

In considering, however, the moral health of the country, Mr. Courtney adds, there is not any room for boasting:

“It is the idolatry of the passions which we mourn, the decay of virtue, and the reign of vice; that general depravity which, in the lower orders, breaks out in acts of rapine and bloodshed; and in the higher, in scenes of profligacy and sensuality.—Among the latter, the marriage bed is violated by bold, deliberate, systematic adulterers, where the parties engage in reciprocal contracts of vice, thus embittering and poisoning ‘the sweetest portion of man’s cup, the best relict from the ruins of Paradise.’ Pampered appetites and luxurious habits require extraordinary means of support; in some instances the gaming table is resorted to, in others what is still more fatal in its consequences, and which is carried to an extent unheard of in former times, speculations are enterprized, which, if successful, create a monopoly, hurtful to the publick; and if otherwise, a multitude of unsuspecting and unprotected beings are involved in the ruin of these daring projectors; who finish perhaps their own career of infamy, by rushing, uncalled, into the presence of their Creator!—And what are the vices which produce all this evil? Is it not the expensive habits, unprincipled extravagance, and thoughtless levity, which is contracted even in the very semina-

seminaries of education; where manhood is anticipated in aping the vices of maturer age, and the feminine character destroyed, by substituting frivolous accomplishments and glaring shew, for principles of Religion and Virtue?"

51. *Galt's Travels, continued from p. 383.*

AFTER quitting Athens, the plain of Marathon affords matter of deep reflection to our Classical Traveller.

"When Swift," he says, "contrasted the rewards which the British nation bestowed on the Duke of Marlborough with those which the Romans gave to their Generals, he might have adverted to the recompence which Miltiades received, from the Athenians, after gaining the battle of Marathon. In reward for that immortal achievement, they requested him to sit for his picture to Polygnotus the painter; and afterwards, when he happened not to be successful in another enterprise, they flung him into prison, where he died of his wounds. Who can wonder, that Isocrates, the orator, was ten years in writing a panegyric on this people!"

After passing through Marathon, and riding several miles, Mr. Galt says,

"We arrived in sight of a rural village, pleasantly situated on the swell of a rising ground. The cottages were covered with bright red tiles, and their walls neatly whitewashed; the inclosures, and surrounding vineyards, were all in good order; and a decent church stood in an open field, at a little distance from the town. Our guide, being doubtful of the way, went to the village to enquire. He was long of returning, and we rode to its skirts, in order to hasten him. As we approached, we were surprised at not hearing the stir of a living creature; and yet there was no appearance of waste or desolation. The guide, returning, informed us that the village had, the week before, been deserted by all its inhabitants, except one old woman, who having no kindred to follow, chose to remain alone. The people had fled, with their cattle and money, to avoid an impost, beyond all their means of payment, which had been levied by Ali Pashaw. Not aware that the jurisdiction of this inflexible potentate had extended so far, we inquired how he had happened to attack this village, but were only informed, that he thought the inhabitants could pay. Leaving this melancholy monument of extortion, we turned into a dingle, where the path was frequently interrupted by underwood. The bushes, as we advanced, gradually approximated

to the size of trees; and, when we had got out of the hollow, we found ourselves in a forest, the open glades of which presented occasional views, that rivalled, in beauty, the prospects of an English park. The whole country here is, naturally, exceedingly beautiful; but the almost total solitude that prevails, had the effect, after the impression made on our minds by the Auburn of Attica, of rendering the ride very cheerless. Ascending from the woody vale, our road lay along the brows of the hills: from which we saw extensive tracts of the forest which had been desolated by fire, in order, as we were told, to destroy the wolves by which it is infested. It was sunset when we discovered the fortress of Carrababa, at such a distance, that we resolved to remain, for the night, at Dramis, a small village on the shore. It had, also been, in a great measure, deserted: only one Greek family remained, by whom we were admitted, and treated with their best means. It would have been an insult to human kindness, after what we had seen and heard, to have grumbled at far inferior accommodation and fare."

Negropont, Thebes, Livadia, Chæroneæ, and Parnassus, are each successively described.

"Considering the impressions which the appearance of Nature makes here, we could not but assent to the propriety of the ancients in regarding Parnassus as the peculiar region of the Muses.—The ruins of Delphi consist of mutilated inscriptions, extensive terraces, and a few fragments of pillars. It seems no longer possible, without scaffolds, to discover the site of the great Temple of Apollo. It was probably where there is now a small monastery, in the midst of an olive-grove. In that neighbourhood, the niches in the rocks, for votive offerings, are most numerous. It was also generally the custom, after the establishment of Christianity, to appropriate the old consecrated ground to the service of the new religion. The Castalian spring still flows; and we enjoyed a draught, but without any effectual inspiration. A square basin, excavated in the rock from which it issues, is still almost entire. Two wild fig-trees overhang the source, and a drapery of ivy falls over a niche, and partly conceals a small chapel constructed in a hollow of the precipice. While we were standing near it, a goat approached, and cropped the herbs which grew at the root of the trees.—The virtues of the fountain are said to have been first discovered by goats. A basket-maker also came to turn a bundle of osiers, which were steeping in the basin, and crossed himself

himself to the chapel, or some of its contents. In a chasm above the spring, the traces of the stairs remain, by which the priests performed their pantomimes, to overawe the pilgrim as he knelt at the fountain to drink.

"On leaving Rakova, we saw a shepherd-boy playing on a flageolet, the only symptom of the influence of Apollo and the Muses that we had met with; and we were followed by a crowd of beggars; but on Parnassus such a sight was not surprising.

"Having hired a Turk at Livadia to go with us as far as Salonika, he procured us a better apartment than we should otherwise have obtained. It was my wish to have travelled as independently as possible; but a Mahomedan guide was now become necessary for the rest of our journey; we, therefore, adopted the custom of other travellers, and followed the common and beaten track. Our host here was a ludicrous specimen of Grecian pride and ignorance. He strutted about his little buxtry affairs in the military array of the Albanians, like a king in a tragedy, and looked upon us as inferior barbarians.

"At day-break we took our departure for Zeitun. Our road lay across a range of lofty hills, from which we saw, at a distance, situated on the foot of Parnassus, the town of Dadi, a place of some fame, in these parts, for a manufactory of cotton canvass. The country round it appeared to be decently cultivated. But we were now in Thessaly, the vales of which are still, as antiently, more famous for their pastures than their harvests. From Turco Cori our ascent had been steep and toilsome. The road from the height gradually devolved into a deep, wild, and rugged pass, winding through a natural wood of trees and shrubbery. In the bottom of this glen there is a fountain, and a large tree, of ample shade, with a seat constructed round the trunk. We halted here. From a ruinous blackguard-looking house, situated on the cliff above, an Albanian came down, and demanded money. He belonged to a band of soldiers, appointed to guard the pass, and to extort money from the passengers. We resisted his demand; and, in consequence, were nearly immortalized in the Pass of Thermopylæ; but, taking to flight, our Turk ended the war by paying eighteen pence, and joined us again at Molo, where we breakfasted on salt fish stewed with onions, a coarse but savoury dish. We found here, at last, wine, in which there was no turpentine. Over all the continent of Greece, the wine is polluted with this unpalatable ingredient."

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"Sending our baggage on before, we deviated from the main road, in order to see the hot spring*, near which, it is supposed, the famous hand of Leonidas was posted. If it was in this neighbourhood, the features of the land must have since materially altered, for there is no longer any place capable of being defended in the way that it is described to have been. Still, however, the whereabout of an event which posterity still regards as the most illustrious example of patriotism and discipline, can never be approached without emotion, nor consciously walked without the pleasure of magnanimous thought.

"Returning to the great road, we crossed the river Alamana, by a handsome bridge, partly very antient. One of the piers was built of white marble. We were told by our guide, that there are two other bridges in the country, of a similar form, built by the architect who constructed this; and that, before he could make any of them able to withstand the force of the torrents, he was obliged to sacrifice a eunuch, and one of his own sisters, on each. In confirmation of this legendary tradition, we were shewn on the bridge a large slab, which he assured us was the tomb-stone of the victims."

The city of Zeitun is the next object of description:

"Just as the tops of the minerets were lighted, we arrived in Zeitun, and found excellent lodgings in the house of a merchant engaged in the corn-trade of the country, and who was also a farmer of the tithes of several of the neighbouring villages.

"The city stands on the side of a hill, at the entrance into a small vale at the head of the gulph; but at some distance from the shore. Being interspersed with gardens and cypress trees, the general aspect of the place is pleasant. A ruinous fortress, on the top of the hill, gives it also an air of dignity. The population does not exceed six thousand souls. Some years ago, a new seraglio was built for the governor, at an expence of about twelve thousand pounds sterling; but it was scarcely finished, when a fire took place, and destroyed it entirely.—There is here a trifling manufactory of cloth, and a considerable one of salt. The adjacent territory would be fertile; but the oppression which dismays the whole country, renders it neglected and almost desolate.

* "The hot springs in this part of the country gave rise to the name of Thermopylæ, *Thermia* signifying hot water, and *pyle* ground."

"We

"We discovered nothing of the ruins of the antient Heraclea; but, in the walls of the castle, one very rude piece of sculpture, representing Chiron the Centaur, playing on the lyre to one of his pupils. This accomplished and benevolent monster was the son of Philira, for whom Saturn assumed the form of a horse. The Marquis of Sligo found at Athens a curious lamp, exhibiting their amour in bas relief.

"A strange old character, a Septinsular physician, who had studied at Pisa, paid us a visit. By him we were informed that the air of Zeitun was unwholesome during the summer, owing to pestiferous exhalations from the neighbouring marshes; and that the inhabitants were subject to putrid fevers, which he ascribed, however, as much to the grossness of their food, and an inordinate love of wine, as to the air."

At Phersela we are entertained with a description of the march of a Turkish army; and some classical remarks, occasioned by a sight of the plain of Pharsalia.

"As we approached Larissa, the sun broke out with a comfortable brightness, and the four and twenty spires of the city looked inviting and cheerful.—The country, round the city, is very well cultivated, and we observed several vineyards of a respectable extent. On the stubble-fields a number of cattle were feeding on straw, which had been scattered purposely for fodder. On entering the gate, a custom-house harpy pounced upon our luggage; which, however, it surrendered, upon being paid, by our Turk, the magnificent fee of five paras, a sum equal to one penny and a half of British money."—"The banks of the Peneus are overhung with stately beeches, and a fringe of elders; and the adjacent fields consist, chiefly, of tobacco and cotton gardens, here and there interspersed with a bright display of printed calicoes on the green. In walking along the margin, the day soft and grey, the air mild and balmy, insensibly produced that agreeable submission of mind, in which the memory becomes more predominant than the fancy. The gentle sense of past pleasure diffuses a satisfaction that approximates nearer to the idea of happiness than that emotion which springs from the expectations and encouragements of hope. Whilst ruminating amidst the placid scenery of these beautiful banks, among other topics of thought and recollection, the story of Apollo and Daphne was insinuated. After a languid effort to unravel the allegory, I acquiesced in think-

ing, as Pausanias sagaciously did of this story, if I recollect rightly, that Daphne was more likely to have been the daughter of a human king of the name of Peneus, than of the natural River. I have a romance, in which the descent of Godfrey of Boulogne is indisputably traced to a Swan; and I have seen, in a book of heraldry, that the first Earls of Northumberland were descended from a Norwegian damsel that had been ravished by a Bear. It is true, that the heralds explain this, as having reference to the emblazons on shields. Perhaps the antients had, also, similar mystical symbols, which, if known, would help to explain some of the absurdities of their mythological fables."

"At Platamo, a fortress seated on a promontory, we halted near the walls, to take some refreshment; for, without a firman, strangers are not permitted to enter the gates. The wall of a burying-ground served us for seats and table; but an incident arose, while we were there, that would have made us content with our condition, even though the place and fare had been worse. A Turkish officer, who happened also to be baiting near a fountain, observing a Greek passing, rose, and rudely seized him by the collar. On inquiring the cause of this apparently wanton outrage, we were informed, that the Greek belonged to a district where the Turk commanded; and, having been unable to pay a sum of money with which he had been taxed, removed secretly to this neighbourhood with his family. The female relations, and several of the neighbours, came round the Turk, and strongly intreated him to let the poor man go free; but, regardless of their intreaties, he ordered his arms to be bound, and took him away as a culprit."

Having so minutely accompanied Mr. Galt thus far in his Travels, we shall recommend to our Readers the perusal of the remainder of this interesting volume; submitting to them only one more extract, from the description of Constantinople:

"Among the public buildings of this capital, the residence of the British minister is one of the most conspicuous. It stands in a large inclosure, that might be converted into something like a pleasure-ground; and, both in the external and internal architecture, resembles an English manorial mansion. The chief expense of this edifice was defrayed by the Ottoman government, in commemoration of the delivery of Egypt. It may, therefore, as such, be considered as a monument of a splendid and magnanimous

mous transaction.—Among the many aggressions of the French, the seizure of Egypt is considered not the least. But, here, it is generally allowed, that they actually had permission for the invasion. Complaints had been made, by the Directory, of insults and hardships which the French merchants had suffered from the governors of Egypt; and the government here excused itself, by alleging the rebellious state of the province. It was not till after the battle of the Nile, that the Turks considered the invasion of Egypt as an aggression or thought of war."

"The Bazaars are of great length, commonly about twenty feet in width, lighted from the roof, with recesses on each side, in which the merchandize is displayed. Each recess is a shop, and the hand-somest are surmounted with little domes. The shopkeepers sit cross-legged, on platforms, in front of their goods. The platforms serve also for counters. In many of the bazars the shops have small ware-rooms behind. The Greek and Armenian merchants retire to their private houses before sunset; the Turks generally earlier; and the gates are closed before dark.—The bazars, for the most part, are the property of companies, who let out the shops to the merchants. Several belong to the government, and are farmed by individuals and companies.—The roofs of two or three of the bazars are supported by pillars, the relics of the antient forum and porticos. In looking along these colonnades, I was reminded of the appearance of the long vistas of pillars which Wood and Dawkins have given in their views of Palmyra; and which are, probably, the ruins of her bazars, and not the remains of temples and palaces.—The capital of Zenobia owed its magnificence to commerce. Situated at a convenient distance between the gulph of Persia and the Mediterranean, it was the grand resort of the caravans which conveyed the oriental luxuries to the Roman nations.—In the midst of the deserts, and under a scorching sun, the inhabitants of Palmyra must have had recourse to artificial shades. Through all these Southern and Eastern countries, the practice of arranging the shops under sheds, and in bazars, is so universal, that it cannot be doubted to have prevailed in Palmyra.—Strangers, from the appearance in the bazars, are apt to be as much deceived with respect to the riches of this capital, as with the population. A vast quantity of opened merchandize is at once presented to the eye; for a bazar is a great ware-room, in which the stocks of many appear as the property of one. People accustomed

to the detached shops of London, large and opulent as they are, cannot pass, for the first time, through the bazars of Constantinople, without an emotion of surprize; but, when, in subsequent visits, the shops are considered individually, and the probable value of their contents is estimated, with the number of persons apparently interested in them, the stock will be found, comparatively, very small.—The bazar of the jewellers is one of the places where the erroneous impression of Ottoman wealth is most likely to be deepest made. On applying for a trinket, the stranger is immediately beset by a crowd, exhibiting their glittering temptations in so many various forms, that the visions of Aladdin seem realizing before him. Golden coffee cups, encrusted with diamonds and rubies, a whole spring of flowers made of the same gorgeous gems; and stars sufficient to furnish out another hemisphere, are displayed in rapid succession. If none of the patterns please, the Brazils and Golconda seem to shower their unset jewels for selection. But, though all this is much superior to the exhibition of any one shop in London, yet, when it is considered, that a single coffee cup, a star, and a flower, with two or three loose diamonds, constitute the whole stock of the most respectable lapidary, the delusion vanishes; and the stranger is more apt to wonder how so many people can live by the trade, than to admire the multitude of the riches. Constantinople has nothing comparable to the shops of the silversmiths in London.—The bazar appropriated for the sale of military accoutrements is said to be the richest in the city; and I was told, that the merchants belonging to it have certain special corporate privileges. When any of them die, the fortune of the deceased is given out at interest among the members of the society, until his children are capable of judging for themselves; and the society, as a body, is responsible for the capital, and payment of the interest."

52. *Calamities of Authors; including some Inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters. By the Author of "Curiosities of Literature;"* 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 690. Murray.

THE fair fame of the Author of "The Curiosities of Literature," which has been long very creditably established, will receive fresh lustre from the present publication. The good taste and the benevolence which have been meritoriously exerted in delineating, and attempting to avert, the

"Calami-

"Calamities" attendant on the Pursuits of Literature, are only excelled by the depth of research which has led to the investigation, and the sprightly but pathetic manner in which the result of much reading and an attentive observation of men and manners is communicated to the public.

The subject may in fact be called a new one; as little or nothing of the kind, or at least very little to any purpose, has before appeared.

Our Author's Predecessors are thus enumerated:

"Pierius Valerianus, an attendant in the literary court of Leo X. who twice refused a bishoprick that he might pursue his studies uninterrupted, was a friend of Authors, and composed a small work *De Infelicitate Literatorum*, frequently reprinted. It forms a catalogue of several Italian Literati, his contemporaries; a meagre performance, in which the author shews sometimes a predilection for the marvellous, which happens so rarely in human affairs; and he is so unphilosophical, that he places among the misfortunes of literary men, those fatal casualties to which all men are alike liable. Yet even this small volume has its value; for, although the historian confines his narrative to his own times, he includes a sufficient number of names to convince us that to devote our life to authorship is not the true means of improving our happiness or our fortune.—At a later period, a congenial work was composed by Theophilus Spizelius, a German Divine: his four volumes are after the fashion of his country and his times, which could make even small things ponderous. In 1680 he first published two volumes, intituled *Infelix Literatus*, and five years afterwards his *Felicissimus Literatus*; he writes without size, and sermonises without end; and seems to have been so grave a lover of symmetry, that he shapes his *Felicities* just with the same measure as his *Infelicities*. These two equalized bundles of hay might have held in suspense the casuistical ass of Sterne, till he had died from want of a motive to chuse either. Yet Spizelius is not to be contemned because he is verbose and heavy; he has reflected more deeply than Valerianus, by opening the moral causes of those calamities which he describes."

"There is also a bulky collection of this kind, intituled *Analecta de Calamitate Literatorum*, edited by Mencken, the author of *Charlataneria Eruditorum*, which I recollect turning over, many years ago, at the late Mr. Cavendish's library."

Of the present Work, we are informed that "the chief object is, to ascertain some doubtful yet important points concerning Authors."

"The title of AUTHOR still retains its seduction among our youth, and is consecrated by ages. Yet what affectionate parent would consent to see his son devote himself to his pen as a profession? The studies of a true Author insulate him in society, exacting daily labours; yet he will receive but little encouragement, and less remuneration. It will be found that the most successful Author can obtain no equivalent for the labours of his life. I have endeavoured to ascertain this fact, to develop the causes, and to paint the variety of evils that naturally result from the disappointments of genius. Authors themselves never discover this melancholy truth, till they have yielded to an impulse, and adopted a profession, too late in life to resist the one, or abandon the other. Whoever labours without hope, a painful state to which Authors are at length reduced, may surely be placed among the most injured class in the community. Most Authors close their lives in apathy or despair, and too many live by means which few of them would not blush to describe.—Besides this perpetual struggle with penury, there are also moral causes which influence the Literary Character, fertile in calamities. I have drawn the individual characters and feelings of Authors from their own confessions, or deduced them from the prevailing events of their lives; and often discovered them in their secret history, as it floats on tradition, or lies concealed in authentic and original documents. I would paint what has not been unhappily called the *psychological* character."

After an apology, which will readily be admitted, for "redundance," and for "deficiencies, many topics yet remaining untouched;" this very intelligent Writer adds,

"Nor am I less anxious for the fate of the opinions and the feelings which have arisen in the progress and diversity of this work; to them, whatever their errors may be, my readers at least owe the materials of which this work is formed; these will be received with regard, as the confessions and statements of genius itself—in mixing them with my own feelings, let me apply a beautiful apologue of the Hebrews.—The clusters of grapes sent out of Babylon implore favour for the exuberant leaves of the vine; for, had there been no leaves, you had lost the grapes."

The

The Volumes are classed under Twenty-seven distinct heads; and it is almost a matter of indifference from which of them we select our extracts. They are all of them alike instructive and entertaining. We shall therefore take the earliest:

"To become an Author by Profession is to have no other means of subsistence than such as are extracted from the quill; and no one believes these to be so precarious as they really are, until, disappointed, distressed, and thrown out of every pursuit by which he can derive a maintenance, the noblest mind often sinks to a venal dependant, or a sordid labourer."..... "Let it not be conceived that I mean to degrade, or vilify, the Literary Character, when I would only separate THE AUTHOR from those polluters of the press, who have turned a vestal into a prostitute; a grotesque race of famished buffoons, or laughing assassins; or that other populace of unhappy beings, who are driven to perish in their garrets, unknown and unregarded by all, for illusions which even their calamities cannot disperse. Poverty, said an Antient, is a sacred thing:—it is, indeed, so sacred, that it creates a sympathy even for those who have incurred it by their folly, or plead by it for their crimes."..... "The phrase is said to be of modern origin; and Guthrie, a great dealer in Literature, and political Scribe, is thought to have introduced it, as descriptive of that class of writers which he wished to separate from the general term. I present the reader with an unpublished letter of Guthrie, in which the phrase will not only be found, but, what is more important, which exhibits the character in a degraded form. It was addressed to a Minister.

'MY LORD, June 3, 1762.

'In the year 1745-6, Mr. Pelham, then first Lord of the Treasury, acquainted me, that it was his Majesty's pleasure I should receive, till better provided for, which never has happened, 200*l.* a year, to be paid by him and his successors in the Treasury. I was satisfied with the august name made use of, and the appointment has been regularly and quarterly paid me ever since. I have been equally punctual in doing the Government all the services that fell within my abilities or sphere of life, especially in those critical situations that call for unanimity, in the service of the Crown.—Your Lordship may possibly now suspect that *I am an Author by Profession*: you are not deceived; and will be less so, if you believe that I am disposed to serve his Majesty under your Lordship's future

patronage and protection, with greater zeal if possible than ever. I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c.

WILLIAM GUTHRIE.

"Unblushing venality! In one part he shouts like a plundering Hussar who has carried off his prey; and in the other he bows with the tame suppleness of the 'quarterly' Swiss chaffering his halbert for his price;—'to serve his Majesty' for—'his Lordship's future patronage'."

..... "During the administration of Harley and Walpole, this class of Authors swarmed and started up like mustard-seed in a hot-bed. More than fifty thousand pounds were expended among them!"..... "The captain of this banditti in the administration of Walpole was ARNALL, a young attorney, whose mature genius for scurrilous party-papers broke forth in his tender nonage. He received above ten thousand pounds for the obscure labours of four years; and this patriot was suffered to retire with all the dignity which a pension could confer. He not only wrote for hire, but valued himself on it; proud of the pliancy of his pen and of his principles, he wrote without remorse what his patron was forced to pay for, but to disavow. It was from a knowledge of these 'Authors by Profession,' writers of a faction in the name of the community, as they have been well described, that our great Statesman Pitt fell into an error which he lived to regret. He did not distinguish between Authors; he confounded the mercenary with the men of talent and character; and with this contracted view of the political influence of genius, he must have viewed with awe, perhaps with surprise, its mighty labour in the volumes of Burke.—But these 'Authors by Profession' sometimes found a retribution of their crimes even from their masters. When the ardent Patron was changed into a cold Minister, their pen seemed wonderfully to have lost its point, and the feather could not any more tickle. They were flung off, as Shakespeare's striking imagery expresses it, like

'An unregarded bulrush on the stream,
To rot itself with motion.'

"Look on the fate and fortune of AMHURST. The life of this 'Author by Profession' points a moral. He flourished about the year 1730. He passed through a youth of iniquity, and was expelled his college for his irregularities: he had exhibited no marks of regeneration when he assailed the University with the periodical paper of the *Terræ Filius*; a witty Saturnalian effusion on the manners and Toryism of Oxford, where the portraits

portraits have an extravagant kind of likeness, and are so false, and so true, that they were universally relished, and individually understood. Amhurst, having lost his character, hastened to reform the morals and politics of the nation. For near twenty years he toiled at 'The Craftsman,' of which ten thousand are said to have been sold in one day. Admire this patriot! an expelled collegian becomes an outrageous zealot for popular reform, and an intrepid Whig can bend to be yoked to all the drudgery of a faction! Amhurst succeeded in writing out the minister, and writing in Bolingbroke and Pulteney. Now came the hour of gratitude and generosity! His patrons mounted into power—but they silently dropped the instrument of their ascension. The political prostitute stood shivering at the gate of preferment, which his masters had for ever flung against him. He died broken-hearted, and owed the charity of a grave to his bookseller."

Whatever may be the Reader's feeling for Hirelings like these, his commiseration must be awakened by the succeeding character.

"Of most 'Authors by Profession,'—who has displayed a more fruitful genius, and exercised more intense industry, with a loftier sense of his independence, than Smollett? But look into his life, and enter into his feelings, and you will be shocked at the disparity of his situation with the genius of the man. His life was a succession of struggles—vexations and disappointments, yet of success in his writings. Smollett, who is a great poet though he has written little in verse, and whose rich genius had composed the most original pictures of human life, was compelled by his wants to debase his name, by selling it to Voyages and Translations which he never could have read. When he had worn himself down in the service of the publick or the booksellers, there remained not, of all his slender remunerations, in the last stage of life, sufficient to convey him to a cheap country and a restorative air, on the Continent—the Father may have thought himself fortunate, that the daughter whom he loved with more than common affection was no more to share in his wants; but the Husband had by his side the faithful companion of his life, left without a wreck of fortune. Smollett gradually perishing in a foreign land, neglected by an admiring publick, and without fresh resources from the booksellers, who were receiving the income of his works—threw out his injured feelings in the character of *Bramble*;

the warm generosity of his temper, but not his genius, seemed fleeting with his breath. Yet when Smollett died, and his widow in a foreign land was raising a plain monument over his dust, her love and her piety but 'made the little less.' She perished in friendless solitude! Yet, Smollett dead—soon an ornamented column is raised at the place of his birth, while the grave of the Author seemed to multiply the editions of his works.—There are indeed grateful feelings in the publick at large for a favourite author; but the awful testimony of those feelings, by its gradual progress, must appear beyond the grave! They visit the column consecrated by his name; and his features are most loved, most venerated, in the bust."

Smollett is then very appropriately and affectingly introduced, as the "Historian of his own heart."

"Had some of those who were pleased to call themselves my friends been at any pains to deserve the character, and told me ingenuously what I had to expect in *the capacity of an Author, when I first professed myself of that venerable fraternity*, I should in all probability have spared myself the *incredible labour and chagrin I have since undergone*."

'Of praise and censure,' says Smollett in a letter to Dr. Moore,—'indeed I am sick of both, and wish to God my circumstances would allow me to consign my pen to oblivion.'—A wish, as fervently repeated by many 'Authors by Profession,' who are not so fully entitled as was Smollett to write when he chose, or to have lived in quiet for what he had written."

Under the Second Head, "The Case of Authors" is ingeniously stated—but let it be recollected that an *Author is the Painter*. A Bookseller might, peradventure, give a different colouring to the Picture.

"Johnson has dignified the Booksellers as 'The Patrons of Literature,' which was generous in that great Author, who had written well, and lived but ill, all his life on that patronage. Eminent Booksellers, in their constant intercourse with the most enlightened class of the community, that is, with the best authors and the best readers, partake of the intelligence around them; their great capitals too are productive of good and evil in Literature; useful, when they carry on great works; and pernicious, when they sanction indifferent ones. Yet are they but commercial men. A trader can never be deemed a patron, for it would be romantic to purchase what is not

not saleable; but where no favour is conferred, there is no patronage.—Authors continue poor, and Booksellers become opulent; an extraordinary result! Booksellers are not agents for Authors, but proprietors of their works; so that the perpetual revenues of Literature are solely in the possession of the Trade.—Is it then wonderful that even successful Authors are indigent? They are heirs to fortunes; but, by a strange singularity, they are disinherited at their birth; for, on the publication of their works, these cease to be their own property. Let that natural property be secured, and a good book would be an inheritance, a leasehold or a freehold, as you chuse it; it might at least last out a generation, and descend to the Author's blood, were they permitted to live on their father's glory, as in all other property they do on his industry."

However plausible this proposal of the benevolent Writer may appear in theory, the plan itself would be utterly impracticable; and rarely, very rarely indeed, would the descendants of an Author even dream of re-publishing the works of their illustrious Forefathers. The intervention of the "commercial man," the "trader," the "capitalist," would be indispensably necessary.

We are next told, and very properly told, that

"The History of Literary Property in this country might form as ludicrous a narrative as Lucian's 'true history.' It was a long while doubtful whether any such thing existed, at the very time when booksellers were assigning over the perpetual copy-rights of books, and making them the subject of family settlements for the provision of their wives and children! When *Tonson*, in 1739, obtained an injunction to restrain another bookseller from printing *Milton's Paradise Lost*, he brought into court, as a proof of his title, an assignment of the original copy-right, made over by the sublime Poet in 1667, which was read. Milton received for this assignment the sum which we all know — *Tonson* and all his family and assignees rode in their carriages with the profits of the five-pound epic!

"The elder *Tonson's* Portrait represents him in his gown and cap, holding in his right hand a volume lettered '*Paradise Lost*'—such a favourite object was *Milton* and copy-right! *Jacob Tonson* was the founder of a race who long honoured Literature. His rise in life is curious. He was at first unable to pay

twenty pounds for a play by *Dryden*, and joined with another bookseller to advance that sum; the play sold, and *Tonson* was afterwards enabled to purchase the succeeding ones. He and his nephew died worth two hundred thousand pounds.—Much old *Tonson* owed to his own industry; but he was a mere trader. He and *Dryden* had frequent bickerings; he insisted on receiving 10,000 Verses for two hundred and sixty-eight pounds, and poor *Dryden* threw in the finest Ode in the language towards the number. He would pay in the base coin which was then current; which was a loss to the Poet. *Tonson* once complained to *Dryden*, that he had received 1446 lines of his translation of *Ovid* for his *Miscellany* for fifty guineas, when he had calculated at the rate of 1518 lines for forty guineas; and he gives the Poet a piece of critical reasoning, for *Tonson* considered he had a better bargain with '*Juvenal*, which is reckoned not so easy to translate as *Ovid*.' In these times such a mere Trader in Literature has disappeared."

On this statement we shall only remark, that if the profits of "the five-pound Epic" (limited as the sale of that immortal Poem was even in their days) had been a main pillar on which the fortune of the *Tonsons* was erected, it never would have furnished them even with a single saddle-horse.—The foundation of their fortune might indeed, with some propriety, be ascribed to their connexion with "the great High Priest of all the Nine;" but it arose not so much from the sale of *Dryden's* Poems, as from the introduction which these Poems gave their Publisher to the first-rate characters of the Augustan age of Literature in this country, when

"The generous Statesman held the
Muses dear,
And letter'd Genius whisper'd at his ear;
The Wit convers'd familiar with the Lord,
Nay, sate his equal at the Council-board."

It was from the connexion which the elder *Tonson* thence formed with the Kit-Cat Club, that the "two hundred thousand pounds" rolled up—some part of it, most honourably, in his proper profession of a Bookseller—but the bulk of it, not less honourably, from the profit produced by lucrative patent offices, which the friendship of some of the greatest men in the kingdom had generously obtained for him.

One more Note from this Section shall be given, without any comment; though, as it certainly contains *multum in parvo*, it would not be difficult to enlarge on a topick so fertile and so interesting.

"The following facts will shew the value of *Literary Property*; immense profits and cheap purchases! The manuscript of Robinson Crusoe ran through the whole trade, and no one would print it; the bookseller, who, it is said, was not remarkable for his discernment, but for a speculative turn, bought the work, and got a thousand guineas by it. How many have the booksellers since accumulated? Burn's Justice was disposed of by its author for a trifle, as well as Buchan's Domestic Medicine; these works yield annual incomes. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield was sold in the hour of distress, with little distinction from any other work in that class of composition; and Evelina produced five guineas from the niggardly trader. Dr. Johnson fixed the price of his Biography of the Poets at two hundred guineas; and Mr. Malone observes, the booksellers in the course of twenty-five years have probably got five thousand. I could add a great number of facts of this nature which relate to living writers; the profits of their own works for two or three years would rescue them from the horrors and humiliation of pauperism. — It is, perhaps, useful to record, that, while the compositions of genius are but slightly remunerated, though sometimes as productive as 'the household stuff' of Literature, the latter is rewarded with princely magnificence. At the sale of the Robinsons, the copy-right of 'Vyse's Spelling-book' was sold at the enormous price of £.2500, with an *annuity* of fifty guineas to the Author! A Spaniard, kissing the hands of Mr. Vyse, would wish him a thousand years for this annuity! But can we avoid recollecting, that many a fine genius is darning his own stockings?"

The narrative of the "Sufferings of Authors" is closed by a singular "balance sheet of iniquity and trade;" the statement made by the ill-fated Chatterton of "profit and loss by the death of Beckford the Lord Mayor;" in which he concludes with 'am glad he is dead, by 3l. 13s. 6d.'!"

In "The Mendicant Author, and the Patrons of former Times," are many striking incidents, selected with great attention, and pleasingly epitomised.

"Thomas Churchyard, a poet of the age of Elizabeth, was one of those unfortunate men, who have written poetry all their days, and lived a long life, to complete the misfortune. His Muse was so fertile, that his works pass all enumeration. He courted numerous patrons, who valued the poetry, while they left the poet to his own miserable contemplations."..... "Churchyard and the miseries of his poetical life are alluded to by Spenser. He is old Palemon in 'Colin Clout's come home again.'..... His epitaph, preserved by Camden, is extremely instructive to all poets, could epitaphs instruct them.

'Poverty and Poetry his tomb doth enclose;
[in prose']"

Wherefore, good Neighbours, be merry
.... "It appears also by a confession of Tom Nash, that an Author would then, pressed by the *res angusta domi*, when 'the bottom of his purse was turned upward,' submit to compose pieces for gentlemen who aspired to authorship. He tells us, on some occasion, that he was then in the country, composing poetry for some country squire."

"In the reign of the literary James, great Authors were reduced to a state of mendicity, and lived on alms, although their lives and their fortunes had been consumed in forming national labours. The Antiquary Stowe exhibits a striking example of the rewards conferred on such valued Authors. Stowe had devoted his life, and exhausted his patrimony, in the study of English Antiquities; he had travelled on foot throughout the kingdom, inspecting all monuments of Antiquity, and rescuing what he could from the dispersed libraries of the Monasteries. His stupendous collections, in his own hand-writing, still exist, to provoke the feeble industry of literary loiterers. He felt through life the enthusiasm of study; and seated in his monkish library, living with the dead more than with the living, he was still a student of taste: for Spenser the Poet visited the library of Stowe, and the first good edition of Chaucer was made so chiefly by the labours of our Author. Late in life, worn out with study and the cares of poverty, neglected by that proud Metropolis of which he had been the Historian, yet his good humour did not desert him; for, being afflicted with sharp pains in his aged feet, he observed that 'his affliction lay in that part which formerly he had made so much use of.' Many a mile had he wandered, many a pound had he yielded, for those treasures of Antiquities which had exhausted his fortune, and with which he had formed works of great public utility. It was in his

"His eightieth year that Stowe at length received a public acknowledgement of his services, which will appear to us of a very extraordinary nature. He was so reduced in his circumstances, that he petitioned James I. for a *licence to collect alms* for himself! 'as a recompence for his labour and travel of *forty-five years* in setting forth the *Chronicles of England*, and *eight years* taken up in the *Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster*, towards his relief now in his old age; having left his former means of living, and only employing himself for the service and good of his country.' Letters patent under the great seal were granted. After no penurious commendation of Stowe's labours, he is permitted 'to gather the benevolence of well-disposed people within this realm of England: to ask, gather, and take the alms of all our loving subjects.' These letters patent were to be published by the Clergy from their pulpit: they produced so little, that they were renewed for another twelvemonth; one entire parish in the City contributed seven shillings and sixpence! Such then was the patronage received by Stowe, to be a licensed beggar throughout the kingdom for one twelvemonth! Such was the public remuneration of a man who had been useful to his nation, but not to himself! Such was the first age of *Patronage*."

The age of "*Subscriptions*" is next noticed, when an Author levied contributions before his work appeared; a mode which inundated our Literature with a great portion of its worthless volumes.

"Of these the most remarkable are the splendid publications of Richard Blome; they may be called fictitious works, for they are only mutilated transcripts from Camden and Speed, but richly ornamented and pompously printed, which this literary adventurer, said to have been a gentleman, loaded the world with, by the aid of his subscribers."

a. The age of *Dedications*, "when the Author was to lift his tiny patron to the skies in an inverse ratio, as he lowered himself in this public exhibition," affords an opportunity, which is not neglected, for some pleasant anecdotes:

"Worse fared it when Authors were the unlucky hawkers of their own works; of which I shall give a remarkable instance in Myles Davies, a learned man maddened by want and indignation.—The subject before us exhibits one of the most singular spectacles in these volumes; that of a scholar of extensive erudition,

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whose life seems to have passed in the study of languages and the sciences, while his faculties appear to have been disordered from the simplicity of his nature, and driven to madness by indigence and insult. He formed the wild resolution of becoming a Mendicant Author, the hawker of his own works—and by this mode endured all the aggravated sufferings, the great and the petty insults of all ranks of society, and even sometimes from men of learning themselves, who denied a Mendicant Author the sympathy of a brother.—Myles Davies and his works are imperfectly known to the most curious of our literary collectors. His name has scarcely reached a few; the Author and his works are equally extraordinary, and claim a right to be preserved in this treatise on the *Calamities of Authors*."

For the highly interesting account of Myles Davies, "whose biography is quite unknown," and of his "*Athenæ Britannicæ*," which are extremely rare, we refer to the work itself; observing only that

"On the first volume of this series Dr. Farmer, a blood-hound of unfailing scent in curious and obscure English books, has written on the leaf 'This is the only volume I have met with.' Even the great bibliographer, Baker, of Cambridge, never met but with three volumes (the edition at the British Museum is in seven) sent him as a great curiosity by the Earl of Oxford, and now deposited in his collection at St. John's College. Baker has written this memorandum in the first volume: 'Few copies were printed; so the work is become scarce, and for that reason will be valued. The book in the greatest part is borrowed from modern Historians, but yet contains some things more uncommon, and not easily to be met with.' How superlatively rare must be the English volumes which the eyes of Farmer and Baker never lighted on!"

"Cowley," and "his Melancholy," are elegantly portrayed; as are "The Pains of fastidious Egotism" in the character of the late Earl of Oxford, who is here very properly placed among those "who have participated in the Misfortunes of Literature."

"Horace Walpole was the inheritor of a name the most popular in Europe; he moved in the higher circles of society; and Fortune had never denied him the gratifications of the most lively taste in all the elegant arts, and the most curious knowledge. These were particular advantages. But Horace Walpole panted

panted with a secret desire of literary celebrity; a full sense of his distinguished rank long suppressed risking the name he bore to the uncertain fame of an Author, and the caprice of vulgar Criticks. At length he pretended to shun Authors, and to slight the honours of Authorship. The cause of this contempt has been attributed to the perpetual consideration of his rank. But was this bitter contempt of so early a date? Was Horace Walpole a Socrates before his time? was he born that prodigy of indifference, to despise the secret object he languished to possess? His early associates were not only noblemen, but literary noblemen; and need he have been so petulantly fastidious at bearing the venerable title of Author, when he saw Lyttelton, Chesterfield, and other Peers, proud of wearing the blue ribband of Literature? No! it was after he had become an Author that he contemned Authorship; and it was not the precocity of his sagacity, but the maturity of his experience, that made him willing enough to undervalue literary honours, which were not sufficient to satisfy his desires." "His great age and his good sense opened his eyes on himself; and Horace Walpole seems to have judged too contemptuously of Horace Walpole. The truth is, he was mortified he had not, and never could obtain, a literary peerage; and he never respected the commoner's seat. At these moments, too frequent in his life, he contemns Authors, and returns to sink back into all the self-complacency of aristocratic pride. — This cold unfeeling disposition for Literary men, this disguised malice of envy, and this eternal vexation at his own disappointments,—break forth in his correspondence with one of those literary characters, with whom he kept on terms while they were kneeling to him in the humility of worship, or moved about to fetch or to carry his little quests of curiosity in town or country."

Here, in a note it is observed, that

"It was such a person as COLE of Milton, his correspondent of forty years, who lived at a distance, and obsequious to his wishes, always looking up to him, though never with a parallel glance—with whom he did not quarrel; though if Walpole could have read the private notes Cole made in his MSS. at the time he was often writing the civilest letters of admiration—even Cole would have been cashiered from his correspondence. Walpole could not endure equality in literary men.

"[Mr. Thomas] Bentley observed to Cole, that Walpole's pride and *hauteur* was

excessive; which shewed itself in the treatment of Gray, who had himself too much pride and spirit *to forgive it* when matters were made up between them, and Walpole invited Gray to Strawberry-hill. When Gray came, he without any ceremony told Walpole, that he came to wait on him as civility required, but by *no means would he ever be there on the terms of their former friendship, which he had totally cancelled.* —From COLE'S MSS."

The whole of this Section is admirable.—In the next, "The Influence of a Bad Temper in Criticism," is well exemplified in the history of John Dennis; which is followed by the eccentricities of Orator Henley, under the title of "Disappointed Genius takes a fatal Direction by its Abuse."

The "Maladies of Authors" furnish several judicious reflections.

"The fine taste and tender melancholy of Headley, the fervid genius of Henry Kirke White, will not easily pass away; but how many youths as noble-minded have not had the fortune of Kirke White to be commemorated by genius, and have perished without their fame! Henry Wharton is a name well known to the student of English literature; he published Historical Criticism of high value; and he left, as some of the fruits of his studies, sixteen volumes of MSS. preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth. These great labours were pursued with the ardour that only could have produced them; the author had not exceeded his thirtieth year, when he sunk under his continued studies, and perished a martyr to literature. Our literary history abounds with instances of the sad effects of an over-indulgence in study: that agreeable writer, Howel, had nearly lost his life by an excess of this nature, studying through long nights in the depth of winter; this severe study occasioned an imposthume in his head; he was eighteen days without sleep, and the illness was attended with many other painful symptoms: the eager diligence of Blackmore, protracting his studies through the night, broke his health, and obliged him to fly to a country retreat. I shall add a recent instance, which I myself witnessed: it is that of John Macdiarmid. He was one of those Scotch students, whom the golden fame of Hume and Robertson attracts to the metropolis. He mounted the first steps of literary adventure with credit; and passed through the probation of Editor and Reviewer, till he strove for more heroic adventures. . . . He published

published some volumes, whose subjects display the aspirings of his genius: 'An Enquiry into the nature of Civil and Military Subordination,' another into 'the System of Military Defence.' It was during these labours I beheld this Enquirer, of a tender frame, emaciated, and study-worn, with hollow eyes, where the mind dimly shone like a lamp in a tomb.—With keen ardour he opened a new plan of biographical politicks.—When, by one who wished the author and his style were in better condition, the dangers of excess in study were brought to his recollection—he smiled, and, with something of a mysterious air, talked of unalterable confidence in the powers of his mind—of the indefinite improvement in our faculties; and, although his frame was not athletic, he considered himself capable of trying it to the extremity.—His whole life, indeed, was one melancholy trial—often the day cheerfully passed without its meal, but never without its page. The new system of political biography was advancing, when our young author felt a paralytic stroke.—He afterwards resumed his pen, and a second one proved fatal. He lived just to pass through the press his 'Lives of British Statesmen,' a splendid quarto, whose publication he owed to the generous temper of a friend, who, when the Author could not readily procure a publisher, would not see even the dying author's last hopes disappointed. Some research and reflection are combined in this literary and civil history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—but it was written with the blood of the author, for Macdiarmid died of over-study and exhaustion.—Among the maladies of poor authors, who procure a precarious existence by their pen, one, not the least considerable, is their old age; their flower and maturity of life were shed for no human comforts; and old age is the withered root. The late Thomas Mortimer, the compiler, among other things, of that useful work, 'The Student's Pocket Dictionary,' felt this severely—he himself experienced no abatement of his ardour, nor deficiency in his intellectual powers, at near the age of eighty; but he then would complain 'of the paucity of literary employment, and the preference given to young adventurers.' Such is the youth and such the old age of most authors."

Of the remaining Sections we must content ourselves for the present with enumerating the Titles; not doubting but the specimens we have given will induce the Reader to peruse the original volumes with avidity:

"Literary Scotchmen and Irishmen.
Laborious Authors.
The Despair of Young Poets.
The Miseries of the first English Commentator.
The Life of an Authoress.
Literary Ridicule, illustrated by some Account of a Literary Satire.
Literary Hatred, exhibiting a Conspiracy against an Author.
Undue Severity of Criticism.
A Voluminous Author without Judgment.
Genius and Erudition, the Victims of immoderate Vanity.
Genius, the Dupe of its Passions.
Literary Disappointments disordering the Intellect.
Rewards of Oriental Students.
Danger incurred by giving the Result of Literary Enquiries
A National Work which could find no Patronage.
Miseries of successful Authors."

52. *Stereogoniometry; also, Leeway and Magnetic Sailings. By John Cole, Purser of H. M. S. Aboukir. 8vo. pp. 326. and Eight Plates. Lunn.*

THIS is doubtless a very useful (though to us, we confess, it is an occult) Science. The Author, therefore, shall explain the nature of his work:

"The following Tracts were originally undertaken with the design of reducing to a plane, the science of spherical trigonometry, and of communicating to the nautical world some additions to the art of navigation. But the plan, adopted for the accomplishment of the first object, was so opposite to any thing spherical, that the author was induced to regard the sphere only in the light of an auxiliary, performing an office to solid angles analogous to the application of the circle to plane angles. For, as a circle is described about the angular point of a plane angle, for the purpose of measuring its magnitude; so a sphere may be constructed round the vertex of a solid angle, in order that their common intersections may form circular arcs on the surface of the sphere, equivalent to the plane angles, which determine at the vertex the sides of the solid angle. And should this solid angle, about which a sphere were so constructed, consist of three sides only; the figure, made on the surface of the sphere by the circular arcs subtending and measuring the sides of the solid angle, is a spherical triangle. Instead, therefore, of flying from the centre to the surface of the sphere, and of substituting the arcs for the angles, which

which they measure, as is the case in spherical trigonometry; it is here proposed to retain the original plane angles, to use the trilateral solid angle instead of the spherical triangle, and to call the science by the name of Stereogoniometry. —Although it is easy to imagine how the spherical appearance of the heavens would lead the antient astronomers to direct their attention to the surface, instead of regarding the centre of the sphere; yet there can be no reason why we should substitute arcs for angles in one instance, and not in another. In a wide extended plain the distant objects seem to be situated in the circumference of a circle; yet this optical illusion has never been considered by mathematicians a sufficient cause for using the arcs instead of the angles subtended by them: if therefore the circular appearance of objects situated in the same plane be not a sufficient reason for substituting the arc for the angle; why should their spherical appearance in different planes prompt us to do so.—The comparison of the celestial objects by their *angular* distances, seems to be extremely natural, and is, perhaps, preferable to that of referring those *angular* distances to imaginary arcs. To suppose a ray issuing from your eye to the zenith, another to the elevated pole, and a third to a celestial object, and to consider two of these rays to be stationary, while the other is in motion, affords an easy and simple method of computing the heavenly phenomena. —In geographical cases, this plan of adopting the trilateral solid angle for the spherical triangle, is not without its advantages. For whether the earth be esteemed spherical, or spheroidal, the latitudes of places are still situated in meridional planes, and their differences of longitudes are, in both cases, measured by the inclinations of those planes to each other. When the earth is regarded as a sphere, the angle made at the centre by rays proceeding to two places on its surface, is subtended by a circular arc, which exactly measures their distance; but when it is supposed to be a spheroid, it will be subtended by an elliptical arc, which may be correctly determined by the nature of the spheroid and its common intersections with the sides of the trilateral solid angle, formed by rays proceeding from the earth's centre to those places, and to their adjacent, or elevated pole.—The plane triangle and trilateral solid angle have a kind of an affinity to each other; the latter rising one dimension higher in its several parts than the former. A plane triangle is formed by the mutual intersections of

three lines, such parts of these lines as are intercepted by their common sections, determine its sides, while their several inclinations form its angles. In a similar manner a trilateral solid angle is constructed, by the mutual intersections of three planes, such parts of these planes as are intercepted by their common sections, determine its sides, while their several inclinations may, with equal propriety, be esteemed its angles.—In spherical trigonometry, two or three proportions are first proved, which are afterwards conducted from triangle to triangle, and converted with all the art that the changes in ratio can suggest; but in stereogoniometry a very simple method is exhibited of drawing plane triangles in such an order, as will enable any one tolerably well acquainted with plane trigonometry, to derive the analogies he is desirous of using, without resorting to any prior results. In short, this substitution of the plane angle for the arc subtending it, gives the learner an insight to every step he takes, furnishes him with the power of deducing his analogies on a plane, presents him with an easy method of drawing plane triangles to answer all his purposes, and does not confuse him with the difficult comprehension of the definition of a spherical angle.—To the science of stereogoniometry is added its application to astronomy and to dialing; and in order that the whole might appear complete, the fluxions of the several parts of trilateral solid angles are inserted.—The second design, which was that of communicating to the nautical world some additions to the art of navigation, has been in some measure curtailed, in consequence of the attention paid to the former, and the little opportunity afforded to naval officers of doing any thing of this nature during the present threatening attitude of our enemies. It consists of leeway and magnetic sailings. The author is persuaded that the former of these two will tend much to the improvement of navigation, after it has been brought into use: but what is here written on the subject must be considered only in the light of theory, to be brought to perfection by practice. The latter, which is magnetic sailing, is not only an abbreviation of the work of dead reckoning, but also a more correct method of accounting for the variation of the compass, than the usual plan practised by seamen."

OSMAN'S Lines are too pointed.

ALFRED'S "Translation of a Greek Ode" is ill-timed.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

From a very rare Volume of old Poetry.

THE Fountaines smoake, and yet no
flames they shewe; {by day;
Starres shine all night though undeserned
And Trees does spring, yet are not seene
to growe; {seeme to stay:
And Shadowes move, although they
In Winter's woe is buried Summer's bliss,
And Love loves most when Love most se-
cret is.

The stillest streames describes the greatest
deepe;

The clearest skie is subject to a shower;
Conceit's most sweete when as it seemes
to sleepe; {lower.

And fairest dayes doe in the morning
The silent groves sweete nymphs they
cannot misse, {secret is.

For Love loves most where Love most
The rarest jewels hidden virtue yeeld

The sweete of traffique is a secret
gaie, {field,

The yeere oace old doth shew a barren
And plants seeme dead, and yet they
spring again.

Cupid is blind; the reason why, is this,
Love loveth most when Love most se-
cret is.

THE JUDGEMENT OF DESIRE.

*By the Earl of OXFORD. (From an old
MS. compared with The Paradise of
Dayntie Deuises, 4to. 1576.)*

THE liuely larke stretch't forthe her wyng
The messenger of mornyng bright;

And with her cherefull voyce dyd syng
The daie's approche, discharging
night:

When that Aurora blushyng redd,
Discride the gilt of Thetis bedd.

I went abroad to take the aire,
And in the meaddes I mett a knight,
Clad in carnation colour faire;

I did salute the youthfull wight:
Of him I did his name enquire,
He sigh'd, and said it was DESIRE.

DESIRE I did desire to stae,
Awhile with him I craued talke.

The courteous wight said me no naie,
But hande in hande with me did walke.

Then of DESIRE I ask'te againe,
What thing did please, and what did pain.

He smil'd, and thus he answered than;

DESIRE can have no greater paine,
Then for to see an other man

The thyng desired to obtaine.
Nor greater loye can be then this,

That to misse that others misse.

Emilia, requesth Earle of OXFORD.

THE VIOLET; *from "A few Verses,
English and Latin."*

THE lengthen'd sand, the desert tract
of life {old age,

Which bears no landmark but a drear
No waters but the troubled stream of life,

To cheer us on our weary pilgrimage,
And passion's fev'rish calture assuage:

Ah! who can look on this, and bless the
day {engage!

Which bade him in these scenes of woe
No, rather let him early steal away,

And stop his course ere yet he falls Mis-
fortune's prey!

And yet there are some thinly scatter'd
flowers, {air:

Which bud and blossom in this tainted
Nurs'd by the milder gales and softer

show'rs, {there,

The Violet rears her maiden honours
Far from the haunts to which rude steps

repair.
Sweet flow'r! I love thy modest secrecy,

And ever in my garland thee will bear;
Still unregarded by the idler lie, {eye!

But still thy charms reveal to one adoring
Oh! let me find thy rich and purpled

flower {ter'd vale;

There where thou liest, in some seques-
And I will shield thee from the wintry hour,

And bear thee to my garden's quiet pale,
And hide thy buds where no rude storms

assail; {thee twine;

Then round the moss-grown stone I'll bid
Teach thee, at night-fall clos'd, the sun

to hail, {eyne:

And watch thy silent growth with careful
Oh! come to me, sweet flow'r, and let me

call thee mine.

TO HOPE.

AH! visionary flatterer! why delude
My swelling fancy with thine airy

dream, {obtrude,

Which on my soul thy dazzling forms
Inconstant as the meteor's fleeting gleam?

Fair are thy phantoms as the changeful
hues, {brow;

That lend their charms to heav'n's aerial
Yet, ah! as transient are the lively views,

And short-liv'd rapture yields to lasting
woe.

Tir'd of thy treacherous lures, my rescued
soul {sphere of time,

Mounts with strong faith beyond the
And seeks the eternal shore, where plea-
sures roll, {pr'ue:

And bliss shall flourish in immortal
Daughter of magic wiles, a long farewell,

On yonder starry plains my wishes dwell.
Upon.

Upon reading Lord Byron's Reflections on the Battle of Talavera, in "Childe Harold"

AND lives there then so cold a heart,
So lost to honour's generous glow,
Thus to assume the scoffer's part,
And tear the wreath from Valour's brow?

Pretend to feel Iberia's fate,
Her noble gallant sons deplore,
Who die to save an injur'd state;
Then say they sink to rise no more!
That Albion's sons, who bravely fall,
Supporting all that's dear on earth,
Sink like the base perfidious Gaul,
Unknown their acts, unprais'd their worth!

No, Byron, no! still Britain dwells
On sons so lov'd, so justly dear;
A grateful Nation loudly tells
Their deeds, and mourns around their bier.

And long shall British matrons weep,
And British virgins long deplore,
Those who now freed from sorrow sleep,
Still present, tho' beheld no more.

A. H.

To Mrs. WEST,
On receiving a Copy of her New Work,
"The Loyalists."

THIS flattering gift from Virtue's hand,
With joy and pride I greet:
The Loyalists in Britain's land
Must find a safe retreat.

Yes! tho' deluded men may rise,
And factious men betray;
Still there remain the good and wise,
To prove their Country's stay.

And in St. Stephen's—blood-stain'd spot—
Her senators once more
Meet, and, all party feuds forgot,
Virtue and Worth deplore.

"In learning as in arms renown'd,"
Britannia stands alone;
And boasts, by fav'ring mercy crown'd,
Her Altar and her Throne.

*And though our dark'ning clouds may
shade

Religion's glorious light;
Her radiant beams shall yet pervade
The Heathen's gloomy night.

May'st thou, in Christian armour bold,
Pursue thy great, thy noble aim,—
To guide the young, inspire the cold,
Thy bright torch fir'd by Virtue's flame.

Thy Works, on sure foundations laid,
Their gold refin'd, their silver pure,
Shall stand, all earthly things decay'd;
And the last day's dread fires endure.

A. H.

* Loyalists, vol. I. p. 312.

ROSE GILBERT,
The Benighted GIPSEY-GIRL.
A Ballad, founded on a real Event.

'T WAS night, and the FARMER his fire-
side near [old:
O'er a pipe quaff'd his ale, stout and
The hinds were in bed, when a voice
struck his ear, [the pray'r,
—"Let me in, I beseech ye!" just so ran
"Let me in! I am dying with cold!"

To the servant the FARMER cried, "Sue,
move thy feet, [storm;
And admit the poor wretch from the
For our chimney will not lose a jot of its
heat, [find a seat,
Although the night-wand'rer may there
And beside the wood-embers grow
warm."

At that instant a GIPSEY-GIRL, humble in
pace,

Bent before him his pity to crave:
He, starting, exclaim'd, "Wicked fiend!
quit this place — [sey-race!
A parent's curse light on the whole Gip-
They have bow'd me, almost to the
grave!"

"Your mercy, good sir! As our tribe
journey'd slow, [stray:
To yon Church-yard I ventur'd to
It seem'd like the spot where my mother
lies low, [snow,
When suddenly came on a thick fall of
And I know not one step of my way."

"This is craft," cried the FARMER, "if
I judge aright: [near!
I suspect thy curs'd gang may be
Thou wouldst open the door to the ruf-
fians of night; [delight,
Thine eyes o'er the plunder now rove with
And on me with sly treachery leer!"

With a shriek, on the floor the young GIP-
SEY-GIRL fell. [uprear!

"Help!" cried Susan, "your Child to
"Your long-stolen Child! she remembers
you well, [which swell
And the terrors and joys in her bosom
Are too mighty for Nature to bear!"

Sloane-street, May 8. W. P.

EBULLITIONS OF A MOMENT,
Unsuccessfully addressed to an August
Personage.

BE hush'd each sigh! be calm each ri-
sing fear! [ear
Can Sorrow's plaint invade the Regent's
Unnotic'd? — ask in vain redress,
One grac'd with Heaven's first attribute —
to bless?

Impossible! — And see the proof draws
nigh! [eye!

See mercy beam from Royal George's
See moving pity felt for woes unknown!
For cares that never can approach a
Throne!

While

While ready aid, by him commanded, flies
To cheer the mourner, bid the drooper rise!
Are not these gems that blaze resplendent
far [star?
Bright mental gems that dim the morning
More brilliant, rich, than all Peru can
boast,

Golconda purchase, or in Ocean lost?
Oh yes! — and these, emitting rays divine,
Exalted Prince! thy future Crown outshine.

*A Ramble during Three Days' Stay at
Buxton, in October 1811.*

YE Nymphs and ye Nymphs of my song,
Who visit the soft thermal spring,
With whom I so late join'd the throng,
Assist me in what I now sing.

This Derbyshire vale so well known,
Where Palsy and Gout oft repair,
To shake off the evils of town,
Or meet the sweet smiles of the fair.

An edifice, every man sown,
Of circular form half complete,
A neighbouring Duke of renown

Has built for a peaceful retreat;
Whose lofty and grand colonnade
Affords to the healthy and strong

A gliding, oblique, promenade,
Which aids my dull fancy along;
Here mountains and valleys bespeak

The beauties which Nature below
Pervade the deep caverns of Peak,
And stalactites constantly grow:

* What beauties doth Nature disclose,"
Within the grand cavern of Poole,
Excel far the grandeur of those

All art can effect by its rule.
As you range up the mountain above,
Observe how the cottagers fare;

Where Phoebe and Betsey* both love
Each other, their oat-cake, and air.
With faltering steps we attain'd

The summit of this winding cop;
To view a deep cavern that's fam'd
And cover'd with petrified top.

The neighbouring hill of Axe-edge,
Which hides from the wandering eye
All others, and forms a firm hedge,

To Dane, Dove, to Goit, and to Wye†.
At Dove-dale, the tide-flowing well
Presents to the traveller's view,

How the hills and the valleys rebel,
When their tops are o'erloaded with dew†.

* Two children, who were baking an
oat-cake for their dinner, in the cottage
of the woman who conducted us.

† The names of the four rivers which
rise out of the mountain.

† This alludes to a theory advanced by
the late Dr. Walker, Professor of Natural
History in the College of Edinburgh, where
he supposed the hills to act as so many
reservoirs, the highest attracting the
water of the clouds, and the lower con-
veying it in succession into the valleys;
and, for want of a better, may be appli-

Mam Tor, and the Hole of the Peak,
Are objects of Nature convulsed;
And Speedwell's deep cave, where they seek
For lead, has the miners repulsed.
Liverpool, May 20. T. J.

LINES IN MEMORY OF
THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF BUCKINGHAM.
WHAT means the sudden tear in ev'ry
eye,

In every breast the sympathetic sigh?
'Tis BUCKINGHAM's fair spirit quits the
earth, [worth.

And gives to kindred skies her saint-like
Heav'n's choicest model, sent to realms
below,

Fair Virtue in its loveliest form to shew;
To teach the age, by her bright pattern led,
The paths of truth and piety to tread.

Yes, she is gone: soft pity now no more
Leads her kind footsteps to the cottage door,
With bounteous aid to soothe the plaintive
moan,

Or share the griefs of others, as her own.
Now Heav'n demands her, and each wor-
thy deed [im ed.

Receives, in happier realms, its well-earn'd
Her native goodness, in Life's early day,
Shone with the genial charms of blooming
May,

Which, leading the soft Zephyrs in its train,
Repairs the waste of Winter's angry reign:
Anxious for human kind, in virtue bold,
No sense of rank, no empty pride con-
trol'd [sway

Her watchful soul, nor could gay Fashion's
Draw her from works of charity away:
All were her friends: at suffering Virtue's
call [to all;

She stretch'd by turns her bounteous hand
The injur'd exiles of a foreign state,
Bereft of friends, were welcom'd to her
gate;

That generous heart was ever wont to find
Itself concern'd in all that touch'd man-
kind.

Still let me view her in the pleasing hour
Of private life, apart from pomp and
power,

Where the unfetter'd soul shines most en-
dear'd, [pear'd,

There with that truest greatness she ap-
Which thinks not of appearing, kindly lost
In the soft graces of the friendly host.

Thy scenes, O Stowe, though countless
beauties boast,
Yet now thy brightest ornament is lost;
No longer through your flower-enamel'd
ground, [round,

Musing on virtuous plans, she takes her
cable to the ebbing and flowing Well; for
it ebbs and flows every half hour in dry,
and every quarter of an hour in wet wea-
ther.

And tends the plants, and trims the foliage
green, [scene:
Adding fresh charms to that Arcadian
Her pencil now no more displays its
powers,
Once wont to decorate your splendid bowers
With works of genius, and of taste re-
fin'd,
Emblems of native elegance of mind.

With looks angelic, on the bed of death,
And smiles, she yielded up her parting
breath;
Her conscious virtue, whilst in death's con-
troul,
Express'd the sacred triumph of her soul:
Long may her memory live, whose worth
sublime
Eclips'd the great and noble of her time!

Ye haughty chieftains, o'er a wasted earth
Who scatter famine, pestilence, and
dearth,
Dare not with names like her's to seek a
place [grace.
Where every virtue reign'd, and every
Buckingham, April 10.

*Britannia plorat, Rege in Morbo laborante,
et à Spe levatur.*

"NUNC est gemendum, nunc mea
lachrymis

Biganda tellus, nunc quoque Numini
Non usitatâ consecrari
Tempus adest pietate luctum.

Turbata nuper tristitiâ ingemo
Mentem: an severis acta furoribus
Errare Neptuni per undas
Cogar, inops rationis, exsul?

Ah! quis Britannus, quis videat pium
Georgi tenorem fletis Ameliam,
A falce raptatam severi
Interitus, pariter tabernas

Qui pulsat at à compede pauperum
Regumque turres? talia censeam
Non icta crudeli dolore
Auspicium miserata Georgi?

Jam nec juvenis prata perambulat,
Nec grex opimus, quum bona faustitas
Ceresque ridebant, frequenti
Ruris honorum opulenta cornu.

Fortuna pennas jam celeres quatit
Vexare prolem, non bona, patriæ:
Aurique transmutat secundam,
Nunc mihi nunc alius benigna."

Cui Spes sereno talia protulit
Formosa vultu: "Ne nova patriæ
Reddam Britannorumque proli
Lumina? non melius micabit

Sereniori sol radians face?
Orei satellites pellitur, et tuum
Matura Rectorem barathri
Diffugiet Stygii potestas?

Per quem Britannum nomen, et An-
glia
Crevere vires, fama, et imperi
Adaucta majestas secundo
Leniter auspicio triumphi.

Custode rerum denique Georgio
Bellum quiescet, proennis et tua
Stridente Gallorum ligabit
Compede progenies tyrannum."

March 20, 1811.

M. M.

*On a Young Lady who was drowned in
the Sea.*

EHEU! quicquid erat formosi, quicquid
honesti,

Jam rapit immundis Pontus avarus
aquis! [amnem;

Vidimus—abripitur, ceu flos abjectus in
Et nobis tantum vita dolorque manet.

Nec calet Oceanus vultum pectusque per-
errans,

Sed lambit gelidas, frigidus ipse, genas.
Siccine coelestes Dea nostra reliquerit
auras?

Ergone sic nobis abripienda Venus?
Fallimur;—adstemus, paulumque more-
mur ad oras;

Nativum petiit, mox reditura, fretum.

AURI POTENTIA.

VERBA Jovis nequeunt Danaen mellite
movere;

Nil curat blandum casta puella Deum:
Contemptus summi regalia clara tonantis
Induit, et rursus limina nota subit.

Nil prodest splendor, nil omnipotentia,
cuncta

Qui regit, ambitus virginis ira quatit.
In gremium optatum dilabitur aureus
imbris

Jupiter, amplexus victaque virgo petit.

IN DAMOCLEM.

AMBITIONE tumens Damocles sua si-
dera culpat,

Dum pendens epulas tangere sica vetat.
Ter foelix Damocles dominantia numina
laudet,

Quod non precipitant mortis adiret iter,
Quot gladio pereunt? plures gula mittit
ad orcum:

Parvum formidans hic graviora fugit.

IN DANAEN.

NUMMUS vel regnat: nec Mavors sævit
adempto,

Nec pacem decorat regia pompa togæ.
Quid non cogit amor nummi? castella
recludit, [patent.

Hoc, frugum genetrix, intima vestra
Tu, Pater omnipotens, Danaen dum Ju-
piter ambis

Frustrâ, te aurato numine victa fuit.

HIS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1812.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 7.*

A Petition was presented from the Ship-builders of the Port of London, against the encouraging the building of ships in the East Indies.

A Petition from the East India Company, praying the renewal of their Charter for 20 years, was likewise presented by Mr. *Mills*; on which occasion Gen. *Gascoigne* complained of giving the Port of London an exclusive right of importation; as a violation of the articles of Union with Ireland, and the maritime rights of the principal Sea-ports throughout the Empire; and Mr. *Perceval*, in reply to Lord *A. Hamilton*, denied that he had, in his correspondence with the Court of Directors, pledged himself to any points which might fetter or restrain the deliberations of that House on the subject.

April 8.

In a Committee on the Irish Spirits Act, Mr. *W. Pole* submitted two resolutions; one suspending, for a limited time, the exportation of Irish Spirits, the other imposing an additional duty of 2s. 6d. on Spirits distilled from grain in Ireland, making the whole duty 5s. 10d. per gallon.

Mr. *Grattan* and Sir *J. Newport* approved the latter resolution, as it would raise the price of spirits, and put it more out of the reach of the poor. Agreed to.

April 9.

The Sea-Water Baths Bill, was on the second reading, opposed by Adm. *Harvey* and Lord *Henniker*, and supported by Messrs. *P. Moore*, *Hume*, and *Curwen*; but thrown out on a division, by 29 to 17.

A conversation then took place regarding the exportation of rice to France. Messrs. *Whitbread* and *Lyttelton* thought that, from the late deficient crop, the appearance of scarcity was so alarming, that the sailing of vessels from the river with that article of food under licence should be stopped.

Mr. *Perceval* replied, that many licences had been granted which comprehended rice. Since communications on the subject had been made to the Board of Trade, the article of rice had been uniformly excepted. To prevent the exportation of any cargo shipped under a licence previously granted, was matter of serious consideration, as it might prevent the importation of the article, particularly from America. He thought an Act of Parliament would be required for this purpose.

Mr. *Creevey* obtained papers, on which he proposed to found a motion respecting

Genl. Mac. June, 1812.

the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who, he said, enjoyed a sinecure in Ireland of 12,000*l.* per annum, besides 5000*l.* as President of the Board of Control, and a pension of 1500*l.* from the India Company, which, Mr. *Perceval* said, he had for the present declined.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 10.*

In a Committee on the Reversion Bill, a short discussion took place; Earl *Grey* moved, that the duration of the Bill be extended to 1840, instead of 1814.

Earl of *Londondale* would support this amendment, though he conceived, were the object of the Bill attained, the burthens of the people would not be materially lightened, the amount of the Reversions not exceeding 35,000*l.* per annum. He thought the influence of the Crown in Parliament had diminished; but believed it to have increased in the country, through the great increase of the Army, Navy, &c.

Earl *Grey* advocated the Bill, on the ground that it shewed a disposition to set about reform; three reversionary places produced to their possessors 60,000*l.* per annum. He was convinced that the influence of the Crown had greatly increased.

Earl of *Liverpool* spoke in favour of the Bill, as its object was suspension, not abolition.

The Earl of *Morton*, Lord *Holland*, and the Earl of *Darley*, made a few remarks, after which the amendment was negatived.

In the Commons, the same day, a conversation took place between Mr. *Curwen* and Mr. *Perceval*, on the present high price of grain. The former said, that he had, in October last, apprised Ministers that there was a deficient crop, and urged that early measures should be taken to guard against the inconvenience that might arise, and proposing that bread should be made only of one and an inferior quality, mixing the bran with the flour of wheat. The latter replied, that the Hon. Gentleman and his friends had, by their opposition, defeated the only effectual measure, that of allowing the distillers, when grain should have arisen to a certain price, to employ sugar in the production of spirits. Legislative interference, he thought, would be ineffectual to lower the price of human food, when a scarcity was known to exist.

Messrs. *Pole* and *Perceval*, in reply to Sir *J. Newport*, said, that the Income Tax would not, in future, be deducted from the pay of Irish Militia Officers in this country.

April

April 13.

Mr. *Wharton*, in a Committee of Supply, moved that 554,441*l.* be granted for the Barrack Department, for 1812.

Messrs. *Freemantle* and *Huskisson* objected to this lavish expence; and observed, that 148,600*l.* was required for building barracks for one regiment of Life-guards.

Mr. *Parnell* also observed, that among the items was 25,000*l.* for the Commissioners for auditing Gen. Delancy's accounts for five years.

Messrs. *Wharton* and *Perceval* observed, that Government had been ejected from the barracks in King-street; and that new barracks were indispensable, to prevent the separation of the men from their horses and accoutrements, which might in the event of disturbances be attended with danger.

Mr. *Whitbread* thought the practice unconstitutional, of separating the soldier from the citizen; and attributed the distress now spreading over the country to the rash and preposterous measures of the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. *Perceval*), who was anxious to stifle the cries of hunger by the point of the bayonet. He thought the present system of policy would terminate in our being obliged to purchase peace by submission to France. He heartily wished the French prisoners were out of the country, since, under pretence of watching them, so many abuses had been engendered at Bristol, and an enormous annual expence was incurred.

Mr. *Perceval* animadverted with severity on the Hon. Gent.'s speech, which, instead of assuaging the sufferings, and tranquillising the minds of the people, was intended to impress on them the belief that their distresses arose, not from the measures of the Enemy, not from the wrathful visitations of Providence, but from the conduct of the Government at home.

Mr. *Whitbread* complained with much warmth of the Hon. Gent. having grossly misrepresented his sentiments; and was proceeding to remark on the effects which might result from an "*Adventurer from the bar*" having his misrepresentations applauded; when he was called to order by Mr. *Yerke*, and apologised.

Mr. *Stephen* read a paper, signed "A Staffordshire Potter," attributing all the sufferings of the people to the Orders in Council.

Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Rose*, *Baring*, and *Calcraft*, shortly spoke; after which the grant was carried by 88 to 40.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 14.

Earl *Grey* moved for the number of forged notes refused payment each year, contending that without this was acceded

to, his former motion would be incomplete.

The Earl of *Liverpool* stated the amount at 10,000*l.* each year; but knew not whether they were 1*l.* 5*s.* or for higher sums.

Earl of *Lauderdale* remarked, that the Bank had ceased to indemnify the holders of forged notes; and Earl *Stanhope* asserted, that the forgeries of Bank Notes might be prevented in this country, but the greatest difficulty was in guarding against foreign forgeries. The motion was negatived by 27 to 12.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *W. Wynne*, after some remarks on the appointment of Colonel M'Mahon, which he observed was quite unprecedented in our annals, moved for a copy of any instrument by which the appointment was made, &c.

Mr. *Elliot* remarked, that there was no analogy between the appointments of Col. Taylor and Col. M'Mahon; the former having been rendered necessary by the age and infirmities, and particularly deprivation of sight of his Majesty.

Mr. *Perceval* commented on the cheering which an Hon. Gent. had experienced, when he had insinuated that those who had the most frequent opportunities of personal intimacy with the Sovereign should, on that account merely, be placed in the highest situations in the State. The doctrine he thought unconstitutional, and breathing the spirit of aristocratical confederacy. The appointment of Colonel M'Mahon was not an office of responsibility, but merely an accommodation for the purpose of relieving the bodily and manual labour of the Prince Regent, which, from the prodigious influx of public business, was now become so great, that no one man could undertake it without such assistance. The number of public acts which necessarily required the Royal attention, the multiplicity of cases and appointments which were laid before the Regent for signature, all required to be arranged and placed in order, with an intimation which of them it would be desirable to dispatch in preference to others. All these must be done; and the very arrangement of the mass of communications submitted to the Royal attention, was in itself a labour which required the employment of a Secretary.

Messrs. *Calcraft*, *Ryder*, *Marryatt*, *C. Adams*, *Wilberforce*, and *Fuller*, spoke against the motion; and Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Tierney*, *Lambe*, and Lord *Folkestone*, in its support.

On a division, it was lost by 176 to 100.

April 15.

In consequence of the motion of Sir *J. Newport*, an instruction was given to the Committee of Public Expenditure, to inquire

quire into the balances due to the publick in consequence of certain defalcations. On this occasion it was stated that Mr. Chinnery's defalcation exceeded 80,000*l.*; and that his bail had received legal advice that they were exonerated, Mr. Chinnery's superiors not having used due diligence on the first suspicion of the defalcation.

The Hon. Mr. *Bennett* moved, in an appropriate speech, for a return of the number of corporal punishments inflicted, in the Army and in the Local Militia, for the last seven years.

Sir *F. Burdett*, Sir *S. Romilly*, and Mr. *Brougham*, supported the motion in speeches distinguished by eloquence and feeling.

Mr. *Wilberforce* deprecated a change during any period of war.

Messrs. *Manners Sutton* and *Perceval* spoke against the motion. The latter Gentleman, in reply to Sir *S. Romilly*, said, that if we were to be called a flogged nation because we had a Local Militia, Great Britain might as well be called a flogged nation because all were subject to the penal laws. The motion was ultimately rejected by 49 to 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 16.

Earl *Stanhope*, after stating the manner in which lands are let in Ireland, and animadverting on the exactions of the middlemen, brought in a Bill to prevent them from distraining for rent until the original landlord should be duly paid.

Lords *Redesdale* and *Clancarty* admitted the necessity of some legislative measure, though they had doubts of the efficacy of the present.

Lord *Holland* gave his support to the Bill, and said that the practice of subletting, and the extortions of the middlemen, not a little contributed to the disturbed state of Ireland.

The Lord Chancellor thought that the Bill should be read the first time, when, without any infringement of property, some measure beneficial for Ireland might be devised. The Bill was then read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *F. Burdett* stated that many of the Clerks in the Navy Office had been from 20 to 30 years in their respective situations without any increase of emolument; that many of them had purchased their situations of Lord Barham when he was Comptroller of the Navy, and were peculiarly injured by some late regulations, which had diminished their emoluments.

Mr. *Yorke*, without admitting that Lord Barham had acted as represented, said, that the Navy Clerks had no greater ground of complaint than those in other public offices.

The Hon. Baronet's motion for the number of Clerks, &c. was then rejected, by 56 to 15.

Mr. *Herbert* subsequently made a motion, declaring the frauds in the Licence Trade, which was negatived without a division.

April 17.

Petitions from Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Exeter, Halifax, Nottingham, Bristol, Hull, and Berwick, were presented by Mr. *Whitbread*, praying for the repeal of every political disability on account of religious persuasion.

On two Petitions being presented from Yorkshire against the Orders in Council, Mr. *Brougham* observed, that, in Manchester alone, the poor who received relief from the parishes amounted to 25,000 persons, one-fourth of the population.

Messrs. *Perceval* and *Rose* replied.

The third reading of the Princesses Annuity Bill was opposed by Messrs. *Tierney*, *W. Smith*, and *Whitbread*; the latter Gentleman inquired, why some provision was not made for the Princess of Wales, and why she had no public appointment?

Mr. *Perceval* shortly replied; after which all the clauses were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 20.

The Royal Assent was notified, by commission, to the Earl of Wellington's Annuity, Local Militia, Jamaica and St. Domingo Intercourse, Honduras Wood, Irish Militia Amendment, Lords' Act Amendment, Irish Militia Families, Irish Soldiers' Families, the Pilots, the Pilchard, Chancery Clerks, Irish Spirits Warehousing, Wanderers, Reversion, Thames and Isis Navigation, Port of Dublin, with several local and private Bills, in all 49.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Elliott* presented a Petition from the English Roman Catholics, and, in a neat speech, stated that they laboured under greater disabilities than their Irish brethren, being ineligible to vote for Members of Parliament, shut out of all Corporations, incapable to take degrees in our Universities, and not allowed to act as Magistrates; in short, excluded from all offices both civil and military, so that they cannot hold even commissions in the Army or Navy.

Mr. *M. Fitzgerald* presented a Petition from the Protestants of Ireland, in favour of Catholic Emancipation.

The Report of the Gold Coin Bill was brought up; and a clause proposed by Lord *A. Hamilton*, for confining the dividend of profits to proprietors of the Bank of England to 10*l. per cent.* in order to give them an interest in the recommencement of payments in specie, was negatived without

a di-

a division; after which Mr. *Perceval* submitted an amendment, which was carried, depriving the landlord of the right of ejectment, after a tender of Bank-notes from the tenant in payment of his rent.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 21.

Lord *Donoughmore*, in a long, eloquent, and manly speech, during which he made frequent allusions to the opinions formerly entertained by the Prince Regent in favour of the Catholic Emancipation, and censured the secret influence which had disgraced by its intolerance "the new era," concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee, to take into consideration the propriety of repealing the restriction laws still in force against his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.

The Duke of *Sussex*, in a very impressive speech (which we shall elsewhere notice), supported the motion; and was followed by the Marquis of *Wellesley*, who with great energy exhorted the House to consider, whether the Protestant Establishment was best supported by civil penalties, or by charity, peace, harmony, the principles of the Revolution, the character of Liberty, and the general safety of this great State.

The Earl of *Maira*, Lords *Grenville*, *Byron*, *Holland*, and the Marquis of *Downshire*, also spoke in favour of the motion; which was opposed by Lords *Liverpool*, *Redesdale*, *Eldon*, and *Selkirk*.

At six in the morning the House divided on the motion: contents 67, proxies 35; 102: non-contents 103, proxies 71; 174. Majority against the motion 72.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *M. Fitzgerald*, after adverting to the scarcity of grain in Ireland, which had been denied by an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. *W. Pole*), but was indisputably proved by the present high price, moved an Address to stop the distillation from that article.

Mr. *W. Pole* said, that he had on a former occasion acknowledged a considerable degree of scarcity in some parts, but great abundance in others; he was now convinced that such was the pressure throughout, that some legislative measure was necessary. He should, therefore, instead of stopping the distilleries instantly by proclamation, allow them to go on till the 4th of May, and grant them 14 days afterwards to work off the wort and wash. He then moved, as an amendment, that a Bill be introduced for prohibiting the distillation of Spirits from grain; which, after a few words from Mr. *Ponsonby* against allowing the distillers so much time, was carried unanimously.

April 22.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. *Brougham*, who expressed a

wish to have the opinion of Lord *Wellesley* how the population of India would be affected by the renewal of the East India Company's charter, said it would be before the House in various printed documents. He still expected to get the subject through the House in the present Session; but, if serious obstacles should arise, either before or after he had proposed his Resolutions, he should state them to the House, and notice that his intention was changed.

April 23.

Mr. *Grattan* concluded an animated and glowing speech, by moving the appointment of a Committee, to consider the claims of the Catholics of Ireland.

Dr. *Duignan* spoke at some length against the motion; Sir *J. C. Hippisley* in its favour.

Mr. *W. Bankes* thought concession pregnant with danger to the Protestant Establishment; and that it was not desired by the people of England. He compared Popery to fire, which was a good servant, but a bad master.

Lord *Binning* replied to many of the observations of the preceding speaker.

Colonel *Lemon* said, the motion being simply one of inquiry, should have his support.

Mr. *Oxen* contended that the Catholic peasantry of Ireland had no interest in the present motion; and that, were it conceded, their disappointment on discovery of the deception might be productive of great danger.

Mr. *Vernon* replied to most of the arguments of the preceding speakers, and was followed by Lord *Milton*.

Mr. *Marryatt* also spoke in favour, and Messrs. *C. Adams* and *Bernard* against, the motion.—The further discussion was then, on the motion of Mr. *Perceval*, adjourned at two in the morning.

April 24.

The adjourned debate on the Catholic Claims being resumed, Sir *W. Scott* blamed the frequent agitation of this question, which he thought the people of England were averse from entertaining.

Mr. *Yorke* noticed the menace which had been employed by the supporters of the Catholics, that rejection of their claims would be followed by rebellion.

Mr. *Perceval*, at the close of a long speech, said, that his opposition was founded upon present circumstances, not on religious grounds. He did not say, because Emancipation was not granted now, therefore it never would. He thought there were strong reasons for a contrary opinion. A change was taking place in the Catholic mind, and he must wait to see where

where it would lead. If ever their requests were granted, it must not be without guards and securities; the power of the Pope must be disavowed.

Messrs. *L. Foster, Shaw*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, spoke against the motion; which was supported in a brilliant speech by Mr. *Canning*, also by Sir *S. Remilly*, Messrs. *Whitbread, Herbert, W. Smith*, and *Ponsonby*; the latter Gentleman stating that, while Chancellor of Ireland, he had received the most direct and positive commands of an illustrious Personage (the Prince Regent), to communicate to the Catholics that he was favourable to their wishes. At six o'clock the House divided, when the motion was rejected by a majority of 85; the numbers being 300 to 215.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 27.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, after dwelling upon the strength and importance of *Badajoz*, and the various sieges it had undergone, reverted to the late capture of that fortress, praising the skill and decision of the Commander, and the gallantry of the officers and troops. The conduct of Gen. *Picton* (he observed) had inspired a confidence in the army, and exhibited an example of science and bravery, which had been surpassed by no other officer. The two attacks led by Gens. *Picton* and *Walker*, had succeeded by escalade at the extremities of the place; the latter attack was a feint at first, and the troops had got into the fortress by escalade, where there was no breach, and in the face of a strong

bastion. It was due to Gen. *Walker* to say that he had on this occasion sustained the reputation which he had acquired on former occasions, particularly at the battle of *Vimiera*, where he commanded the 50th regiment, and manœuvred it in so superior a manner, as to defeat the efforts of a body of the Enemy, five times the number of that regiment; and obliged the French General who was taken, to desire to be introduced to him, stating, that he had done what he had never done before in any battle. The Noble *Mover* also spoke of the behaviour of Col. *Barnard* with admiration; and noticed the race of young officers that were rising under the auspices and command of the distinguished Leader of the combined armies. He hoped the friends and relatives of those who so gloriously fell, would derive consolation from the fame of the illustrious dead; from the reflection, that they had performed the most eminent service to their country, and that if they had fallen, they fell not in vain. Lord *Wellington* was praiseworthy distinguished, for not exposing the lives of his men to unnecessary hazard; on the present occasion, though the loss was great, it did not exceed the magnitude of the object attained. The Noble Lord concluded with moving the Thanks of the House to the General, the officers and troops, in the usual manner; which, after a few words from Lord *Holland* in support of the motion, was carried unanimously.

[To be continued.]

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE, continued.

Dispatch from the Earl of *Wellington*, dated Camp at *Badajos*, April 8.

My Lord, It gives me great pleasure to inform your Lordship that our numerous wounded officers and soldiers are doing well.—I have great reason to be satisfied with the attention paid them by Mr. *M'Gregor*, the Inspector-general of Hospitals, and the Medical Gentlemen under his direction; and I trust that the loss to the service upon this occasion will not eventually be great.

I am, &c. WELLINGTON.

Officers Killed and Wounded at the siege of *Badajos*, from the 31st of March to the 2d of April.

Killed.—43th foot, Lieut. *White*; Portuguese artillery, Capt. *A. V. Barreiro*.

Wounded.—Royal artillery, Capt. *Dundas*, lost an arm; King's Germ. artillery, Lieut. *Thiele*, slightly; 34th foot, Lieut. *Masterman*, acting engineer, severely, not dangerously; 99th foot, Lieut. *Catternaugh*, acting engineer, slightly; 94th foot, Lieut. *Monroe*, slightly; 81st Portuguese, Ensign *K. de Castro*, slightly.

From the 6th to the 7th of April, inclusive.

Killed.—28th foot, Capt. *Johnstone*, aide-de-camp to Maj.-gen. *Bowes*; royal artillery, Capt. *Latham*; royal engineers, Lieut. *Lascelles* and *De Salabury*; 1st batt. 4th foot, Capt. *Bellingham*, Lieut. *Stavely*; 2d batt. 5th foot, Major *Ridge*; 1st batt. 7th foot, Major *Singer*, Capt. *Cholwick*, Lieuts. *Ray*, *Fowler*, *Pike*; 1st batt. 23d foot, Capt. *Maw*, Lieut. *Collins*; 3d batt. 27th foot, Capt. *Jones*, Lieuts. *Levinge*, *Simcoe*, *Whyte*; 2d batt. 38th foot, Ensign *Evans*; 1st batt. 40th foot, Lieuts. *Ayling* and *Greenshuld*; 1st batt. 43d foot, Lieut.-col. *M'Leod*, Lieuts. *Harvest*, *Taggart*; 2d batt. 44th ft. Lieuts. *Unthank* and *Argent*; 1st batt. 45th ft. Capt. *Herrick*, Ensigns *M'Donald*, *Gollins*; 1st batt. 48th foot, Capt. *Brooke*, Lieut. *Chilcott*, Ens. *Barker*; 1st batt. 52d ft. Capt. *Jones*, *Madden*, *Poole*, Lieuts. *Booth*, *Royal*; 5th batt. 60th foot, Lieut. *Sterne*; 2d batt. 83d foot, Capt. *Fry*; 1st batt. 84th foot, Capt. *Lindsay*, Lieuts. *Mansfield*, *M'Alpin*; 94th foot, Ensign *Long*; 1st batt. 95th, Major *O'Hara*, Capt. *Diggle*, Lieut. *Stokes*; 3d batt. 95th foot, Lieuts.

Lieuts. Hovenden, Carey, Allix, Crou-
dace; 1st batt. 40th foot, Mr. O'Brien,
a volunteer.

Wounded.—77th foot, Lieut.-gen. Pic-
ton, slightly, Maj.-gen. the Hon. C. Col-
ville, severely, not dangerously; 81st
foot, Maj.-gen. Kempt, slightly; 1st batt.
50th foot, Maj.-gen. Walker, severely;
6th foot, Maj.-gen. Bowes, severely, not
dangerously; 7th West India regiment of
foot, Major the Hon. H. Pakenham, As-
sistant Adj.-general, severely, not dange-
rously; Major Brooke, Permanent Adj.-
qr.-mast.-gen. severely, not dangerously;
81st foot, Capt. James, Deputy Adj.-gen.
severely, not dangerously; 92d foot, Bre-
vet-major M'Pherson, Brig.-major, se-
verely, not dangerously; 28th foot, Capt.
Porter, Brig.-major, severely, not dange-
rously; 45th foot, Capt. Campbell, Brig.-
major, slightly; 30th foot, Capt. Macbell,
Brig.-major, severely; 71st foot, Capt.
Spottiswoode, Aide-de-camp to Maj.-gen.
Colville, severely; 5th foot, Capt. Ben-
nett, Aide-de-camp to Maj.-gen. Kempt,
severely; 50th foot, Lieut. Johnstone,
Aide-de-camp to Major-general Walker,
slightly; 18th hussars, Lieut. Harris,
Aide-de-camp to Maj.-gen. the Hon. C.
Stewart, very slightly; King's German
artillery, Lieut. Goeben, severely; royal
engineers, Capts. Nicholas and Williams,
and Lieut. Emmett, severely; 1st royal
Scots, Lieuts. Rae and O'Neil, acting en-
gineers, slightly; 1st batt. 4th foot, Maj.
Faunce, slightly; Captains Williamson,
Wilson, Burke, and Hanwell, severely,
Lieutenant Salvin, slightly; Lieuts. Dean,
Brown, and Shepperd, severely, Convoy,
slightly, Craster, severely, Boyd, slightly,
and Aley, severely; Ensigns Rawlins and
Arnold, severely; 2d batt. 5th ft. Capt.
Doyle, Lieut. J. Pennington, Ensign Hop-
kins, severely; 1st batt. 7th foot, Lieut.-
col. Blakeney, Capt. Mair, Lieuts. St.
Pol, Moses, Devey, Barrington, Lester,
Russell, and George, severely, Lieuts.
Henry, Baldwin, and Knowle, slightly;
1st batt. 23d foot, Captains Leckey and
Stainforth, severely, Captain Hawtyn,
slightly, Lieuts. Johnstone, Harrison,
Tucker, G. Brown, Farmer, Brownson,
Walker, Fielding, Whaley, Homes, Se-
cond Lieuts. Winyates and Llewelyn, se-
verely; 3d batt. 27th foot, Maj. Erskine,
(Lieut.-col.), Capt. Ward (Lieut.-col.)
severely, Lieut. Gordon, slightly, Lieuts.
A. Thompson and Radcliffe, severely,
Lieuts. Moore, Hanley, Pollock, and
Weir, slightly, Ensign Phillips, severely,
Ensign Warrington, severely (since dead);
Adj. Davidson, severely; 2d batt. 30th
foot, Major Grey (Lieut.-col.), severely
(since dead), Capt. Hitchin, slightly, Capt.
Chambers, severely, Lieuts. Baillie, Ne-
ville, and Ensign Pratt, slightly; 2d batt.
38th foot, Capt. Barnard, severely, Lieut.

Magill and Lawrence, slightly, Ens. Ried,
severely; 1st batt. 40th foot, Lieut.-col.
Harcourt, Major Gillies, Capt. Phillips,
severely, Capt. Bowen, slightly, Lieuts.
Street, Grey, Moore, Turton, Butler, Mil-
ler, Anthony, and Toole, severely, Lieut.
Gorman, slightly, Ens. Johnson, severely;
1st batt. 43d foot, Major Wells, severely,
Captains Ferguson and Stroud, slightly,
Lieuts. Pollock, Rideout, and Capell, se-
verely, Lieut. W. Freer, right arm ampu-
tated, Lieut. Oglander, left arm ampu-
tated, Lieut. Madden, severely, Lieuts.
Hodgson, O'Connell, and Cook, slightly,
Lieut. B. Freer, Considine, and Bailie,
severely; 2d batt. 44th, Lieut.-col. H. G.
Carleton, Capts. Berwick, Brugh, Jer-
voice, severely, Lieut. Mead, slightly,
Lieut. Sinclair, severely, Ensign O'Reilly,
slightly; 1st batt. 45th foot, Capts. Light-
foot and O'Flaherty, slightly, Lieutenants
Powell, Reynett, Metcalf, severely, Lieuts.
M'Pherson, Dale, Munroe, Ensign Ste-
wart, slightly, Ensign Jones, severely;
1st batt. 48th foot, Lieut.-col. Erskine,
severely, Maj. Wilson, Capt. Bell, slightly,
Capt. French, severely, Capt. Turnpenny,
slightly, Lieut. Brook, severely, Lieuts.
Stroud, Cuthbertson, Robinson, Armstrong,
Wilson, and Pountney, slightly, Ensigns
Thatcher, Johnson, Bourke, Thomson,
slightly; 1st battalion, 50th foot, Lieut.
M'Carthy, acting engineer, severely; 1st
batt. 52d foot, Lieut.-col. Gibbs, Major
Mein, and Captain Campbell, severely,
Capt. Merry, severely (since dead), Lieuts.
M'Nair, Kinloch, and York, slightly,
Lieut. Blackwood, severely, Lieuts. Da-
vis and Royds, slightly, Lieuts. Barlow
and C. Dawson, severely, Ensign Gowler
and Adj. Winterbottom, slightly; 5th bt.
60th foot, Lieut.-cols. Williams and Fitz-
gerald, and Lieut. Gilsa, slightly, Adj.
Broetz, severely; 74th foot, Lieut.-col.
the Hon. Power French and Capt. Lang-
lands, severely, Capt. Thomson, slightly,
Lieut. Grant, severely, Lieut. Pattison,
slightly, Lieut. King, severely, Lieut.
Ironsides, slightly; 77th foot, Lieut.-col.
Duncan, slightly, Lieut. Clark, severely,
Lieutenant Pennefather and Adj. Jones,
slightly; 2d batt. 83d foot, Lieuts. Bowles,
O'Neil, and Bloomfield, severely, Lieut.
Barry, Ensign Vavasour, Fitzgibbons,
slightly, Ensign Lane, severely; 1st batt.
88th foot, Capt. Murphy, severely, Capt.
Peschall, very slightly, Captain Dauern,
slightly, Capts. Colborn, Whetlaw, W.
Stewart, and Ensign Gratton, severely;
94th foot, Lieut. Bogue, severely; 1st
batt. 95th foot, Capts. Crampton and Bal-
vaird, severely, Capts. Gray and M'Den-
med, slightly, Lieuts. Johnson and Gard-
ner, severely, Lieut. Fitzmorrice, slightly,
Lieuts. Manners, M'Pherson, and Fors-
ter, severely; 3d batt. 96th foot, Lieut.
Macdonald, severely, Lieutenant Stewart,
slightly,

slightly, Lieut. Worsley, severely, Lieut. Farmer; Brunswick Oels, Capt. Girswald, severely, Lieut. Kunowsky, slightly; 40th foot, volunteer Widenham, slightly; 43d foot, volunteer O'Connell, severely; 45th foot, volunteer Percy, slightly; 83d foot, volunteer Illers, slightly; 95th foot, volunteer Lawson, slightly.

Killed.—3d reg. line, Portuguese, Lieut. A. de Silveira; 11th do. Lieut.-colonel M'Donnell, 91st British; 23d do. Ensign D. de Cavallo; 1st Caçadores, Lieut. J. M. St. Valez; 3d ditto, Captain Morphew, R. W. I. R. British; 8th ditto, Captain de Bruning, Y. Lt. I.; Lieutenant Pinto de Lousao.

Wounded.—79th British regiment, Brig.-general Harvey, severely; 44th do. Capt. Peacocke, Brig.-maj. severely, Lieut. Alvaro de Costa, Aid-de-camp to Brig.-gen. Harvey, severely; R. B. artillery, Major Tulloch; 42d b. 11th line, Major Anderson, slightly, Capt. J. de Mattos, severely, Capt. F. de Almeida, J. Maria, and Lieut. J. V. de la Serda, slightly, Lieuts. Clements, El Pinto, M. dos Santos Cebral, and Ensigns J. de Gouvea, M. Tavary, Oliva, and J. D'Averida, severely, Ensign Gos Bernido, slightly; 15th line, Capt. Th. O'Neil (32d British), severely, Ens. F. de Poulal, severely; 21st line, Lieut. Peruva, severely; 23d line, Capt. R. Felix, Lieut. J. Rebocho, and Ensign J. Mendorca, slightly, Lieut. A. Madieras, and Ensigns Pedro Re Bocho, and F. Serwieira, severely; 1st Caçadores, Maj. Algeo (late 34th British), Capt. M'Donald (71st British), severely, and Ensign Rebello; 3d do. Lieut. col. Elder (late 95th British), Major P. de Silveira, Capt. I. Iguacio, Captain Dobbin (27th British), Lieuts. M. Paxato and J. C. D'Aindarido, Ensign J. Fexeira; 7th do. Capt. O'Hara (47th Brit.), Lieut. R. Carmacho, severely, Lieut. A. Graves, Ensign J. Joze de Almeida, slightly; 8th ditto, Captain J. F. de Magelaens, severely, Lieutenant J. W. Cadoso, Ensign J. Lecha, slightly.

Grand Total of British and Portuguese Loss at the Siege of Badajos, from the 18th March to 7th April, inclusive.

Seventy-two officers, 51 serjeants, 2 drummers, 910 rank and file, killed; 306 officers, 216 serjeants, 17 drummers, 3248 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 62 rank and file, missing.

[The return of ordnance found in Badajos, is 133 brass guns, 19 brass mortars, 20 howitzers, besides 5481 muskets with bayonets, an immense quantity of powder, balls, shot, shells, and materials for making gun carriages.]

Admiralty-office, April 25. Copy of a Letter from Capt. Taylor, of the Apollo, to Vice-adm. Sir E. Pellew.

Sir, *H. M. S. Apollo, off Cape Corse, Feb. 14.*

In rounding Cape Corse at day-break yesterday morning, I fell in with a French frigate-built store-ship and a corvette. After closing from to leeward, the former struck, and proves to be the *Merinos*, commanded by M. Honore Coardonan, Captain of a frigate, and of the Legion of Honour; is quite new, 850 tons, pierced for 36, but mounting only 20 guns, 8-pounders, with 126 men, six of whom were killed, and 20 wounded. She was going to Sagona for timber. I have the satisfaction to state that we have suffered no loss, although exposed to the fire of the batteries on the Cape and Island of Gioeglia above four hours, nearly becalmed. Notwithstanding the signals made to the corvette from the Commodore for her assistance, she made her escape with the help of boats from the shore. She is the *Mohawk*, formerly English, taken in 1799, of 130 men, and a few conscripts.—I have reason to be much gratified with the conduct of all the officers and ship's company, particularly with Mr. James Begbie, First Lieutenant of the *Apollo*, who has distinguished himself upon several occasions.

(Signed) B. W. TAYLOR.

[Another letter, transmitted by Sir E. Pellew, from Capt. Stewart, of the *Blossom*, announces the capture, on the 23d Feb. off Cabrera, of the French schooner *Le Jean Bart*, launched at Marseilles, five weeks ago, carrying 106 men, and seven guns, J. F. Coulome, commander: her capture was owing to her mistaking the *Blossom* for a merchantman.]

Downing-street, April 25. Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Campbell, dated Gibraltar, Feb. 25.

[Gen. Campbell, after noticing the arrival at Gibraltar of a part of the reinforcements from the Isle of Leon, and that Gen. Ballasteros is appointed Captain-general of the four kingdoms of Andalusia, and Commander in Chief of the Fourth Army, gives the following letter from Gen. Ballasteros relative to the result of the action with the Enemy at Cartamar, in the neighbourhood of Malaga:]

Sir, *Yunquera, Feb. 17.*

I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Excellency, that yesterday morning, with 2000 infantry, and 300 cavalry, I attacked Gen. Maranzin, Governor of Malaga, who was at Cartamar with 2000 infantry and 400 horse. He was completely routed and pursued to within a league of Malaga; Maranzin and the whole of the chiefs were killed, many officers, and more than 1200 men, *hors de combat*.—[Gen. Ballasteros concludes with praising

praising the bravery of his troops, and stating that he had put the whole of the forces of Andalusia in motion against him, but that they would, from the want of provisions, be soon obliged to disperse.]

[This Gazette contains the following Declaration on the subject of the Orders in Council, made in consequence of its having been notified by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees still continue in full force. The Declaration is preceded by an Order in Council, stating, that if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be repealed, then, and from thenceforth, the British Orders in Council shall, without any further Order, be wholly and absolutely revoked.]

[The British Government has, in this Declaration, published a justification of its conduct in not repealing the Orders in Council. In the plea urged by America, that Buonaparte's Edicts were withdrawn so long ago as the 10th of last March, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs declared the Berlin and Milan Decrees to be in force, though the American President had declared them to be repealed. These are the words: "Till the British Orders in Council are rescinded, the principles of the Treaty of Utrecht are in full vigour. The Berlin and Milan Decrees will remain against those Powers who allow their flag to be denationalized."

—The British State Paper declares the Berlin and Milan Decrees not to be repealed, because France has herself so declared; and it maintains the law of nations as founded on universal practice, and originating in general reason and common sense.]

DECLARATION.—"The Government of France having, by an Official Report, communicated by its Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate on the 10th day of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that Government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights and commercial interests of the British Empire, than inconsistent with the rights and independence of Neutral Nations; and having thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretensions which that system, as promulgated in the Decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce: his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper, upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those Decrees, thus publicly to declare his Royal High-

ness's determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the Government of France openly avows its purpose to impose by force upon the world, as the Law of Nations.—From the time that the progressive injustice and violence of the French Government made it impossible for his Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of his Crown, his Majesty has endeavoured, by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan Decrees necessarily called into action, to reconcile Neutral States to those measures which the conduct of the Enemy had rendered unavoidable; and which his Majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the Decrees of the Enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of Neutral Nations be restored to its accustomed course.—At a subsequent period of the war, his Majesty, availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the Orders in Council of November, 1807, was induced so to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions thereby imposed upon neutral commerce. The Orders in Council of April, 1809, was substituted in the room of those of November, 1807, and the retaliatory system of Great Britain acted no longer on every country in which the aggressive measures of the Enemy were in force, but was confined in its operation to France, and to the countries upon which the French yoke was most strictly imposed; and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France.—The United States of America remained nevertheless dissatisfied; and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed on the part of the Enemy, who has pretended that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the Decree effecting such repeal has never been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions, in which the Enemy knew Great Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution.

But the Enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares, not only that those Decrees still continue in force, but that they shall be rigidly executed until Great Britain shall comply with additional conditions, equally extravagant; and he further

further announces the penalties of those Decrees to be in full force against all nations which shall suffer their flag to be, as it is termed in this new Code, 'denationalized.'—In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May 1806, and of the principles on which that blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British Orders in Council, he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an Enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral; that neutral property under the flag of an Enemy shall be treated as hostile; that arms and warlike stores alone (to the exclusion of ship timber and other articles of naval equipment) shall be regarded as contraband of war; and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested and besieged, in the presumption of their being taken [EN PREVENTION D'ETRE PRIS], and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger.—By these and other demands, the Enemy in fact requires, that Great Britain, and all civilized nations, shall renounce, at his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable rights of maritime war; that Great Britain, in particular, shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France, and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security, whilst the subjects of Great Britain are to be in effect proscribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations; and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world, to which the arms or the influence of the Enemy can extend.

Such are the demands to which the British Government is summoned to submit; to the abandonment of its most antient, essential, and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the Code by which France hopes, under the cover of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unassailable by sea; whilst she proceeds to invade or to incorporate with her own dominions, all States that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command, and, in abdication of their just rights, to adopt a code, by which they are required to exclude, under the mask of municipal regulation, whatever is British, from their dominions.—The pretext for these extravagant demands is, that some of these principles were adopted by voluntary compact in the Treaty of Utrecht; as if a Treaty once existing between two particular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only on the contracting parties, and which in the last Treaty of Peace between the same powers had not been revived, were to be regarded as declaratory

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of the public law of nations.—It is needless for his Royal Highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars, and to her own established codes of maritime law: it is sufficient that these new demands of the Enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alleged repeal of the French Decrees was accepted by America; and upon which alone, erroneously assuming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British Orders in Council.

His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, feels persuaded, that so soon as this formal Declaration by the Government of France, of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall be made known in America, the Government of the United States, actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recall those measures of hostile exclusion, which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French Government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain.—To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and so conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them; and to give a decisive proof of his Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his Majesty's Government, by revoking the Orders in Council whenever the French Decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare:

"That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed, then and from thenceforth, the Order in Council of the 7th day of January 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April 1809, shall without any further order be, and the same hereby are declared from thenceforth to be, wholly and absolutely revoked; and further, that the full benefit of this Order shall be extended, to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French Decrees, although antecedent to such repeal such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of, a voyage, which under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation;

tion; and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French Government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's Government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice Admiralty, before which such ship or vessel, or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French Government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful as if the said Orders in Council had never been made; saving, nevertheless, to the captors, such protection and indemnity as they may be equi-

tably entitled to in the judgment of the said Court, by reason of their ignorance or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French Decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by his Majesty's Government, at the time of such capture.—His Royal Highness, however, deems it proper to declare, that should the repeal of the French Decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, afterwards prove to have been illusory on the part of the Enemy, and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced, or revived by the Enemy, Great Britain will be obliged, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice to neutral powers, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

Westminster, April 21, 1812."

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris Journals to the 14th instant represent Buonaparte as still pressing towards the North. He quitted Dresden May 29; and passed through Glogau and Posen to Thorn, which he reached June 2. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, with the Prince Royal, left the Saxon capital subsequently. The Empress Louisa was to pass 15 days at Prague, where she would meet the remainder of her family; and five days at Wurtzburg: her return to Paris was fixed for the latter end of this month. Buonaparte every where reviewed the troops, and, it is said, was received with acclamations. The French papers denounce the propagators of proclamations, orders of the day, and other alleged false intelligence; and state, that "the army in the North is magnificent, the weather fine, provisions abundant, and their Majesties in excellent health."—Information had reached Paris, *via* Berlin, of the death of Count Romanzow (Russian Prime Minister, and suspected of being attached to the French interest,) at Wilna, in consequence of an apoplectic fit.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

In the Cadiz Regency Gazette, of the 14th of May, is a dispatch from Mr. H. Wellesley, inclosing one from Lord Castlereagh to the Spanish Regency, communicating that the British Government had ordered a supply of clothing for 100,000 men to be prepared, which would be immediately transmitted, along with supplies of arms and ammunition.

Gen. Castanos has assumed the command of the troops in Galicia, and has issued a long patriotic address to the military and inhabitants.

The *Lisbon Gazette* of the 16th ult. contains a very long Order of the Day issued by Marshal Beresford at Fuente Guinaldo,

and dated May 7.—It reprimands, in very severe terms, the conduct of several corps of the Portuguese militia, particularly that of Oporto, during the late irruption of the French into the North of Portugal. It appears, that these corps, instead of defending the heights of Guarda, were seized with a panic, threw away their arms, and deserted their colours. Two or three hundred of them were taken by the enemy, and some of them drowned in the Mondego, while about 1600 dispersed and deserted. Marshal Beresford directs, that their colours shall not be restored to these corps, till they have behaved with valour in the presence of the Enemy; and that those of the officers and soldiers who disgraced themselves on this occasion shall be tried by a Court-martial. His Excellency, at the same time, bestows discriminating praise on such of the militia regiments as performed their duty. The Order concludes with noticing the gallant conduct of the garrison of Almeida under Col. Le Mesurier, and exculpating the General Officers of the Portuguese militia, from the blame incurred by many of those under them.

The Lisbon papers mention, that General Mina had attacked a second convoy near Sarragosa, made 2500 prisoners, and obtained 1,100,000 cruzados.—The Baron de Erolles is also said to have had a sanguinary action in Catalonia, in which 4000 of the Enemy were killed. The Spaniards lost 1200 in killed and wounded.

Letters from the Portuguese capital to the 10th inst. though they are deficient in particulars, contain sufficient matter to afford grounds to hope that we shall shortly have to announce fresh successes of the allied arms. Lord Wellington, instead of marching to the Southward, as was generally conjectured, has advanced in a North-eastern direction: it is said, which is not improbable,

improbable, that he has possessed himself of Salamanca: and what is perhaps of equal importance, he has (we should hope) by this rapid advance placed himself between Marmont and the corps under Bonnet, and rendered the latter liable to be inclosed and annihilated. The British Commander, in dispatches which have been since published in an Extraordinary Gazette, stated, that Bonnet had entered the Asturias in the middle of May, and possessed himself of several ports; and it appears, from the Portuguese Papers, that he had not withdrawn at the date of the latest accounts from that province. His force is estimated at 8000 men. We should suppose that it is not the intention of Lord Wellington to penetrate far into Spain in this direction; but rather to effect his object by the rapidity and secrecy of his movements—and then retire. The headquarters of Marmont were at Frontineros, fifty-two miles S. E. of Salamanca, and 84 from Madrid: it is probable that his headquarters would be removed to Segovia.

A Mail from Lisbon arrived on the 27th instant, which left the Tagus on the 16th. It does not appear, from either the public or private advices, that Lord Wellington had any serious design of attacking Salamanca, or that any considerable portion of the Allied Army had moved in that direction. The rumour of its fall originated probably in a reconnoissance; for Marmont, who had been induced to remove by the enterprize undertaken by General Hill against the bridge of Almaraz, had returned from Fonteveros, and again established his head-quarters at Salamanca.

GERMANY.

The natives of Heligoland, in consequence of the cessation of commercial intercourse with the continent, are reduced to a deplorable state. They used formerly to obtain a comfortable livelihood by bartering fish at Hamburgh, Bremen, Husum, &c. and also by piloting ships that passed the island. The merchants have all quitted the island.

The town of Sistow, in Austria, was entirely destroyed by fire in April last. About 60 inhabitants, in attempting to save their goods, perished in the flames.

Buonaparte, it appears, does not calculate upon his speedy return to Paris from the North; or the withdrawing of his troops during the Summer months; for, on the 20th ult. his guard of Mamelukes, which had been ordered to join him, passed through Frankfort. They were preceded by upwards of 60 waggons, filled with frame-work for portable barracks, and which admits of being readily put together.

Notwithstanding Buonaparte's flattering accounts of the facility with which supplies for his army are procured, it is very certain, unless a blow is struck in a few

weeks, and he becomes so far successful as to make himself master of the Russian magazines, which are immense, they having transported all the grain and forage into the rear of the army, that the whole of Prussia and Germany will be in a state of starvation; the scarcity of forage, in particular, is such, that they have been obliged in many places to unroof the thatched houses to get food for their horses.

We extract an article from Berlin, respecting the degradation of Prussia; and have to add, that all the towns of that kingdom are occupied by the troops of Napoleon, and that a French police has been established paramount to all the native authorities.

Berlin, May 9.—His Majesty has resolved to charge a General of the French army with the Government and command of the city of Berlin. The General of Division, Duquette, has received this appointment, and now possesses the exclusive administration. This arrangement, which is perfectly in accord with France, has only for its end the maintenance of better order and tranquillity, at the moment when Berlin is almost entirely occupied by French troops: a measure that will insure the more prompt remedy of any future complaints.

It is mentioned in private letters from the North, that the King of Prussia expects, in the event of hostilities between France and Russia, to receive, for his co-operation, an addition to his territories on the side of Russian Poland. It is said, that this assurance was given by Buonaparte in a letter delivered by Count Nesselrode, his Aid-de-camp, to Frederic William in Berlin.

RUSSIA.

The German Papers are filled with details relative to the military preparations in Poland, which are strongly indicative of war between Russia and France.—Since the departure of Alexander from his capital, a greater concentration has taken place among the troops—the labourers upon all the fortified places have been doubled or trebled; and the passages of the Niemen, which are fordable, have been strengthened by the erection of batteries. The communication between the Empire and Polish Prussia, and the Duchy of Warsaw, has been nearly suspended. A corps of 15,000 Cossacks have recently joined the army.

In Russia, war with France is by no means unpopular, and generally considered inevitable.—Some days before the Emperor Alexander's departure, Lauriston, the French ambassador, endeavoured to detain him; pretending that the French troops had advanced towards the Russian frontiers without orders from Buonaparte; and adding, that, with the permission

mission of his Imperial Majesty, he would send one of his aid-de-camps to direct them to counter-march. The answer of Alexander was, that the French Marshals were not in the habit of acting without orders; that he (Lauriston) might act as he thought proper, but his own resolution was irreversibly taken. It is supposed, that this answer decided the departure of Buonaparte from Paris.

Letters from Stockholm state, that Lauriston, the French Ambassador, was extremely desirous of accompanying Alexander to Wilna; but that a proposal made by him to that effect was declined.

The armies in Poland remain in a state of inactivity. It is mentioned with confidence that Buonaparte has offered to withdraw his troops from Poland and Prussia, provided the Emperor Alexander will shut his ports to the commerce with England. In the event of war, it is understood to be the determination of the Russian Government to act upon the defensive, and, avoiding a general battle, cut off all the resources which might prove available to the enemy.—The French troops in Prussia are understood to be in great want of provisions.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

A perfect good understanding seems to prevail between Sweden, Russia, and England.

In several of the foreign journals there is a curious paragraph, complaining of the *perfidious* conduct of England, in circulating proclamations in Norway, to excite the inhabitants to declare themselves independent of Denmark. Admitting the fact, in what does our perfidy consist, while we are in a state of warfare with Denmark?

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The letters and papers from the United States breathe a hostile spirit; but, unfortunately for the American Executive, if they be determined on war, they are likely to experience, in the outset, the difficulty of obtaining the money necessary to carry it on. The loan of 11 millions of dollars had not been subscribed. The Act directed that the books should continue open only two days, and limited the subscriptions to ten places. The returns from six of these towns were only 4,050,000 dollars; and it was pretty certain that the remaining four would not subscribe more than one million and a half of dollars. The letters from the more inland situations of America mention, that the storehouses were filled with grain, which was rotting, in consequence of the Embargo. Petitions and remonstrances on this head were preparing for the seat of Government.

Among the recent war measures of the American Executive are—the creation of a War Department, with 10 Secretaries

at salaries of 3000 dollars each—the establishment of a Corps of Engineers—and the imposition of 100 per cent. additional duty upon imports.

The General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, have granted to the Crown the sum of 10,000*l.* in aid of the defence of the Province, in the event of hostilities with the United States. The ordinary revenues of the colony do not exceed 6,000*l.* a year.

Jamaica Papers of the 12th April state that Christophe, taking advantage of the absence of Petion, had suddenly appeared before Port au Prince with his armed force, while his fleet, of seven sail, had blockaded it by sea. He had gained possession of a strong fort, called Cabiara; but it was imagined that his success would end there, Petion having made great preparations to relieve the seat of his Government.—The British shipping had been ordered away by Captain Vashou, of the *Thalia*.

Accounts from St. Domingo state, that Petion, about the 15th April, took the whole of Christophe's cavalry prisoners, in number 1200, together with a general and three colonels.

The Missionaries, in conjunction with some gentlemen at Port Jackson, have begun a cotton plantation at Otaheite. The growth was luxuriant, and no doubt was entertained that in time it would become an article of export.

In the Spanish papers is a long account of the detection of a conspiracy at Vera Cruz, in which more than 40 individuals were implicated. The object was to overturn the government. The leaders Perez and Molina, with 30 accomplices, were apprehended, and about to be brought to trial. The first intimation was made by the militia of Pardos, and the marines, who, having been solicited to desert their allegiance, discovered the whole affair to government.

Letters from Teneriffe state, that in all the Canary islands the people were in a state of starvation, the crops having been destroyed by clouds of locusts; and they were reduced to eat horses, dogs, and other animals. Many persons have been absolutely starved.

Letters from Barbados notice a very extraordinary phenomenon which occurred there on the 1st of May.—During the night of the 30th of April violent explosions, like thunder, but not so regular, were heard, with occasional flashes of lightning. The next morning at four o'clock the atmosphere was perfectly clear and light; but, at six, thick clouds had covered the horizon, from which issued, in torrents like rain, particles finer than sand, probably of volcanic matter; and at eight it was as totally dark as it was ever known in the most stormy night.

This

This awful darkness continued till noon, but the dusty showers still fell at intervals till seven in the evening. During that time, it is calculated that 40,000lb. weight of the above-mentioned dust fell within the space of every acre, greatly damaging the dwellings and plantations; it was so hot that it was apprehended it would have set the houses on fire. Similar effects were experienced at the same time within 20 miles of Martinique by the ship *Emma* and the schooner *Peggy*. It is to be feared that some one of the neighbouring islands has experienced the dreadful effects of a volcanic eruption.—N. B. We find that this awful visitation has been confined to the Island of St. Vincent; the damage done is considerable, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter from St. Vincent, dated 1st May, received by the ship *John Campbell*: "Having been informed that you had not sailed from Grenada by the April fleet, I hasten to give you some account of a most alarming circumstance, which took place here last night and this morning. About sun-set, on Thursday evening, we observed an immense quantity of fire and smoke to proceed from the volcano, and continued till one o'clock this morning, when a most tremendous explosion took place, and continued till four, throwing up immense quantities of stones and ashes all over the island. On the estates in the vicinity of the mountains, the ashes are said to be from two to three feet deep; that two of the principal rivers have been dried up, and new ones formed; that many of the estates in that quarter have been much injured. One white person and six negroes have been killed."

EARTHQUAKE AT CARACCAS.

The Chichester packet has brought the melancholy intelligence of an earthquake at Caraccas. The greater part of the city is in ruins, and the loss is estimated at from 5 to 10,000 souls. This dreadful convulsion of nature, which appears to have rivalled the earthquake that laid Lisbon in ruins more than half a century ago, had extended to La Guayra, and adjacent towns, and has probably been equally fatal in the interior; it is therefore impossible to ascertain the extent of the calamity accurately, until further accounts have been received. The shock was felt at several of the West India islands.—Gen. Miranda, not being at Caraccas at the time, is supposed to have escaped.

[From the *St. Thomas's Gazette* of April 9.]

"The 26th of March has been a day of woe and horror to the province of Venezuela. At 4 P. M. the city of Caraccas stood in all its splendour: a few minutes later, 4500 houses, 19 churches and convents, together with all the other public buildings, monuments, &c. were crushed to atoms by a sudden shock of an earth-

quake, which did not last a minute, and buried thousands of the devoted inhabitants in ruin and desolation. That day happened to be Holy Thursday; and at the precise hour, every place of worship was crowded to commemorate the commencement of our Saviour's passion by public procession, which was to proceed through the streets a few minutes afterwards. The number of hapless sufferers was thus augmented to an incredible amount, as every church was levelled with the ground before any person could be aware of danger. The number of sufferers taken out of one of the churches (two days after this disaster) amounted alone to upwards of 800 corpses. An idea of the extent of the number of dead is differently stated, from 4 to 6, and as far as 8000. Horrible as this catastrophe appears, it would be a matter of some consolation to know that the vicinity of that city offered some support or shelter to the surviving mourners; but the next town and seaport thereto, La Guayra, has, in proportion, suffered still more, as well as its immediate coast. Huge masses of the mountains detached themselves from the summits, and rolled down into the valleys. Deep clefts and separations of the immense bed of rocks still threaten future disasters to the hapless survivors, who are now occupied in burying and burning the dead, and in relieving the numerous wounded and cripples perishing for want of surgical aid, shelter, and other comforts."

Capt. Cutbert, of the *Highlander*, in a letter dated La Guayra, April 1, says, that the town of La Guayra was in ruins; that the shock which occurred on the 26th ult. lasted two minutes, and that the rocks and mountains had been rent asunder. On his going ashore, he saw hundreds of the suffering inhabitants mixed with heaps of ruins, and many of them still alive, with their heads out, imploring assistance from their fellow-citizens; who, instead of affording them aid, were throwing themselves before images, beating their breasts, and imploring for themselves the protection of their saints.—When the shock was first felt, every one on board the shipping thought that the vessels were beating to pieces.

It appears by authentic accounts, that the following cities and towns had suffered by the earthquake which destroyed Caraccas and La Guayra:—Cumana, New Barcelona, Valencia, and Miqueta, nearly destroyed; Barquisimeto, Santa Rosa, and Caudare, totally destroyed; St. Charles and Caramacoe very much injured; Arilaqua sunk; and the inland town of St. Philip, with a population of 1200 souls, entirely swallowed up.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 16. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, two rooms of Sidney Sussex College were discovered to be on fire; but, alarm being given

given, the flames were extinguished before any material damage had been sustained. The rooms were uninhabited, and situated in different parts of the College.—*May 10.* About two o'clock, Sidney College was again discovered to be on fire, and considerable damage was sustained. The fire originated in an uninhabited room, in the upper part of the South wing.

May 25. The Special Commission for the trials of the rioters, at *Chester*, was opened by Judges Dallas and Burton. Their Lordships attended Divine Service the following day, and afterwards proceeded to the Shire Hall, when, the Grand Inquest of the County being sworn, Judge Dallas addressed the Grand Jury, in an eloquent and impressive speech, of which the following is a sketch:—*Gentlemen of the Jury.*—It is not my practice to trespass upon your time with any desultory observations; indeed, the general state of the Calendar seldom requires any particular remarks. The present instance, however, is one of an unusual nature—of a more complicated aspect in respect to guilt. It is not necessary for me to refer you to the scenes which have lately taken place amongst you. We now sit here under a Special Commission, which his R. H. the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to appoint, to investigate those disgraceful proceedings which have so long agitated the manufacturing districts of this and the neighbouring counties, and which demand a necessary and early example. The number of commitments for riots, which guilt ramifies into every possible shape and form, is unprecedented and alarming. Taken by itself, the act of riot classes but as a misdemeanour, to which the variations of specific offence have attached different degrees of punishment.—His Lordship here adverted to those peculiar passages in the law books applicable to the present inquiry, and proceeded to the following effect:—The offence of taking and administering an unlawful oath or engagement, the Legislature has made capital; it comes in the shape of a felony, and both are put on the same footing as to punishment. With respect to the purport of an unlawful oath, I shall refer you to the statutes. It is not necessary the express words of an engagement of this nature should be mentioned in an indictment. The act of taking the oath constitutes the crime; and even the person who, by compulsory measures, assents to such a covenant, is held a participator in the crime, unless he make a declaration thereof to a Magistrate within four days from the period when he assented to its purport. But, Gentlemen, if on legal points you should find yourselves at a loss, I have to request you will refer to the Court, from whom you will receive the information re-

quired. Several charges, under the description of robbery, will come under your cognizance; and here, Gentlemen, it may be necessary to put you in possession of the construction the law has put upon the word: An act of robbery must be proved to have been by force, or by putting in fear; and the investigation of these points will be essentially necessary in the present special inquiry; but on this head no difficulty is likely to occur. It is not necessary, to constitute a robbery, that actual personal violence should be used; expressions or threatening attitudes are equally within the meaning of the word. During the riots in London, in the year 1780, a boy with a cockade in his hat knocked at a tradesman's door, and when it was opened, he accosted him—"God bless your honour, remember the poor mob." The tradesman rebuked the boy, and turned him out, when the boy said he would go back and fetch their captain, meaning one of the leaders of the mob; which he did, and the gentleman gave him half-a-crown. This was accounted robbery, the money being given under the influence of fear, which the Court held to be as decisive as if personal violence had been offered. The Learned Judge here adverted, at some length, to the offence of burglary, and setting fire to a house or premises, and concluded a most eloquent address in words to the following purport:—"In obedience to what I feel my duty, and with these allusions to what the law is, I shall bring my observations to a conclusion, always relying, as I now do, on the discrimination, caution, and praiseworthy conduct of a Cheshire Jury. I have performed my judicial duty, and I do not think it prudent or proper to proceed any further. On the general feature of the cases for your consideration, I have no reason to form any very pleasing conjectures. Distress, I fear, did not operate as some would wish us to believe. The characteristics of the system of disturbance are of a very different colour. Handbills were printed and circulated in the manufacturing districts, holding out hopes to the disaffected, and threats to the well-disposed. A secret oath was administered—the crest and consolidation of conspiracy—all these denote the intrigues of wicked and designing men, to create riot and partial injury. Justice has been for a while withheld, but the law must now unfold its terrors, always remembering, as we shall, that confidence and consideration so necessary in its execution."—The trials commenced on the 27th; when James Renshaw, a weaver, from Winslow, was indicted for a riot, with several others, at Etchells, near Stockport, on the 15th of April, and obtaining from John Norris 2s., and from other persons money, bacon, bread, and cheese. Verdict, *Not Guilty.*
The

The following persons were found *Guilty*: Edw. Renfern and Nancy Hurst, for accompanying a large mob to the granary at Staley, belonging to the Huddersfield Canal Company, and for breaking open and entering the same; and stealing and destroying upwards of 1000 bushels of flour and meal. Tho. Burgess, a collier, from Bredbury, for being, in company with several others, assembled at and entering the corn-mill of Jos. Clay, and burning and carrying away flour. Sam. Lees, Tho. Etchells, and Jas. Ratcliffe, for rioting at the same place. Wm. Greenhough, for a riot at Tintwistle; *John Temple*, for a burglary, and robbery at Addington. Foster Roach, Collin Linden, Jas. Wilson, James Bennet, Rich. Wood, *Wm. Thompson*, and Jas. Tomlinson, for unlawfully assembling together in Etchells, and by numbers and intimidation, obtaining from J. Parker, Esq. 7s. J. Torkington and J. Henshall and R. Lowns, for rioting and robbing in Pownall Fee and Styall. Wm. Walker, dignified with the name of *General Ludd*, for a riot, and seizing flour from Ralph Booth at Gee Cross. James Crossland, for destroying machinery, and threatening the life of Robert Thomiley, a manufacturer of cotton. [Wm. Greenhough and Abraham Broadbent, tried on the same indictment, *acquitted*.] John Haywood, the younger, for a riot at Tintwistle. The Special Commission for the county of Chester remains in force till August.

June 13. Eight rioters who were convicted at the Special Assizes at *Lancaster*, viz. J. Smith, T. Kerfoot, J. Fletcher, A. Charlson, J. Howarth, J. Lee, T. Hoyle, and Hannah Smith (for stealing potatoes) underwent their sentence. While in confinement, they manifested the greatest indifference and unconcern, but were at length brought to a sense of their condition and died penitent.—Two of the rioters convicted at *Chester*, viz. Thompson and Temple, were also executed on the same day.

May 29. A thunder-storm was experienced in the neighbourhood of *Lincoln*, during which three boys who tended geese at the village of *Southray*, having sought shelter in a hovel, were killed by the lightning. Another boy, who was in the midst of them, escaped with his right arm and thigh scorched. A dog was in the hovel, and received no injury.

May 30. This morning, as Mr. Burrows, a reputable farmer and hay-salesman, was coming to town in a chaise from *Harrow on the Hill*, he was met, about a quarter of a mile from his own house, by another farmer, named Bowler, with whom he was acquainted, who levelled a blunderbuss at him, and lodged five slugs in his head and body. Bowler then made off, and was not apprehended till

June 6. — The following testimony of a blacksmith at Appleton gives the whole case: Bowler, who is 70 years of age, called at the smith's shop, on horse-back, at five o'clock, on Saturday, May 30, accompanied by his grandson, and produced a blunderbuss, which he asked leave to make the lock secure to go off, as he wanted to shoot a mad dog. After he had done something to the lock, he left the piece in the shop, having described it as being loaded, and walked by the side of the canal, whilst his grandson led his horse about the road. After walking there nearly two hours, he returned to the smith's shop, when Burrows was approaching it, and having taken up the blunderbuss, he met him and presented it, when Burrows called out, "For God's sake don't shoot me," and inclined his head upon his legs. The assassin, however, pulled the trigger, and Burrows fell, when the former mounted his horse and rode off. On his first examination at Marlborough-street office, he confessed having discharged the blunderbuss, but said he was mad at the time; and to strengthen the assertion, he asked if a man in his senses would do such a thing, to be obliged afterwards to skulk about in the fields, without food, and be obliged to drink ditch water. Mr. Burrows is in a fair way of recovery. Bowler has since been fully committed to Cold Bath Fields Prison. On the 25th instant, an inquisition was held before two Commissioners of Lunatics and a Special Jury, when, after examining Dr. Ainslie, Mr. Hiatt, surgeon at Ealing, Mr. Warburton, of Hackney, Mr. Webb, surgeon of the prison, Mr. Withers, Mr. Read, and Mr. Mitchell, neighbours of Bowyer, and Eliz. Haydon, his housekeeper, who all agreed in declaring him insane,—and after a personal examination of Bowler himself—they returned a verdict of *Lunacy*, and that he had been so from March last.

June 1. A threatening letter, signed *N. Ludd*, was received by Mr. Henry Wood, hosier, of *Leicester*, acquainting him that orders had been issued for his being shot on or before the 20th, and begging him to settle his worldly affairs. A reward of 400*l.* was offered for the discovery of the writer, and he has been since lodged in the county gaol. He is said to have been secretary to a Luddite society, and was impeached by an accomplice.

June 6. A double blast of hydrogen gas took place in a mine at *Felling*, near Gateshead, Durham, belonging to — Brandling, esq. M. P.; and set the mine on fire, forcing up such a volume of smoke as darkened the air to a considerable distance, and scattering an immense quantity of small coal from the upper shaft. Nearly the whole of the workmen were below, the second set having gone down before the first came up. Ninety-three men and boys

boys perished in the mine, which continued unapproachable for many days after.

June 7. A boy was last week killed at *Great Gonerby*, in consequence of his frock getting entangled in the tumbling shaft of a threshing machine. The Jury, at the recommendation of the coroner, in consequence of the frequent occurrence of these accidents, and the trifling expence necessary to prevent them, laid a fine of 20*l.* on the owners of the machine and horses, in the nature of a deodand.

Thunder and hail-storms, accompanied by heavy falls of rain, have been very general within the last few days. At *Doncaster* and *Green Hammerton*, some cattle have been killed by the lightning; and, at the latter place, the water rose from three to four feet in depth, and pieces of ice were picked up, which measured three inches in circumference.

June 8. A fire broke out between three and four o'clock in the Eastern rope-house of *Plymouth Dock-yard*. An alarm was instantly given, and every assistance rendered, but without the desired effect. The flames raged with great fury until seven o'clock, when, by great exertion, they were got under, by the building, which was 1400 feet long, being cut through. The whole of the machinery was consumed. About 400 feet of the building was preserved. The watchmen and military sentinels at *Plymouth dock-yard* have all been examined on oath; but after the minutest investigation it cannot be ascertained whether the building was fired by overheated hemp, by lightning, or by incendiaries. About 950 feet of the rope-house are irretrievably destroyed, with a considerable quantity of hemp. The valuable machinery for twisting cables is much injured. The whole of the damage sustained is estimated at 15,000*l.*

June 14. Messrs. Thackray and Carlisle's woollen manufactory, called "*Gibraltar*," near *Pudsey*, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 9000*l.* The cause of the fire is unknown.

June 21. *Borthwick Castle*, N. B. built in 1340, was sold last week, by authority of the Court of Session. It is acknowledged to be the most entire and magnificent specimen in Scotland of the mansion of a feudal baron.

A quantity of silver coins were found last week by some workmen while digging on the site of the old Parliament-house at *Perth*. They were 18 inches below the surface of the street, in a state of oxidation, and many of them adhering together in a lump. The whole weighed 5*lb.* 14*oz.* They seem to be chiefly English and Scotch pennies of the 13th century.

DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTRY.

May 31. A collier, suspected of being a Luddite, was last week pursued by the

peace-officers near *Staly-bridge*, when he retreated to his under-ground hiding-place, sliding for that purpose down the rope hanging in the shaft of the pit. A guard of upwards of 40 patrol were mounted at the mouth of the pit, which was kept up by necessary changes from the 19th to the 22d, determined to starve the besieged into a surrender. In the night, however, a detachment of more than 40 Luddites appeared, drove the besiegers from their post, gave a whistle, when the besieged ascended the rope, and escaped.

A paper of June 13 states, "that the malcontents in the Western part of Yorkshire hold nightly watches on the tops of the hills, lighting beacons, or making some other sorts of signals; and when the cavalry are proceeding to surprise them, rockets are thrown up to give notice of their approach, and the assemblage is of course dispersed before the troops can reach it. There has been great destruction of framing machinery, and nightly depredations upon every building that has lead upon it. Many of the framers, anticipating an attack from these deluded men, have saved the machinery by pulling it down themselves.

Letters from Yorkshire received June 20, state, "that the system of stealing arms and lead in the neighbourhood of *Wakefield* and *Huddersfield* still continues, and that assemblages of between two and three hundred men have been seen on different nights in remote places, going through the military exercise."

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on June 18, Mr. Nadia, assisted by military, took into custody, and seized the papers of, 38 persons, unlawfully assembled at a public house, in *Ancoats-lane, Manchester*. They stated the object of their meeting to be for the purpose of petitioning for Peace and Parliamentary Reform, but their papers and books appeared to be of a different tendency. The whole 38 have been committed to Lancaster, to take their trials, for having administered the unlawful oath, known by the term of "*Twisting in*."

June 21. A deputation of gentlemen from Lancashire have communicated to Government, that the Luddites have established several forges in that county, for the manufacture of pikes and darts, a sample of which the gentlemen have in their possession.

The proprietors of shares in the projected Harbour and Canal at *St. Nicholas Bay* have, at a late meeting, relinquished both designs, in consequence of the report of Mr. Rennie, the engineer, that the bottom was quicksand, 12 feet deep, and would require piling. To have contracted the harbour, would have rendered it incapable of receiving a collier of 200 tons burthen, and also exposed it so much to storms

storms from the North-westerly points, that vessels could not come into it but in calm weather, and thus the principal object of the projected canal would have been defeated. The estimated expence of the harbour was 90,812*l*. Mr. Loshington advised the abandonment of the design, which has been eight years in contemplation, there being no prospect of benefit either to the Subscribers or City of Canterbury; and Resolutions to that effect were carried.

The inhabitants of *Northampton* have, as expressive of their grief for the loss of Mr. Perceval, hung with black the church of All Saints in that place, voted a monument to be erected within it to his memory, and agreed to wear mourning for a fortnight.

Alluvial-depositions of tin, of considerable extent and depth, have been found in several parts of *Cornwall*, which appears the only part of Europe in which this metal occurs under these circumstances.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, June 1.

The splendid ceremony of installing the twenty-three Knights lately added to the Order of the Bath took place. Early in the morning, the horse and foot guards took their stations. About ten o'clock, the persons connected with the ceremony met in the House of Lords, and at eleven the procession commenced in the following order, under a temporary boarded covering, matted, and bounded on each side by strong wooden railing: it extended from the door of the House of Lords (Prince's chamber) to the South-East door of the Abbey (Porte' Corner):—Four ushers, with wands ornamented with ribbands. Four drummers and fifers, and eight trumpeters, in their full uniform. Esquires of the Knights Elect. Knights Elect and the Proxies of those who did not attend: the latter wore the surcoat, and were girt with the sword of the Order; they carried the mantle on their right arms, and walked bare-headed. The Esquires of the Knights who had already received the honour of knighthood, wearing black velvet caps. The Knights of the Order, superbly dressed in their proper costume, and all wearing white satin hats, ornamented with white plumes. Duke of York, Grand Master, followed by his aide-de-camps in full uniform. Then came several Heralds and a party of javelin-men, by whom the procession was closed.—When the procession reached the Chapel, the Knights took their seats in their respective stalls, and under their banners; the Proxies and Esquires in their proper places. They made profound obeisances to the throne or stall set apart for the Sovereign, and which (the Prince Regent having declined honouring the oc-

remonial with his presence) was of course vacant. Close to it was the stall of the Duke of York, who, as Acting Grand Master, presided on the occasion. The ceremony finished, the procession returned in the same order in which they had approached the abbey. The Princesses Augusta and Sophia, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and the Duchess of York, after the ceremony, dined with the Prince Regent, in company with the Dukes of Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge. The Order of the Bath

extended to
Sovereign and
following are:
Right Hon. S.
hington, Hon.
Sam. Hood, I.
Richard John
Forrester Coel
of Maida; S.
larion Barlow,
Sir Richard C.
Beckwith, Sir
Hope, Sir Bre
Sir John Co
Carr Beresfor
Lieut.-Genera
Sir Samuel A
Wellasley, at

This day Mr. Justice Gibbs presented his rings for the King and Queen to the Lord Chancellor—the customary compliment or ceremony on being made a Judge. The motto is "*leges juraque*."

Friday, June 12.

The Gentlemen who had prepared Lists for the Loan waited on Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart, when they were informed that the Loan would be 22,500,000*l*. viz. 15,650,000*l*. for England, 4,350,000*l*. for Ireland, and 2,500,000*l*. for the East-India Company. That for every 100*l*. it was proposed to give 120*l*. in the Reduced, and that the bidding should take place in the 3 per cent. Consols; the interest thereon to take place from Saturday last.—That 4 per cent. discount should be allowed on prompt payment, which is calculated to be 2*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. upon every 100*l*. stock.—The money to be paid in nine instalments, at periods between the 19*th* inst. and Feb. 19, 1813.

Tuesday, June 16.

The parties who had prepared Lists for the Loan waited on Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart, in Downing-street. On the tenders being opened, it appeared that the bidders had coalesced, the offer of each party being the same, namely, to receive 57*l*. 10*s*. in the 3 per cent Consols, together with 120*l*. in the 3 per cent. Reduced, for every 100*l*. in money. The Ministers declined the terms, as well

—*Genl. Mag. June, 1812.*

as another proposal made by the parties. Lord Liverpool said that the lowest terms Government could accept was 120% in 3 per cent. Reduced, and 56% in 3 per cent. Consols. for 100% in money. The Contractors closed on these terms. Lord Liverpool, in answer to some questions proposed, said that it was intended to appropriate a part of the present loan to the liquidation of Exchequer Bills now afloat, to the amount of 2,400,000% ; and that it was not known if any others would be issued in their stead ; nevertheless, Government would reserve to itself the option of issuing Exchequer Bills, not exceeding the amount of 3,000,000% in case it should be necessary.

Wednesday, June 17.

This day the Budget (as will appear in our Parliamentary Report) was submitted. The proposed taxes are of a nature calculated to press as little as possible on the lower orders of the community. The existing duties on hides, skins, and glass, are to be doubled. The taxes on male servants, carriages, horses, dogs, and game-certificates, are to be increased. All letters, carried more than 20 miles, to bear an additional tax of one penny each. A new regulation of the duty on goods sold by auction is to take place, and the bounty on printed goods exported is to be discontinued. The projected barracks in Marylebone, at Liverpool, and at Bristol, are abandoned.

A Bill for the better regulation of the Nightly Watch in Westminster and the vicinity of the Metropolis is now in its progress through Parliament. It embraces all the leading suggestions of the Police Committee. The watchmen in every parish are to be increased in the proportion of one to 60 houses, with a patrol to every twelve watchmen ; the former are to superintend the watchmen, inspect the ale-houses and the state of the lamps, and to report upon these and all other occurrences of the night to the constables at the watch-house, which report is to be entered in a book, and transmitted every morning to the Police Office of the district, and an abstract once a week to be forwarded to the head Office, in Bow-street. A person to be appointed at Bow-street to digest and arrange the abstracts, with a salary of 200% a year. All the parishes to be formed into eight districts, and assigned to the police offices : the watchmen to be relieved every six hours. Police Officers not to receive specific sums on conviction of offenders. Search-warrants to be enforced by night as well as by day. The Act of the 51st of the King, hitherto confined to Middlesex and Surrey, to be extended to the City of London and its Liberties. The number of every hackney coach to be painted on the panel.

A correspondence of considerable length has lately been made public, relative to the negotiations for the formation of a new administration. Lord Wellesley was first empowered by the Prince Regent for that purpose ; and his Lordship, assisted by Mr. Canning, took the requisite steps to attain the desired object ; but, after a series of communications with Lords Grey and Grenville and others, found it necessary to resign his powers to the Prince. The principal ground of their difference respected the question of Catholic Emancipation. Earl Moira, who believed that the negotiation had failed through misapprehension, had afterwards similar powers committed to him ; but in the event proved equally unsuccessful : though the cause of his want of success appears comparatively trivial with regard to the public, arising merely from a difference respecting retaining or dismissing the present Household. The old ministry, therefore, remain, a few changes only having taken place, which are noticed in our next page. Particulars respecting these negotiations will appear in the progress of our Parliamentary Report.

The brilliant insignia of the Star, George, and Garter, with which Earl Moira was invested, on being made a knight of the Garter, are understood to have been the flattering and generous present of an illustrious Personage.

Government has taken a lease of *Wormwood Scrubs* from the parish of Hammer-smith, for 21 years, at 100 guineas *per annum*—the inhabitants still reserving their antient right of common. A part of the Tower Hamlets Militia are encamped on the ground, for the purpose of clearing the underwood, &c. previous to the exercise and review of the military ; for which purpose, it is said, the ground is intended.

The Bill now before the Legislature, for inclosing all the commons and waste lands throughout England, has received the sanction of the Board of Agriculture. Its enactment would be attended with much public benefit, and but little private injury. The latter would be experienced by the poor cottagers, a class of persons already experiencing every privation, and for whom, as connected immediately with agriculture, some indemnification might be granted.

The Author of the threatening letters written to the Prince Regent and to Col. M'Mahon, for whose discovery a thousand pounds were lately offered in the Gazette, has been discovered. He turns out to be the insane person who has so long persecuted the Duke of Norfolk by absurd claims on the title.

. The promised particulars of the execution of Bellingham will be given in our Supplement.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

June 15. *The Sleep Walker; or, Which is the Lady?* a Farce.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, May 23. Right Rev. Dr. Bowyer Edw. Sparke, recommended to be elected Bishop of Ely, *vice* Dampier, deceased.

Duchy of Lancaster, Somerset-place, May 23. The Earl of Buckinghamshire, Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster.

Foreign-office, May 25. P. C. Tupper, esq. his Majesty's Consul in Valencia.—Gilbert Stuart Bruce, esq. Consul at the Canary Islands.

Downing-street, June 1. Major-gen. P. Bonham Governor and Commander in Chief of Surinam.—Col. G. R. Ainslie, Governor and Commander in Chief of Dominica.

Carlton-house, June 5. Rev. J. S. Clarke, F. R. S. chaplain to the Household, and librarian to the Prince Regent, Historiographer to his Majesty, *vice* Duntens, deceased.

Whitehall, June 9. Earl of Liverpool, Right hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Snowden Barne, esq. and the Hon. Berkeley Paget, Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer.—Right hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor and Under-treasurer of the Exchequer.

Carlton-house, June 11. Earl of Harrowby, Lord President of the Council.—Earl Bathurst and Visc. Sidmouth, Two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Carlton-house, June 11. Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, knt. one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters.

Carlton-house, June 13. Earl Moira, a Knight of the Garter.

Whitehall, June 20. Rev. George-Henry Law, D. D. recommended to be elected Bp. of Chester, *vice* Dr. Sparke, translated.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Sir Vicary Gibbs, late Attorney-general, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, *vice* Mr. Justice Lawrence, retired from ill health.

Rev. Benedict Chapman, President of Gonville and Caius College.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Moses Manners, Carlton St. Peter R. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Morres, M. A. Alton Borealis Prebend, in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. Wm. Van Mildert, M. A. to the Preachership of Lincoln's-inn, *vice* Dr. Jackson, Bp. of Oxford.

Rev. Henry Card, M. A. Sapey R. and WolfurLOW V. Herefordshire.

Rev. Arthur Matthews, M. A. Linton V. with Lea Chapel annexed, Herefordshire, *vice* Roberts, resigned.

Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier, M. A. rector of Newton Longueville, Bucks, Haughton R. Durham; *vice* Plumptre (see p. 600).

Rev. W. Ward, B. D. prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Myland, near Colchester, Alphamstone R. Essex, *vice* Gamble, deceased.

Rev. T. Ebrey, M. A. master of the Free Grammar School, Bideford, Ilchester R. Somerset.

Hon. and Rev. T. A. Harris, M. A. Gedney R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. John Cracroft, A. B. Chaplain to the Forces.

Rev. H. Moises, rector of Whitchurch, Oxon. East Farleigh V. Kent.

Rev. Herbert Hawes, D. D. Netherbury in Terra Prebend, in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. C. A. North, rector of Averstone, to a Prebend in Winchester Cathedral.

Rev. P. B. Beath, St. Margaret Ilketshall V. Suffolk.

Rev. H. North, A. B. Heacham V. Norf.

Rev. George Duheume, A. B. St. Laurens R. Jersey.—Rev. George Balleine, curate of St. John's, Jersey, St. Ouen's R.

Rev. D. Veysie, B. D. to a Prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral, *vice* Speare, dec.

Rev. Wm. Corne, M. A. rector of Tixall, to hold by dispensation Swinnerton R. Staffordshire.

Rev. J. Blackburn, M. A. Darfield V. York.

Rev. J. Surtees, A. M. Banham R. Norf.

Rev. S. Webster, jun. A. B. Doddbrook R. Devon.

Rev. H. Green, M. A. canon of Bristol Cathedral, Broadhembury V. Devon, *vice* Collier, resigned.

Rev. W. M. Bowen, D. D. head master of the Grammar School, St. Alban's, Shipton V. Hants.

Rev. Weeden Butler, jun. M. A. the Lectureship of Brompton-chapel, in the parish of Kensington, Middlesex, nominated and appointed by the Rev. Richard Ormerod, vicar of Kensington, and licensed by the Right Rev. John Lord Bishop of London, *vice* Rev. T. F. Dibdin, F. A. S. resigned.

BIRTHS.

March 23. At the Government-house, Funchall, Madeira, the wife of Major-gen. Hon. Robert Meade, a son.

16. At Cleveland, Lady Charlotte Baillie, a daughter.

18. At Lisbon, the wife of Major Lawrie, 79th regiment, a son.

Lately, In Thayer-street; Manchester-square, the Duchess of Castries, a daugh.

In Cumberland-place, Lady E. Murray, a still-born child.

The wife of Hon. Windham Quin, a son and heir.

In Upper Brook-street, the wife of B. Hall, esq. M. P. a son.

The wife of Mr. Serjeant Rough, a dau.

At Lewes, the wife of J. R. Kemp, esq. M. P. a son.

At Titness-wood, Sunning-hill, Lady Home Popham, a son.

At Bath, the widow of Major-gen. Mackinnon (who was killed on the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo), a son.

At Bishop's Court, Devon, the Lady of Lord Graves, a daughter.

At Uffington-house, Lincolnshire, the Countess of Lindsey, a daughter.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Lieut.-colonel Molle, 9th regiment, a son and heir.

June 2. At her father's, in Hill-street, Hon Mrs. Barnard, a son.

4. At Hastings, the wife of Lieut.-col. Hugh Halkett, a son.

8. Lady Romilly, a still-born child.

11. In South Audley-street, the wife of E. Greathead, esq. a son.

15. The wife of Dr. Yelloly, of Finsbury-square, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1811. Aug. 30. At Agra, East Indies, Lieut. J. Taylor, of the Engineers, to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. S. Boucher, of Epsom.

Nov. . . . At Bhaugulpore, Edw. Watson, esq. Judge and Magistrate of Benares, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Bathie, of Hammersmith.

1812, May 2. At Dublin, Capt. Lumley, son of Hon. F. L. to Miss Beresford, daughter of the Bishop of Kildare.

12. At Dublin, Justinian Isham, esq. eldest son of Sir J. I. bart. to Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. S. Close, of Elm-park, co. Armagh.

16. William Whitmore, esq. of Devonshire-st. Portland-place, to Miss Busby, of Lambeth.

19. W. Beauchamp Proctor, esq. Captain R. N. eldest son of Sir T. B. P. bart. to Anne, eldest daughter of T. Gregory, esq. niece and heiress of the late T. Brograve, esq. of Springfield-place, Essex.

At Edinburgh, Wm. Somerville, esq. Deputy-inspector of Army Hospitals, to Mrs. Greig, daughter of Adm. Sir W. G. Fairfax, R. N.

20. At Lambeth-palace, R. N. Sutton, esq. third son of the late Sir R. S. bart. to Mary-Georgiana, daughter of J. Manners Sutton, esq. of Belham, Notts, niece to the Archbishop.

Mr. S. F. Yockney, of Bedford-street, to Lætitia, daughter of Luke Hansard, esq. of Gower-street.

22. At Bath, Rev. Dr. Walsh, of the Circus, to Miss Eleanor Newcome, daugh. of his Grace the late Lord Primate of Ireland.

23. Mr. C. Allsop, of Wanlip, co. Leic. to Mary, eldest daughter of George Watkinson, gent. of Woodhouse.

26. Capt. Geo. Ferguson, R. N. to Elizabeth-Holcombe, only daughter and heiress of John Woodhouse, esq. of Aramstone-house, and Yatton-court, Herts.

27. J. Scobell, esq. Lieut.-colonel 4th Cornwall Local Militia, to Mrs. Linton, of Yorkshire.

28. Hon. T. Cranley Onslow, second son of Visc. Cranley, to the second and youngest dau. and coheiress of the late N. Hillier, esq. of Stoke-park, Guildford.

Rev. Jas. Slade, M. A. rector of Teversham, Cambridgeshire, to Augusta, third dau. of Rev. Dr. Law, since elected Bishop of Chester. (See p. 587.)

29. At Hatfield-house, Lord Delvin, eldest son of the Earl of Westmeath, to Lady Emily Cecil, second daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Lately, Peter Smith, M. D. R. N. to Henrietta, daughter of Hon. Hen. Erskine, of Amondell.

Charles Goring, esq. of Whiston-park, Sussex, to Miss Ballard, daughter of the late Dr. B. fellow of Winchester-college.

Rev. Geo. Augustus Seymour, M. A. rector of Ewerne Courtney, and Burton Bradstock, Dorset, to the only daughter of John Bastard, esq. late of Blandford.

George Clifford, esq. youngest son of the late Hon. Thomas C. of Tixall, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. H. Coyney, esq. of Weston Coyney.

Rev. Wm. Domville, third son of the late Chas D. esq. of Santry-house, co. Dublin, to Miss A. Freeman, youngest daughter of J. Freeman, esq. of Letton, co. Hereford.

Charles Wynne Griffith Wynne, esq. of Voelas Hall, Denbighshire, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. Henry Hilyard, of Stokeley, Yorkshire.

At Athlone, T. Henry, esq. M. D. to Mrs. Antrobus, widow of the late Lieut.-colonel Antrobus.

June 2. J. P. Vincent, esq. of Chancery-lane, to Miss Parke, daughter of the late S. Parke, esq. of Sysonby-lodge, in Leicestershire.

V. B. Engleheart, esq. of Doctors'-commons, to Mary-Jane, eldest daughter of Rev. S. Curteis, LL. D. of Sunbury.

3. Hon. Henry St. John, eldest son of Visc. Bolingbroke, to the second daughter of the late Sir Henry St. John Mildmay.

4. Richard Chenevix, esq. to the Countess of Rouault.

Dr. Clough, of Berners-street, to Miss Mary Williams Tucker, of Michael's-place, Brompton.

J. H. Bennett, esq. of Ballymore, to Theodosia-Anne, eldest daughter of the late J. Smith, esq. of Summer-castle, Lancashire.

8. Sir R. Bromley, bart. to the youngest daughter of Daniel Wilson, esq. of Dallam-tower, Westmoreland.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. SPENCER PERCEVAL.

(Continued from page 501.)

Mr. Perceval's political opinions were known before he obtained a seat in the House of Commons. He, however, hastened to confirm them, by declaring himself a staunch friend to the administration, and a warm supporter of the measures which it adopted. His first speech excited considerable attention and interest. It was made on the second of June 1797, in support of Mr. Pitt's Bill for the better prevention and punishment of all traitorous attempts to excite sedition and mutiny in his Majesty's service. The speaker's figure was not commanding, but graceful; his delivery not dignified, but easy; and the clearness and melody of his voice, the unaffected placidity of his manners, and the benevolent nature of the sentiments he expressed, gained upon the ear and the heart of all parties. If he did not enforce, he won conviction; the propriety of his suggestions was admitted, and the beneficial amendments which he proposed, were adopted. It is remarkable, and lamentable too, that the recurrence of similar infringements of peace and loyalty should have called forth his first and last speech in the Senate; for it may be recollected that the last time Mr. Perceval addressed the House, it was in defence of Mr. Ryder's Bill for more effectually preventing the administration of unlawful oaths.

The satisfaction with which he had been heard, and the attention paid to his suggestions, induced him to dedicate more of his time to political matters. He became, in consequence, one of the chief supports of the administration; and in the subsequent Session opposed, with the spirit of true loyalty, and all the power of eloquence, the introduction of French revolutionary principles. He vindicated the policy of the war, and the propriety of the measures to which the necessity of carrying it on with vigour gave birth, and frequently defeated and silenced the most violent members of Opposition.

In January 1798, Mr. Pitt's Assessed Tax Bill created the most interesting, as well as the most animated discussions. Mr. Perceval could not remain silent on the subject. We find, in consequence, that on the 4th of that month in reply to Mr. Hobhouse, he contended—"that himself, and not Mr. H. was pleading the cause of property, by supporting this measure, which was to protect it. It had been contended by an Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett), that the application of the money would enable Ministers to carry on a war against liberty—it was that species of liberty against which he trusted we should ever bear arms—it was against the

importation of French liberty into England." With respect to the measures then under consideration, it was the urgency of the times which constituted it a leading feature. It was not in our power to choose a peace; the Enemy would give none. It did not remain with us to sheath the sword; but with them. It had been said, that the people now began to question, whether, if the Enemy came, they could do worse. Did the people ask this, and was there any one unprepared with an answer? "If such a man there be (exclaimed Mr. Perceval) I will furnish him with one—the Enemy would not surely act better towards us than they have done towards their own subjects. Let men of a certain rank recollect how the French treated all men in their station; let the shopkeeper, now said to be afraid of the direct operation of the present tax, think, if he can, what must have been the effect of a forced loan? Let every person recollect, that in France the taxes rose in regular proportion until they reached the sum of 9000 livres, when one half of the property was taken, each income was reduced to the standard of about 180*l.* few being left a larger sum than that for their avowed expences; yet the present measure of assessments had been said to be worse than any that ever had been adopted by Robespierre; nay it had been put in competition with the total confiscation of property."

Mr. Perceval was followed by Mr. Sheridan, who, although he endeavoured to controvert the arguments advanced, acknowledged "that this was a speech of great talent, ingenuity, and considerable force."—Such praise from the lips of an opponent, and of a man of taste and abilities, could not fail to prove grateful to its object. Indeed, at that time, the character of Mr. Perceval stood equally high in the estimation of men of all parties. He was a valuable friend, a dreaded, but respected antagonist. He did not mix in Parliamentary warfare, armed with eloquence alone: he came surrounded with private virtues, and brought a shield of integrity which no dart could pierce. His political knowledge had rapidly increased—he had retained all his legal acuteness, but acquired ease and confidence in debate, and was now considered as a man whose services could prove useful to his country in the most elevated and difficult situations. This opinion was not formed by common observers, or the partiality of friends—it was expressed on a most solemn occasion, and in the most solemn manner, by the greatest statesman that has ever wielded the fate of nations.

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The

The duel that took place in 1798, between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney, is still fresh in the public recollection:—Mr. Ryder, now Lord Harrowby, acted as second to the former, and on their way to the appointed place of meeting, naturally asked him whether there was any person he looked upon as capable of filling his situation, in case the country should have the misfortune of losing him? After a little pause, Mr. Pitt answered, “that he thought Mr. Perceval was the most competent person, and that he appeared equal to cope with Mr. Fox.” Let those who (because Mr. Perceval had attained and retained that power which they vainly hoped to grasp) have constantly denied him even common abilities—let those who, after having been his colleagues in place, not in virtue, withdrew from his Administration on grounds which they only think proper to publish after his death, and through the medium of the press anonymously defamed his character as a Politician and a Minister, and extolled their own, compare their statements with Mr. Pitt’s reply:—They cannot call the sense and discrimination of such a judge into question—other men, at other times, have flattered. Mr. Pitt, conscious that he might be standing on the brink of dissolution, and that his answer, if he perished, would probably direct the formation of a new Administration, must have spoken the truth in the sincerity of his heart. Let them consider whether they feel justified in their misrepresentations; and whether conscience does not loudly tell them, that every word of blame they have uttered, should have been a note of praise.

Mr. Perceval endeavoured to become thoroughly master of every branch of policy. He now dedicated much of his attention to the subject of finance; and some of his plans, in that important department, are deserving of high commendation. He once observed, in reply to some observations on the part of Mr. Tierney, “that tricking in love, and tricking the public, were both, in his opinion, equally immoral.” In June 1800, he publicly lamented the failure of the measure for the prevention of Adultery, and also spoke at length in support of the Monastic Institution Bill. In Hilary Vacation, in 1801, at the formation of the Addington Administration, Mr. Perceval, then in his 39th year, was appointed Solicitor General, on the resignation of Sir William Grant, who then succeeded Sir Pepper Arden, afterwards Lord Alvanley, as Master of the Rolls. In Hilary vacation, 1802, he was promoted to the situation of Attorney General, become vacant by the elevation of Sir Edward Law (now Lord Ellenborough) to the seat of Chief Justice of the Court of King’s Bench.

Mr. Perceval, on receiving the appointment of Solicitor General, relinquished the Court of King’s Bench, and practised only in that of Chancery. In taking this step, he was influenced chiefly by the wish of having more time to dedicate to his political duties. But it is doubtful whether he succeeded in this view. In the King’s Bench, though he was occasionally engaged in conducting causes of great importance, his business had never been so great as wholly to occupy his time. Nor is this to be wondered at, when it is considered, that at that time he had to contend with, as competitors in that court, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Mingay, Mr. Law, Mr. Garrow, and Mr. Gibbs, all of them King’s Counsel much older than himself, and established in great practice before even Mr. Perceval was called to the Bar. It is no disgrace to him, that he did not, before the age of forty, dispossess these gentlemen of their clients. But when he came into Chancery, he found competitors less powerful; and though his disadvantages, in entering a court in the practice of which he had never been regularly initiated, were great, he advanced rapidly in practice, and long before his abandonment of the Bar, he had begun to be considered as the most powerful antagonist of Sir Samuel Romilly, the Coryphæus of Equity Draftsmen.

While Attorney-General, Mr. Perceval strenuously advocated the Union with Ireland, and also supported the bill for correcting the abuses of the Navy.

The only prosecution instituted by Mr. Perceval, in his character of Attorney-General, worthy of being noticed here, was that against Jean Peltier, the editor of a French Journal printed in London, for a libel on Buonaparte. The trial took place in the Court of King’s Bench, on the 21st of February, 1803, (during the peace of Amiens,) and the defendant was found guilty. Mr. Perceval was, on this occasion, necessarily placed in a situation of peculiar delicacy and difficulty, and if, instead of endeavouring to obtain a verdict of guilty, he had launched out into a severe *Philippe* against the vices and atrocities of the French despot, no Englishman, perhaps, could have found in his heart to condemn him; but Mr. Perceval’s conduct was marked by the utmost propriety and consistency. At the same time Mr. (now Sir James) Mackintosh, in one of the most eloquent and able appeals ever made to an English jury, exhibited the character of the Tyrant in all its proper colours. Having mentioned this trial, we shall here quote that part of Mr. Perceval’s opening speech in which he expressed his abhorrence of assassination: “Gentlemen, I stated to you at first what I conceived

ceived to be the object and tendency of this work; and now let me put it to you, whether you do not think with me, this is a crime in this country, whether the exhortation to assassination in time of peace is not a very high offence? If it were in time of war, I should have no difficulty in stating, that there is something so base, so disgraceful; there is something so contrary to every thing that belongs to the character of an Englishman; there is something so immoral in the idea of assassination, that the exhortation to assassinate this or any other chief Magistrate, would be a crime against the honourable feelings of the English law."

Mr. Perceval retained his situation when Mr. Pitt resumed the reins of Government, and continued to distinguish himself as a ready and staunch supporter of the measures of that great man. He had the honour sometimes to call down upon himself all the eloquence of the Opposition, and proved a most useful partisan of the Administration. When it was dissolved by the death of that Pilot who had guided the vessel of the State safe through so many storms, a combination of men and sacrifice of principles took place, in which Mr. Perceval disdained to share. He was succeeded by Sir A. Piggott, and appeared, for the first time, on the benches of the Opposition. He was now the chief, if not the sole head of that party which preferred consistency to power. The friends of the Church and the Constitution rallied round him, and it was soon perceived that he waged an effective warfare against the existing Ministry. This discovery served to increase his strength, and to weaken theirs, for numbers deserted a party that did not possess the confidence either of the King or the people, and joined that which seemed to be formed with the approbation of both. As skilful in the management of parliamentary war, as fixed in his principles, and determined in his hostility to measures, not men, to the eloquence of an orator he joined the art of a tactician. He carefully selected his points of attack; conscious that by storming the strong holds of his opponents, he might incur defeat, he restrained his natural activity, watched them attentively through their career, and caught and smote them in their weakness. Thus, when Lord Howick, in 1807, brought forward the Catholic Petition, and a Bill was proposed to remove the political disabilities of which the members of that sect complain, Mr. Perceval, really alarmed for the safety of the Protestant Church, rose in its defence. Inspired by higher interests than those of party, his eloquence acquired additional power, and so triumphantly displayed the impolicy of the measure, that his speech

may be considered as having inflicted the death-blow to an already tottering Administration, whose existence only survived it a few days.

The downfall of that Administration opened a wide field for personal ambition, and situated as he was, considered as the ablest man of his party, it might have been almost expected that Mr. Perceval would have claimed one of the first places in the new Ministry as his right. But success had not uprooted modesty from his heart, and his exertions had in view, national advantage, and not individual elevation. The offer of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer on the part of the Crown was several times rejected by Mr. Perceval. He requested he might be allowed to assume an humbler situation, and proposed to resume that of Attorney-General. In defence of his refusal, he urged the claims of his numerous family on his personal exertions, and the necessity in which he found himself, in order to do justice to his children, not to accept any office which would require all his time. An offer was then made from an elevated quarter, to give Mr. Perceval the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster for life, as a compensation for his professional loss, and a provision for his family, provided he should agree to fill the office to which the esteem and confidence of the Monarch and the wishes of the Nation called him. Notwithstanding that the value of the Chancellorship proposed did not much exceed 2000*l.* a year, nearly one thousand less than Mr. Perceval's profession produced *per annum*, his sense of public duty induced him to comply; and when, after his nomination, Parliament expressed their dissatisfaction at the nature of the grant, he allowed it to be cancelled, and repeated in the House the assurance of his readiness to serve his Majesty, even without the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, for life.

The new Administration was no sooner formed, in March 1807, than it became necessary to consolidate it by an appeal to the sense of the people. Parliament was in consequence dissolved. Mr. Perceval, in his address to his Northampton constituents, declared, "that he was called upon to give up his profession, to make a stand for the religious establishment of the country." This was called a display of intolerance and bigotry; and the man who rose in support of our National Establishment was ranked among those who wish to keep the human mind in chains.

Scarcely had the outcry of bigotry subsided, when a still louder clamour arose. It was occasioned by the seizure of the Danish fleet, on the eve of its being transferred to the Enemy, either to assist in the invasion of these kingdoms, or to exclude

us from the Baltic, by enabling him to take possession of Sweden, or at least of that part of her coasts which lies the Sound, and to close that channel against us. Mr. Perceval declared in the House of Commons that Ministers were possessed of certain information respecting Buonaparte's secret arrangement with Denmark, and his intention to force all the European Powers into a confederacy against us. He therefore contended that it was both wise and politic, as we could not entirely prevent the execution of his plan, at least to endeavour to render it abortive, by disarming those powers of their means of hostility. But the Opposition thought they had found a rich soil in which to sow abuse and dissatisfaction against the Ministry; and notwithstanding the fairness of the arguments by which the policy, and indeed the necessity of the act, were established, continued to vent forth their fury, until they had exhausted themselves in vain efforts, and tired out the patience of the nation.

On the 26th of June 1807, on the usual motion for an Address to the Throne, fraught with charges against the Administration, Mr. Perceval rose in reply to Lord Howick, now Earl Grey, and entered into an elaborate defence of himself and his colleagues.

He observed, that, notwithstanding the almost indefensible manner in which the Opposition had dissolved the Parliament which existed at the commencement of their Administration, still they could see nothing in the last Parliament which rendered a dissolution necessary: "Nothing," said Mr. Perceval, "in the known and probable differences of the Members of the last Parliament, on certain great questions; nothing in the division which prevailed, upon a particular topick, between the Sovereign and his late Ministers, which division, in my mind, peculiarly suggested the propriety of an appeal to the country."... "I would refer to the Speech from the Throne, at the close of the last Parliament, for a detail of these reasons. What, I would beg gentlemen to recollect, was the situation in which the King stood? Did he not appear as the sole obstacle to a measure which proposed concessions to relieve a portion of his people? Did he not appear as a barrier in the way of those concessions? Now, in such circumstances, was it not necessary to the honour and character of the Sovereign, to shew that it was not by his will alone that the measure I refer to should be resisted, but that such was the general sentiment of the country?" "The Catholic question, and a certain other measure, if measure it could be called (which had for its object the forcing back of the late Ministers into power, in opposition to the authority of the

Crown), had been just discussed. And I would ask any man in his senses, whether that was not the precise period to choose, for the reasons I have already stated; and particularly when the immediate purpose of the dissolution was to ascertain the sentiments of the people upon the nature and object of these measures?" He denied that the dissolution had occasioned material inconvenience to any classes of men, or any injury to the public business. After insisting upon his Majesty's right to understand the Coronation oath for himself, and that, if he thought any proposition contrary to that great oath, he would of course, by so acceding to it, be guilty of a breach of his oath, Mr. Perceval proceeded to shew that the Church would have been in danger, had the late Ministers been permitted to follow the course they had entered upon with respect to the Catholics. Would they not, if in their power, have repealed the Test Act? ("Yes!" exclaimed a voice on the Opposition Bench.)—"Then," resumed Mr. Perceval, "those who regarded that act as essential to the safety of our Church Establishment, were correct and consistent in supposing the Church in danger under the government of such Ministers. Therefore the cry of the Church in Danger was raised; and if it were a false cry, it never could have been productive of such effects as this noble Lord imagined, nor could it ever have been promoted by so insignificant an individual as himself."

Mr. Perceval then expressed his firm conviction that the proposed concessions would not have contented those for whose satisfaction they were intended. He voted against such concessions at the outset, and had since found no cause to alter his opinion; but he denied that the provisions of the Act of 1804, were at all analogous to the proposed measure, since, in that instance, there was no design to appoint a Catholic to any of our high civil offices. "Nothing so monstrous in principle," he exclaimed, "was ever avowed." Tolerant towards all sects, Mr. Perceval was always particularly careful of the interests and stability of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, and subsequently brought in a Bill to increase the salaries of the resident stipendiary Curates. This Bill, however, was lost in April 1808; but the condition of the poorer Clergy has since been ameliorated by the moneys voted for their relief in Parliament, at the particular recommendation of the Crown.

The sudden burst of patriotism in the Spanish Peninsula now attracted every eye, and awakened throughout the land feelings of sympathy and exultation, except among those who think they would commit a breach of party decorum, if they were to express joy at our triumph, or
sorrow

sorrow at our misfortunes. Liberal in their aid to the Spanish and Portuguese nations, Mr. Perceval and his colleagues had incessantly to contend with the evil forebodings and terrors of the Opposition, who re-echoed Buonaparte's threats of destroying our armies in the Peninsula, with great fidelity of imitation both in feeling and in tone. The long list of British victories gained wherever our Heroes have fought; the rescue of Portugal from the grasp of its oppressors; the capture of two of the strongest fortresses in Spain, defended by the bravest troops and officers the Enemy could appoint, and the flattering prospects of Spanish independence, have hitherto served little to realize the speculations of those politicians, who deem it impossible for our troops to encounter the fury of the Gallic Eagles, without being instantly annihilated.

The disastrous fate of the Walcheren expedition, the dissensions in the Cabinet, to which the death of the Duke of Portland gave rise, by bringing to light the disputes between Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh, and occasioning a duel between those two statesmen, and their consequent secession from office, the revolutionary commotion excited by the resistance of an Hon. Baronet to the laws of his country, would have been sufficient to overturn a Minister less deeply grounded on just principles; less powerfully fixed by the weight of his own integrity; endowed with less energy of character, less undaunted firmness of mind, and less eminent abilities. Surrounded with political storms, Mr. Perceval passed through them unshaken. His Administration maintained the honour, secured the independence, and augmented the power of his country. Nay, its beneficial influence was extended beyond the limits of the British Empire. Foreign nations frequently hesitated in becoming our allies, on account of the instability of our Administrations. Mr. Perceval's integrity as a man, and spirit as a minister, attracted both their respect and their confidence. They saw that his private character was sufficient to procure him the support of every virtuous man: They knew that his public vigour had power to controul the most discordant elements, and to command success. They beheld him armed at all points. With sincere affection for his King, love for his Country, veneration for her laws, zeal and activity in her defence, with strength to repel enemies and to assist friends, resolution to encounter, skill to elude, and ability to conquer difficulties. They saw him, towards his God, obedient and submissive; towards his fellow-man, benevolent and blameless; and they not only revered, but trusted him. Hence they welcomed our assistance with joy; they learned to con-

quer by the side of our warriors, and, with the blessing of Providence, will ultimately restore that independence for which they now so worthily contend.

In the Administration, also, of affairs at home, Mr. Perceval was not less conspicuous. Having succeeded the Duke of Portland as first Lord of the Treasury, he saw himself, at the same moment, elevated to the chief place in the government, and, by the resignation of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, deprived of two of his most able coadjutors. Yet did he not despair. With that confidence which the union of talents and integrity can alone give, he felt himself equal to the perilous exigencies of the times, and he proved himself to be so, beyond even the most sanguine expectations of those who best knew him. The character of Mr. Perceval's ministry in domestic matters was firmness tempered with conciliation. He maintained things as they were, not by new remedies, or untried experiments, but by the temperate application of constitutional means, upholding the dominion of the laws, at once for the safeguard of the Crown, and the protection of the People. In the House of Commons Mr. Perceval was admirably formed by Nature to take the lead. Nothing could exceed his acuteness, his adroitness, and dexterity in debate, but the gentlemanlike suavity of his demeanour, his very sarcasms even being softened down by the irresistible sweetness of his countenance, which took away all appearance of malignity; without abating anything from the pointedness of his comments. Upon the unfortunate crisis which followed his Majesty's indisposition, Mr. Perceval's conduct is too fresh in the minds of his countrymen, to need recapitulation. It is sufficient to say, that his firmness and disinterestedness upon that occasion won him, as it had done before Mr. Pitt on a similar one, the confidence of the Nation. Almost every one proclaimed with one voice, that he had proved himself worthy of his trust.

Such was the Minister whom the hand of an assassin has snatched from the service of his country. Unassisted, like Mr. Pitt, by men of superior talents, he had borne the chief weight of government through a period of peculiar difficulty and danger. Yet, never had he appeared so great as when he stood forth the champion of his afflicted Monarch, against, what to every human eye must have seemed, his obvious interest. His conduct, it was supposed, would offend a Prince, eager to enter on the unrestrained exercise of Royal power. Short-sighted mortals! His Prince rewarded his loyalty and patriotism, by giving him all his confidence. The grave has now closed over him: let us trust his God has granted him a still brighter crown, an unfading eternity of bliss.

DEATH.

DEATHS.

1811. **O**N board the Batavia Indiaman, July 10. on her voyage from Malacca, with the expedition against Java, aged 19, C. Archer, esq. lieutenant in the Bengal artillery.

Sept. 29. At sea, aged 22, Mr. John Robert Halhed, fourth mate of the Surrey Indiaman, second son of John H. esq. of Yately, Hants.

Oct. 27. At China, Richardson, third son of R. Borradaile, esq. of Bedford-hill, Surrey.

At Bhanpoerah, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the celebrated Mahratta chieftain. He had been long confined to his bed, and his bodily strength, as well as mental faculties, had forsaken him.

Nov. 22. At Ahmednagar, Lieut. Henry Stewart, of the Madras Artillery, formerly of Winchester college.

Nov. 25. At Ryacotta, where he commanded, of a bilious fever, Col. R. M. Strange, of the East India Company's service; youngest son of the late Sir Robert S. and brother to Sir Thos. S. Chief Justice of Madras.

Lately, at Batavia, Charles Pelly, esq. captain of the Bucephalus.

1812. Feb. At Jamaica, aged 146, Anne Wignell, a free black woman. She was imported from Africa when 12 years of age, and about 14 years previous to the destruction of Port Royal by the great earthquake in 1692. She had been bed-ridden some time before her decease, but retained her senses to the last.

March 2. On board the Carnatic Indiaman, on her return to Europe, in her 21st year, Marian, wife of Mr. Edw. Thos. Bunn, of Great Surrey-street.

March 24. In the Dolphin man of war, on his passage to England, Mr. Henry Pallister, late agent for victualling the Navy at the Cape of Good Hope.

March 31. At Berry-hill, St Mary's, Jamaica, J. Cruikshank, esq. of Ballard's Valley.

April 6. At Kinnalty-house, co. Forfar, the Right Hon. David Earl Airly, only son of David-Lord Ogilvy, by Margaret, daughter of Sir J. Johnson, bart. of Westerhall. Lord Ogilvy was, in 1746, attainted for his adherence to the interest of the Stuart family; but the honours and estate of the family of Airly were saved by his father (John Earl of Airly) being then alive, and in possession of them. Lord Ogilvy lived many years after his father, and during his life the honours of the family were in abeyance; but on his death, in 1803, they revived in the person of his son, the Earl now deceased; and as he died unmarried, and the patent was in 1639 granted to the first Earl and his heirs male, the honours of this noble fa-

mily now belong to the Right Hon. Walter Earl of Airly, the second son of the above Earl John.

Mortally wounded by a musket-ball through the body, in advancing to the main breach of Badajoz, while gallantly leading the light company of the Welsh Fusileers to the storm of that fortress, aged 24, Lieut. George Trelawny Collins, eldest son of G. C. esq. of Ham, Devon. Of the many victims who have fallen a sacrifice to these afflicting times, not one has left a brighter fame behind him, or been lamented with more poignant grief, than this most amiable youth, who from his infancy, sweet-tempered, modest, and affectionate, gave an early promise of that sterling excellence of character, which in the busy scenes of life he uniformly maintained, and which acquired him the love and esteem of all who knew him. At the siege of Copenhagen, at the taking of Martinique and Olivenza, at Albuera, Aldea de Ponte, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, he nobly supported the character of a British officer, with the distinguished regiment to which he belonged; and it had pleased God to protect him through these many severe conflicts, as well as to preserve his health amidst the privations and hardships of his arduous campaigns; but, alas! while his beloved family were bending with grateful hearts for past mercies, an eternal termination was given to all their earthly hopes in this dear son; and he whose return to his domestic hearth was expected as the consummation of all worldly happiness, has been consigned in the bloom of youth to an unprotected grave. He received the fatal wound while cheering on his men, and his last words to the officer who succeeded him in the command were, "Take care of my company." The consolations of Religion can alone illumine the darkness of affliction, and satisfy the mind under those dispensations for which reason strives in vain to account; and the suffering creature, while he says to his Creator "Thy will be done," humbly trusts in his mercy to be supported.

At the storming of Badajoz, by a musket-shot through the head, aged 23, Lieut. W. Allix, 95th Rifle regiment, third son of the late J. P. Allix, esq. of Swaffham House, co. Cambridge.

April 7. Fell gloriously in the arms of victory, at the storming of Badajoz, in his 29th year, Capt. Maw, of the 23d reg. or Royal Welsh Fusileers, eldest son of John Henry M. esq. of Belle-Vue, near Doncaster. In him the service has lost a zealous and intelligent officer, and his friends have to lament a most honourable, well-disposed young man, a cheerful companion, and a good Christian. He served

served on the Quarter-master General's Staff, at the battles of Vimeira and Talavera, in the Peninsula, under the Earl of Wellington, and previously in the same department of the army under Lord Cathcart, in Scotland.

At Madeira, to which island he sailed about seven months since for the benefit of the air in an attack of dropsy, aged fifty-four, Dr. Robert Willan, of Bloomsbury-square, many years an eminent Physician of the Metropolis, and author of a celebrated work on Cutaneous Diseases, and on the Varieties of Vaccination. In addition to his great merits as a Physician, and as an accurate and classical writer, he was one of the most amiable of men, a sincere friend, a good husband, and an affectionate father. He was, in truth, a model of the perfect human character; a benevolent and skilful Physician, a correct and sound Philosopher, and a truly virtuous man.

April 11. Mr. Gray, of the Hotel, Great Portland-street.

Hannah, daughter of Mr. James Kimber, of Pyfield, Berks.

Mr. Sheard, grocer, of Oxford. He had taken his breakfast, and had just observed how melancholy it was to hear of so many sudden deaths, when he dropped down and instantly expired!

April 12. At Bristol, aged 84, Mrs. Anna Mitchell.

April 13. At Mancster Manor-house, Co. Warwick, Christiana, wife of Arthur Grammer Miller, esq.

In Portugal, aged 19, E. H. Glasse, esq. on the staff of the British Commissariat, grandson of the late Dr. Sam. G.

April 14. At South Lambeth, in his 79th year, Mr. Edward Lambe.

April 15. At Woodford, near Salisbury, in her 89th year, Mrs. Bowles, widow of Rev. W. B. canon residentiary of Salisbury Cathedral.

At her son's, Melton Mowbray, aged 69, Mrs. Bunting, of Teigh, Rutland.

In his 66th year, Michael Atkins, esq. 30 years Manager of the Belfast, Newry, and Derry Theatres. He had the credit of introducing Master Betty to the public for the first time in a regular theatre.

April 16. At Exeter, the day he had completed three years' residence in England, the Chevalier de Goussencourt. He was an ancient Lieutenant-colonel, and had been Captain in the service of Great Britain.

April 17. At Hampstead, Samuel-Spencer, infant son of Rev. S. White, D. D. rector of Brightwell.

Charles Mikel, esq. of Acton, Middlesex. Aged 75, Mr. Foreman, of the Botanic Garden, Oxford.

Col. Kent, Superintendent of the Army Depôt, Isle of Wight.

At Bristol, in her 74th year, Miss Mary Nicholetts, late of Bromtree-hall, co. Hereford.

April 18. Whilst on duty at the Barracks in Hyde-park, Lieut. Thos. Evans, senior lieutenant of the 18th Light Drag.

April 19. At Newington, Surrey, aged 33, Elizabeth; and on the 23d, aged 23, Harriet, daughters of Mr. W. Gillam, of Countesthorpe, Leicestershire.

Seized with a fit at Lambeth, and expired soon after, Capt. R. Philbin, 60th reg.; an officer of great expectations and excellent character. He had been married only a few weeks.

In her 23d year the wife of Mr. Pooley, chemist and druggist, Bath.

April 20. At Brompton, aged 21, Eliza, youngest daughter of Jos. Haycock, merchant, of Wells, Norfolk, and one of the Society of Friends.

At Bath, Frances Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Huson, and eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Baker, of Marksbury.

At Durham, aged 75, Rev. Dr. Thorp, archdeacon of Northumberland.

At Elvas, of a wound received whilst storming the breach at Badajoz, in his 28th year, Capt. Potter, 28th reg. and Brig.-major to Maj.-gen. Hon. C. Colville.

April 21. Drowned within view of the spectators on Westminster-bridge, whilst amusing himself with an oar at the stern of a pleasure-boat, in presence of his sister and another relation, aged 16, the son of Mr. Tebbot, of York-buildings, Park-place.

At W. Eversfield's, esq. Catsfield, Miss Anne Date, sister of Mrs. E. and niece of the late Adm. Jefferies, of Southampton.

April 22. At Woodside, Herts, Mrs. Church, widow of the late Wm. Church, esq.

Suddenly, off Jersey, embarked for England, Charles Crochley, esq. paymaster of the 50th regiment.

April 23. The wife of Mr. Robt. Wedd, of Gerrard-street, attorney at law.

Aged 71, Mrs. D. Holmes, of Walworth. At Hammersmith, Mrs. Albert, relict of F. A. esq. late of St. James's-palace.

At Southampton, in his 84th year, Geo. Parsons, esq. ship-builder.

At Badajoz, after 17 days of acute suffering, from the wounds he received at the head of the Royal Fusilier light company, at the storming of that fortress, in his 20th year, Capt. Paul St. Pol.

April 24. At Caversham, Mary, eldest daughter of John Webster, esq.

In Norfolk Crescent, Bath, Alicia, Countess of Erroll. She was the third daughter of Sam. Elliot, of Antigua, esq.

At Hermitage-park, Wm. Geddes, esq. of the Edinburgh glass-works, Leith.

April 25. At Harlestone, Norfolk, in his 48th year, J. Kenrich, esq.

April

April 26. At Clapham-rise, the wife of Thos. Whittard, esq. She was the relict of G. Lee, esq. (see Vol. LXXX. 585), and has left an infant son only a few days old.

April 27. At Winchmore-hill, aged 76, Esther Barbara Lane, relict of Rev. T. L. late rector of Hampworth, co. Stafford, and daughter of Sir T. Birch, bart. formerly a Judge of the Common Pleas.

At the seat of Jos. Best, esq. Shorne, Kent, in her 88th year, Mrs. Middleton, widow of the late Jos. Middleton, esq. late of the Ordnance.

At Bath, John M'Lean, esq. of Inverscandle, N. B.

Aged 70, Mr. Wm Jackson, of Bristol.

Aged 68, Mrs. Walters, relict of Mr. Henry Walters, of Bristol.

April 28. In Gower-street, in her 70th year, Mrs. Leeds.

Aged 20, Anne, daughter of J. B. Ples-tow, esq. of Berners-street.

Aged 68, Mr. T. Atkins, of New-street, Gough-square.

At Curry Rivell, Mr. Leonard Sedgwick, of the Ordnance-office, Tower.

At Clifton, aged 71, Mrs. Stuckey, relict of Sam. S. esq. of Langport (see p. 197); and on the 30th, aged 46, her daughter.

April 29. In Upper Guildford-street, aged 67, J. Kirkman, esq.

At Mascall's Hotel, Adelphi, Mr. Thos. Hurry, of Howdon-dock, Northumberland.

Aged 84, Court Henry Diss, esq. sugar refiner, of Ratcliffe-highway; a very worthy and benevolent man.

The wife of Mr. John Hurst, of Westham.

April 30. The wife of James Petty, esq. of Tranquildale, Surrey.

In his 74th year, Henry Clay, esq. of Birmingham.

At Bath, the wife of F. B. Beaston, esq. only daughter of S. Dockington, esq. of Horsington, co. Somerset.

April 31. In his 31st year, Rev. Samuel Wells Thomson, of Christ Church, Oxford.

May 3. At Henley-upon-Thames, Eliz. relict of Thos. Langley, M. D. late of Kingston, Jamaica.

May 4. At York, aged 72, Mrs. Lawson.

May 5. At Turnham-green, Mrs. Renou, relict of the late Adrian R. esq. Post Captain R. N.

May 6. At Kimbolton, Jane, eldest daughter of the late Charles Marion Westead, esq.

At Teignmouth, Devon, leaving a young family, the wife of Capt. Wight, R. N. and daughter of Adm. Schank.

May 7. At Heytesbury, Mr. Snelgrove, of the Red Lion Inn; and on the following morning, Mrs. Jay, the sister of Mrs. S.

At Estremoz, Portugal, of a wound received in his leg at the storming of Badajoz, to the escalade of which he led on a

detachment of his own regiment, which composed a part of the Forlorn Hope, Lieut. W. Whitelaw, 88th foot, son of Rev. W. W. of Dublin. He was also wounded in the action of Talavera.

May 9. At Bognor, the wife of Dr. Woodman.

May 11. Elizabeth, third daughter of John Wilt, of Lead-nhall street.

At Melksham Anna-Maria, relict of E. Poore, esq. of Wedhampton, second dau. of J. Montague, esq. of Lackham-abbey.

May 12. At Westhorpe-house, in the parish of Little Marlow, Bucks, aged 55, Hannah, wife of N. E. Kinderley, esq. Her life was a life of gentleness, benevolence, and cheerful faith, of which her burial was, as far as possible, characteristic: her remains were borne to the grave without pomp; and the poor were fed with bread.

At Browsea-castle, Dorsetshire, Charles Sturt, esq. brother-in-law of the Earl of Shaftesbury. He was a character in which unbounded Philanthropy constituted a most prominent feature. This Christian virtue, added to great personal courage and fortitude, he exemplified in many instances, and in more than one at the imminent hazard of his own life, and his only stimulant for such risk was the preservation of a fellow creature. In February 1799, by his intrepidity, he saved the lives of four sailors (see Vol. LXXIX. p. 158;) and by a singular coincidence, he was himself saved from drowning the year following by four sailors, when he drifted to sea alone, in a small boat belonging to his cutter, which afterwards upset. He had the presence of mind to strip himself, and to keep his station sometimes on the keel of the boat, and then, dashed off by a tremendous wave, to swim, and regain his situation. Some transports happening to pass, four resolute fellows embarked in a boat, he being only occasionally visible; and after two hours, came up with him, almost worn out, when they lifted him into the boat; in which he had no sooner arrived, than he grasped his kind deliverers, and burst into tears. It is scarcely necessary to add, Mr. Sturt handsomely rewarded his brave protectors. See further particulars of this singular preservation in Vol. LXX. p. 891.—This benevolent gentleman, who married the daughter of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, was, at the short peace of Amiens, and in violation of the acknowledged laws of nations, detained a prisoner in France, and from which, owing to his own genius and enterprize, he escaped. Mr. Sturt was one of the candidates for the borough of Bridport (a borough he had previously represented), and where his character, as best known, was held in general estimation. He possessed a large fortune, which, with a liberal and benevolent

last heart, was used to benefit society and for public good.

May 13. At Pimlico, Paul Carrington Paris, esq. of Barbadoes.

May 14. Aged 72, J. Lenington, esq. of Stratford-grove.

May 15. Mr. Edw. Slade, of Bristol; and, the next day, his brother Robert.

May 16. In Devonshire-street, aged 79, Mrs. Fowler, relict of Rev. B. F. late rector of Wormley.

At her mother's, Bristol, Miss Clements.

May 17. In Queen-square, Westminster, aged 81, Mrs. Beckett, widow of the late J. B. esq. of Windsor Castle.

At Bodminster, in his 21st year, John, nephew of Mr. John Cloud, rope and twine manufacturer.

At Penzance, Wm. Bay, esq. of the Foreign Post-office, London.

May 18. At Stepney-green, aged 56, John Nicholl, esq. late of Hatton-garden.

At Teddesley-park, co. Stafford, in his 86th year, Sir Edward Littleton, bart. M. P. This very venerable and highly respected Baronet was the son of Fisher Littleton, esq. by Frances eldest daughter and coheir of James Whitehall, of Pipe Ridware, co. Stafford, esq.; and succeeded to the title and estate of his uncle, Sir Edward Littleton, bart. who died in 1741-2, and by whom the nephew had been entrusted to the tuition of the Rev. William Budworth, master of the Free Grammar School at Brewood in Staffordshire; who, in the opinion of a very competent judge, "possessed every talent of a perfect institutor of youth, in a degree rarely found in any of that profession since the days of Quincilian." After his uncle's death, the young Baronet was removed to Eton School; but he had so discriminating an opinion of his old master, that he returned to him again; and had afterwards the good fortune to be placed under the more immediate tuition of Mr. Hurd, who, in 1757 in a most elegant dedication to his Commentary on the Epistle to Augustus, most affectionately addresses his pupil, and introduces the above appropriate compliment to their common tutor, Mr. Budworth. In the Rebellion of 1745-6, Sir Edward Littleton raised a company commanded by Lord Gower, in which he was a captain. For the last four parliaments he has been one of the Representatives for the county of Stafford; and in that honourable office, as well as in the principal part of his estates, he is succeeded by his great nephew F. J. Wallhouse, son of Moreton Wallhouse, esq. the only son of his sister Frances, who was the second wife of Moreton Wallhouse, esq. of Hatherton, co. Stafford.—The late Baronet married Frances, eldest daughter of Christopher Hatton, of Catton, esq. This lady died, in 1781, without issue.—

Fisher Littleton, esq. died in May 1740; and his relict March 25, 1768.—Very honourable testimonies to the merits of Sir Edward Littleton will be found throughout the lately published "Letters of an eminent Prelate."—So early as June 27, 1754, Mr. Warburton tells his friend Hurd, "On Monday last Sir Edward Littleton was so good to come and stay two days with me. He is a very amiable young gentleman. He has very good sense, and appears to have strong impressions of virtue and honour. The latter endowments were no other than I expected from a pupil of yours. He has a perfect sense of his obligations to you. But, my good friend, what is the serving a single person, when you have talents to serve the world? A word to the wise. Remember for what Nature formed you, and your profession requires of you." In return, Mr. Hurd says, "Sir Edward Littleton thought himself so much honoured by your notice of him, that I knew it could not be long before he found or made an occasion to acknowledge it. I am very happy in your candid opinion of him. He has the truest esteem and veneration of you."—Sir Edward is afterwards frequently mentioned in the interesting correspondence of the two learned Prelates.—See also the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," just published, vol. III. p. 332.

Of a decline, Mr. Jeremiah Phillips, merchant, Bristol.

At Kibworth Harcourt, co. Leicester, Mrs. Humfrey, relict of the late Lebbens Humfrey, esq.

At Carnarvon, Mr. John Hughes, of Cornhill.

May 19. Aged 59, Mr. John Hall, of Aldermanbury.

Suddenly, in Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, Mr. Powell, Prompter at the Lyceum Theatre, who had been upwards of 25 years in that capacity with the Drury-lane company. He was the husband of Mrs. Powell the actress.

At Southgate, in his 90th year, Robert White, esq.

At Overton, Hants, aged 77, Mrs. Thomson, late of Woodford, Essex.

Aged 76, Mrs. Richardson, relict of Mr. F. Richards, late of Iron Acton, co. Gloucester.

At Kingsdown, aged 35, Mr. Gilbert Jones Cottrill.

At Birmingham, Mr. Clement Cotterill, an American merchant, whose daughter Sarah died on the 16th.

At York, aged 84, Mrs. Wailes, relict of W. W. esq. of North Allerton.

May 20. In Lower Berkeley-square, in her 86th year, Mary Countess Dowager of Macclesfield. She was the eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Heathcote, bart.

Frances

Frances Constance, wife of Edw. Rolle Clayfield, esq. and elder daughter of Jas. Ireland, esq.

At Bath, in his 78th year, Rawson Hart Boddam, esq. late Governor of Bombay.

May 21. In Great Mary-le-bone-street, Mr. Woelm, piano forte player.

Aged 78, Mr. John Walbank, of Derby.

May 22. Mr. Peter Lawson, of Old Broad-street.

At the Palace, St. Barry's, Cork, Caroline St. Lawrence, fourth daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas Lord Bishop of Cork.

May 23. In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, in his 83d year, Rev. Louis Dutens, Historiographer to His Majesty; of whom we hope to receive some genuine memoirs.

At Wickham, Hants, aged 25, Lieut. P. H. Grindall, R. N. third son of Vice-admiral Grindall.

At Dawlish, in her 27th year, Anne, wife of T. Tindal, esq. of Aylesbury.

Aged 71, Mr. Latham, newspaper-agent, Bath.

Lucy, wife of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. of Chaddesden. She was the eldest dau. of Robert Grimston, esq. of Neswich, Yorkshire.

May 24. In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 83, Mrs. Whinfield, widow of Rev. Dr. Whinfield.

Charlotte, wife of Mr. S. Divers, Tower-st.

Mr. Turner, sen. Exchequer Bill-broker, Bartholomew-lane. Mr. T. was riding with a friend near St. Alban's, and had parted with him only about a quarter of an hour, when he was found lying on the road with his skull dreadfully fractured; but whether he had fallen from the restiveness of his horse, or in consequence of a fit, cannot be determined. He was taken to the nearest inn, and surgical advice procured; but he continued speechless, except exclamations while under the operation of trepanning, and expired.

At Epping, aged 6, Alfred, son of Isaac Payne, the third child out of four, in the same family, carried off within a few weeks by that alarming and fatal disease the croup. In each of the above cases the little sufferer expired within 48 hours after the general health appeared to be affected!

The wife of Rev. Gabriel Tahourdin, of Bentley, Hants.

At Ambleside, Westmoreland, in her 22d year, Louisa-Anne, wife of J. W. Lewes, esq. and only daughter of John Clark Langmead, esq. of Plymouth.

May 25. In Golden-square, in his 68th year, Richard Barker, esq. late Surgeon of the second Troop of Horse Guards.

In John-street, Bedford-row, aged 56, Charles James, esq. of Gray's-inn.

At Winchester, Rev. E. Salter, domestic chaplain to the late Duke of Gloucester, canon residentiary of Winchester,

prebendary of York, and rector of the parishes of Stratfield Saye and Stratfield Turges, Hants.

May 26. In Wimpole-street, in her 82d year, the Right Hon. Anne Lady Fortescue, mother of the present Earl. She was the second daughter of John Campbell, of Calder, esq. and was married to the late Lord in 1752.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 58, Kenelm Digby, esq.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 61, Mr. Rob. Wilson, late of Friday-street, Cheap-side.

Mr. R. Pond, many years a clerk in the house of Messrs. Boehm and Taylor, Old Broad-street.

At Stone-house, Worcestershire, Miss Downes, of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

At Bristol, Hester, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Prichard.

At Bristol, Miss Anne Leard.

May 27. Lieut.-col. Charles C. Morgan, son of Maj.-gen. Chas. Morgan, of Portland-place.

At Belle Vue, Woolwich common, of pulmonary consumption, in his 18th year, Mr. J. Fenwick, gentleman cadet, twin son of the late Capt. T. H. Fenwick, R. A.

Mr. W. S. Langford, of St. Alban's, Herts, Surgeon.

At Eton, drowned whilst amusing himself in a skiff near the Bridge, Master J. F. Hope, third son of J. H. esq. of Harley-street.

May 28. At Croydon, in his 89th year, John Dingwall, esq.

At Brixton, aged 53, G. Best, esq. of Little Dean's-yard, Westminster.

Mr. Thos. Cox, of Huntingford-mills, co. Gloucester.

May 29. Lydia, wife of Mr. Nicholas Jourdain, silk-dyer, of Cripplegate.

At Ashford, Kent, in his 73d year, Rev. Charles Stoddart, Master of the Free Grammar School, and rector and vicar of Newchurch.

At Halsted, Essex, Mary, eldest dau. of Charles Hanbury, esq.

In her 15th year, Anne, eldest daughter of Mrs. Cook, of Bristol.

At Ramsey, Isle of Man, in his 63d year, Sir J. Macartney, bart. formerly Deputy Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, now Rev. Sir Wm. M. bart. of Ireland. He married a daughter of the late Right Hon. Hussey Burgh, who survives him.

May 30. In Portland-place, aged 78, Edw. Knight, esq. of Wolverley.

In her 39th year, Mary, wife of Mr. W. James, surgeon, Gerrard-street.

At Clapton, Mr. J. Clementson, of Wormwood-sire t, tea-dealer.

At Fwell Surrey, Wm. Phillips, esq. corn and flour merchant.

At

At York, George Townend, esq. of Grimston.

May 31. The wife of Dr. Richard Powell, of Essex-street.

At Hackney, in her 57th year, Mrs. Tickell.

At Clapham, aged 66, the wife of Rev. T. Foster.

In her 82d year, Hester, wife of J. Thackrah, esq. of Isleworth.

At Totteridge-park, Sophia, youngest daughter of the late W. Lee, esq.

At Swillington-house, Yorkshire, aged 13, Frederica, second daughter of John Lowther, esq. M. P.

At Edinburgh, — Stuart, esq. father of Capts. Charles and Henry Stuart, R. N.

May ... At Huntingdon, at the advanced age of 87, Rev. Favel Hopkins. He was a character seldom to be met with; for, notwithstanding he was at his death possessed of a fortune of near 7000*l.* he had for the last 30 years of his life denied himself most of the comforts of life, but was always ready to give his money to the distressed. For upwards of 40 years he regularly performed as Curate the duties of two parishes which were about four miles distant from his residence, and always walked. He was mild and gentle in his manners, and a good classical scholar.

May ... At Belton, Rutland, aged nearly 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinson, daughter of Wm. Scott, esq. of Market Overton, and relict of the Rev. Charles Dickinson, B. A. rector of Withcote in Leicestershire, and of Carlton, co. Northampton, who died Dec. 24, 1786, æt. 67. He was buried at Ouston, where he had held the perpetual curacy for 30 years. See vol. LVII. p. 90.

Lately.—In London. Hon. G. Melville Leslie, brother to the Earl of Leven.

William, only son of Peter Alley, esq. barrister at law.

Aged 65, Richard Baldwyn, esq. many years treasurer to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Rev. Francis Clifton, of Titchfield-st.

The wife of J. Brooke, esq. and daughter of the late Mr. Smeaton.

In London, Susanna, relict of Rev. Ellis Jones, of Staverton, Northamptonsh.

In Castle-street, Holborn, aged 69, the Right Rev. Dr. John Douglas, Roman Catholic vicar apostolic of the London district, and Bp. of Centurion in Numidia.

In Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. in his 75th year, T. Gibbes, esq. of the Auditor's office, Somerset-place, in which he had been a servant of the publick during 40 years. He was distinguished for the acuteness of his mind, the independence of his spirit, and the integrity of his heart. Firm in his friendships, and constant in his attachments, his social affections were warm, generous, and sincere; and he preserved uninterruptedly, during a long

and valuable life, the love of his family, the esteem of his friends, and the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

In Nottingham place, J. Wigram, esq.

The infant son of J. J. Knapp, esq.

At Vauxhall, W. Faulkner, esq. son of Admiral F.

Aged 64, the wife of Capt. Eldred, of Bethnal-green.

At Camden-town, aged 37, J. G. Watson, esq. (nephew of the late Sir J. W.) late an officer of distinguished merit in the 76th foot. In 1802 he went to Lucknow with Marquis Wellesley, from thence proceeded to the siege of Delkee and Digge; at which latter place he received a severe cut of a sabre on the back of his head, which brought on a spasmodic affection that deprived the service of a brave officer.

At Richmond, Maj.-gen. Clark.

The wife of H. J. Barchard, esq. of Wandsworth.

At Kingston, Mr. G. P. Polhill.

Berks.—Mr. Henry Ward, surgeon and apothecary, of Farringdon.

At Appleton, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hoskins; only sister of Charles Taylor, esq. M. P.

At Oakingham, aged 69, Mrs. Crutwell, relict of the late Rev. Clement C.

At East Hanney, aged 79, Mrs. Preece.

Bucks.—Rev. F. King, of the Parsonage, Northstoke, many years rector, lay impropriator, and tithe-owner of that parish, Ipsden, and Stoke Row, Oxon.

At High Wycombe, after a painful affliction of more than 20 years, Mrs. Norwood.

Cambridge.—At Whittlesey, J. L. Smith, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants for the county of Cambridge.

At Castle-Camps, Rev. Ryge Jauncey, nearly 40 years rector of that parish, and likewise rector of Shelley, Essex.

Cheshire.—Aged 100, Mary Norbury, of Macclesfield.

At Chester, aged 88, Mrs. Vernon, widow of the late J. V. esq. of Bell Hall.

Cornwall.—At Trelissick, aged 16, Henry, son of R. A. Daniell, esq. M. P.

At Liskeard, aged 95, Mrs. Mary Hoblyn.

Aged 63, Mrs. Pierce, mother of J. J. P. esq. of Penzance.

At Penzance, aged 35, William Bury, esq. late agent for his Majesty's Packets at Gottenburg.

Derby.—Aged 77, Mrs. Walthall, relict of Mr. W. of Horsley.

At Chesterfield, in his 68th year, John Imman, gent.

At Pinxton, aged 26, Mr. Daniel Street; and on the same day, at Selston, aged 24, Sarah his wife.

Rev. J. Herring, vicar of Strebear.

Devon.—At Taunton, aged 60, George Hart, esq. Rear-admiral of the Red.

Mr.

Mr. Matthew Brickdale, second son of John B. esq. of Steodeley; a young man of superior ability.

At Exeter, W. Buller, esq.—Miss Harriet Calder, niece of Adm. C.—Aged 18, Bartholomew, eldest son of the late Dr. Parr.

At Exmouth, aged 89, Mrs. Self.

At Stoke, the wife of Capt. Pellowe, R.N.

At Stonehouse, Caroline, wife of E. F. Luscombe, esq.

Dorset.—Aged 15, Sophia, seventh daughter of J. Tregonwell King, esq. of Blandford.

At Buxted, aged 101, Mrs. Parsons.

At Shaftesbury, aged 84, Mr. Tucker.

Aged 81, Frances, wife of Mr. W. Palmer, surgeon, Cerne.

Lieut. John Oke, R. N. a native of Dorsetshire: he held the signal station at La Moye, Jersey.

Eliz. Walrond, second daughter of John Hyde, esq. of Pinney, near Lyme.

Durham.—At Haughton, Rev. Charles Plumptre, M. A. (brother of the Dean of Gloucester), late of Queen's college, Cambridge. He had been presented to the above valuable rectory, by the Bp. of Durham, only in November last.

At Durham, aged 97, Mrs. Eliz. Gladstain.

Essex.—At Thorpe-le-Soken, aged 80, Mr. Stone.

Aged 24, Cha. Hayden, esq. of Hempstead.

The wife of J. Pattison, esq. jun. of Maldon.

At Moulsham, aged 72, Mrs. Bridget Bowater, sister to the General and Admiral of that name.

Mary Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-col. Affleck, of Waltham Lodge, Chelmsford.

The wife of W. Dennis, esq. of Bearshall.

Gloucester.—Aged 81, Mrs. Hale, of Cheltenham.

Aged 99, Mrs. Morris, of Cromhall.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Stanford, relict of R. S. esq. of Abbots Salford, co. Warwick.

Hants.—The Hon. Mrs. Orde, daughter of the late Lord Dorchester, and wife of Rev. Mr. O. of Kingsclere.

Rev. Wm. Harvest, rector of Milbrook, near Southampton.

At Yarmouth, the wife of Col. Hume.

At Hilsea, Elizabeth Sophia, wife of Lieut. Col. Blake, 63d reg.

At Fratton, in her 92d year, Mrs. Temple, relict of R. T. esq. and mother of R. G. T. esq.

At Brook Farm, aged 59, the wife of Mr. J. Burgess, of the Strand.

Hereford.—Aged 91, Mrs. Hopkins, of Hereford.

Aged 102, Mr. J. Powell, of Hereford. C. Cooke, esq. an alderman of Hereford.

Rev. Weston Bayley, of Wormsley Grange.

At Comb, in her 86th year, Mrs. Davy, relict of Rev. Chas. D. late rector of Onehouse, Suffolk.

Herts.—Mr. Jas. Swannell, of Rickmansworth, attorney-at-law.

Hunts.—At Brampton, aged 61, J. Richards, esq.

At Gains Hall, Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir James Duperly.

Kent.—At Canterbury, Mrs. Ellesley, niece of the late Rev. Dr. Dering, prebendary of Canterbury.

At Hythe, John Irvin, esq.

At Rochester, the relict of Brig.-Gen. D. Odureron.

Thrown from his horse whilst hunting near Folkestone, and survived only a few hours, Capt. Massey, Royal Artillery.

At the Parsonage, Upper Hardree, in her 70th year, Mrs. Sarah Wigzell.

At Ashford, aged 85, J. Ray, esq.

At Rolvenden, aged 72, Rev. F. Morphett, 39 years vicar of that parish and incumbent of the chapelry of Smallbithe, and 40 years rector of Newingden.

At Folkestone, aged 97, Mrs. Eliz. Sandford, widow.

At Blean, aged 93, Mrs. Hayward.

At Starcross, aged 84, Mrs. Marler, relict of W. M. esq.

Lancashire.—At Wavertree, the wife of Rev. J. P. Stubbs, vicar of Market-Drayton.

In Formby, aged 74, Mr. Rich. Livesley; and on the Tuesday following, aged 74, Mary his wife.

Aged 96, Mrs. Taylor, relict of Mr. James T. of Skerton.

At Gleaston, aged 97, Jennet Madder; and at the same place, aged 97, Mrs. Kendall.

At Ulverstone, aged 81, Mrs. Preston, mother of Rev. G. P. rector of Lenden, near Colchester.

At Litherland, in his 89th year, Mr. John Pownall.

At Haxey, Hezekiah Cavie, esq.

Leicester.—Harriet, fifth daughter of John Roby, esq. of Avecote Priory.

In his 73d year, Wm. Astle, gent. of Leicester.

At Hathern, aged 51, Mr. Jos. Handford; and on the following day his widow was delivered of her 13th child, ten of whom are now living.

At Foston Hall, aged 82, Nathan Cox, gent.

Lincoln.—At Lincoln, aged 72, Mr. Drewry, formerly bookseller there, and father of Mr. D. of Stafford.

At Hagnaby, aged 102, Thos. Salmon.

Mrs. Basset, relict of Rev. John B. formerly rector of Broxholm.

At Laston, aged 64, Mrs. Greeves, mother of Mr. G. of Harrogate. She had retired to rest as usual, and was found a corpse in the morning.

At

At Barrow, aged 83, Mr. Jos. Wilkin. He survived his wife about six weeks, who died aged 81.

In St. Martin's, Stamford, the wife of Gilbert Affleck, esq.

At Butterwick, aged 94, Mr. T. Simonds.

Monmouth.—Aged 91, Mrs. Plummer, of Monmouth.

At Monmouth, Miss F. Freeman, second daughter of Thos. F. esq. barrister-at-law, and formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, Antigua.

At Monmouth, Mr. T. Callendar, attorney.

At Whitebrook, in his 85th year, Mr. H. Simmons, who retained his faculties till almost the last hour of his life.

At Whitebrook, aged 92, Wm. Palmer. He was a hearty active man, till within a few weeks of his death; and during the last year, frequently walked to and from Monmouth, ten miles, in the course of the day.

Norfolk.—In his 77th year, Rev. T. Kerrich, of Banham, of which parish he had been rector 40 years, and 50 years vicar of Tibenham.

Rev. T. Priestly, vicar of Snettisham and Heacham.

At Norwich, the Rev. Robt. Parr, M.A. late fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, rector of Heigham, Norfolk, and of Kirkley, in Suffolk. This gentleman's first preferment was the vicarage of Modbury in Devonshire, to which he was presented by Dr. Southernwood, fellow of Eton college, an old friend of his father; and was successor in that vicarage to the father of the late Sir George Baker, bart. He had afterwards the rectory of St. Lawrence in Norwich; which he resigned, about 1803, for that of Heigham. In 1801, he sold a considerable estate, called the Brockeys, in the parish of Barwell, co. Leicester, which had been in his family for several generations. He was first cousin to the very learned Dr. Samuel Parr. See a Pedigree and Account of this family in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. p. 725.

Mrs. Walter, relict of Rev. Neville W. rector of Bergh-Apton.

Chas. Money, esq. of Rainham.

At Mendham, aged 77, Mrs. Whitaker, relict of Rev. T. W.

At Worstead, Mr. Decker; and the same day, in London, his brother, Mr. Thomas Decker.

At Corpusty, aged 102, Sam. Mog, one of the last survivors of that brave army which fought under the celebrated Gen. Wolfe at the battle of Quebec.

Northampton.—At Blissworth, Maria, wife of Rev. J. Sturges.

J. Harden, esq. an eminent surgeon, of Northampton.

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At Daventry, aged 93, Mr. Cadman.

In his 71st year, F. Litchfield, esq. of Northampton.

Northumberland.—At Newcastle, in her 74th year, Miss Terrick, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. T. vicar of Biddulph, co. Stafford.

At Alnwick, aged 62, Mr. Vincent Shepherd, a well-known architect. In the death of this useful and ingenious man, the publick of Alnwick and its neighbourhood in general, and his Grace the Duke of Northumberland in particular, have to lament the loss of a valuable and faithful servant. A large proportion of his professional life was almost exclusively devoted to his Grace; and, without vanity, or fear of contradiction, it may be said, never will another fill his place more reputably to himself, or more honourably to the Duke. As a workman and an architect (for he united the powers of execution with those of design) many instances of his ability might be given; one, however, shall suffice:—the choir of the parish church, a piece of Gothic trellis-work, which, for elegance of fancy and superiority of workmanship, has seldom been equalled, and perhaps never excelled. The powers of many are equal to those he possessed in modern architecture; but in the more sublime walks of the Gothic, he stood without a rival in the county of Northumberland. In his intercourse with the world, he was peculiarly placid and engaging; and, in the relative duties of father, husband, and friend, few characters have been more exemplary. Many years steadily attached to the Christian Religion, he died in the full assurance of the promises of that dispensation, "which has been, and will be, in all ages, a subject of the highest reverence and admiration."

At Ewart House, aged 83, Horace St. Paul, esq.

Notts.—Aged 77, Rev. Wm. Rayne, upwards of 50 years rector of Weldon.

Oxon.—Rev. T. Winfield, rector of Finmere.

At Oxford, aged 87, Mr. Hewitt. He was at the battle of Culloden in 1745.

At Sarsden, aged 70, Deborah, wife of the rector, the Rev. Arthur Saunder.

At Oxford, aged 106, a poor woman named Crosier.

Salop.—At Wellington, Dr. James Holman.

Rev. Richard Rowley, rector of Middleton Scriven.

In his 19th year, in consequence of a fall from his horse, S. H. Cooke, only son of S. C. esq. of Shrewsbury.

Aged 24, John, youngest son of Rev. W. Hopkins, rector of Fitz.

At Newport, aged 71, John Adams, esq.

At Meole Brace, aged 100, Mrs. Anne Vaughan,

Vaughan, whose husband died about a month since in his 99th year.

Aged 25, Mr. Rich. Granger, of Chatwell: and at the Trumpet-Inn, Shrewsbury, where he came to order a hearse for his brother's funeral, aged 20, Mr. T. G. of Adcott.

In Shrewsbury infirmary, aged 99, C. Lloyd. He had been in the army.

Of a cancer in her breast, in her 104th year, Eliz. Beech, of Market Drayton. She was born in the 6th year of the reign of Queen Anne, and fully remembered the coronation of George I. which happened when she was about 6 years of age. She disliked broth, tea, and all kinds of slops; and partook of the coarsest food, such as potatoes and bacon, &c. on which she fed heartily; of late she abstained from cheese. She possessed her memory and eye-sight till within the last year or two unimpaired.

Somerset.—At Bath, the wife of F. Preston, esq.—Rev. Mr. Benson.—Miss Lloyd, daughter of the late T. L. esq. of Bronwydd, Cardiganshire.

At Clifton, the wife of Rev. John Skinner, rector of Camerton.—Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ekins, dean of Salisbury.

At Bristol, Mrs. Eliz. Ludlow, a maiden lady; who has bequeathed 100*l.* to the Bristol Infirmary, 50*l.* to the Dispensary, and the interest of 1000*l.* stock to the corporation of Bristol, to be disposed of in annual donations to freemen's widows.

At Monckton Combe, aged 70, Rev. R. Howell, of Beckington.

The wife of Mr. Shorland, jun. surgeon, Yeovil.

At Bridgewater, the wife of Christopher Blackford, gent.

The wife of Mr. Inman, of Blagdon, and only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Inman, of Burrington.

At Charlton Horethorn, aged 93, Mr. R. Sutton.

Mrs. Spilsbury, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Chapman, prebendary of Bristol.

At Edgarley, aged 66, T. Porch, esq.

At Bedminster, in the prime of life, Mr. Wm. Barber, wholesale grocer, of Bristol.

Stafford.—At the Hon. Lady Eleanor King's, Tettenhall, aged 31, the Hon. Lady Francis Anne Tenison, wife of Thos. T. esq. of Tenison Castle, co. Roscommon, youngest daughter of Edward Earl of Kingston. This lamented lady was equally distinguished for the excellence of her understanding, the suavity of her manners, and the genuine piety and unaffected benignity of her heart.

Rev. Thos. Lawrence, of Winfield-hall.

At Basford, aged 70, Jas. Bent, M. D.

Mr. Bindley, of Tamworth, fellmonger.

Suffolk.—At Eye, Mrs. French, widow of W. F. esq. of Brome.

In his 84th year, Rich. Powell, esq. collector of excise in Suffolk.

At Babergh-place, near Sudbury, aged 23, Mary Anne, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Powell, rector of Church Lawford, Warwickshire.

In consequence of a fall from his horse in April last, Rev. D. Lewes, of Thorndon.

In his 80th year, Rev. Robert Cole, of Bury.

At Bury, aged 88, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard, relict of Dr. G. master of Clare Hall.

Sussex.—At Chipping, near Arundel, aged 75, Mr. Bonniface, a respectable Sussex yeoman, supposed to have accumulated 200,000*l.*

At Iping parsonage, Rev. F. G. Cooke.

At Michelham, aged 101, Mrs. Childs.

Rev. W. Penfold, vicar of Ferring and Preston.

At Worthing, Mr. Staning.

At Funtington, John Andrews, esq.

At Tillington, aged 101, Mr. Thos. Cresswell, a respectable farmer: he retained his faculties to the last.

Warwick.—At Madeley, the wife of Rev. A. Simpson.

At Camp-hill, aged 60, Jos. Walker, esq.

At Warwick, John Watson, M. D.

Wilts.—The wife of J. Sutton, esq. of Salisbury.

S. Orr, esq. of Brickworth-house, White-parish.

At Winterborne Dantsey, near Salisbury, in his 80th year, T. Barnes, esq.

At Westbury, of a rapid consumption, in his 29th year, Mr. Aaron Snelgar, eighth son of the late Mr. A. S. paper-maker, Cary-mills, near Wareham.

Worcester.—At the house of Lady Gresley, Worcester, Mrs. Eliz. Berrow, aunt to Lady G.

John Weir, esq. of Mear Green, Hanbury.

At Pershore, in his 95th year, Geo. S. Bradshaw, esq.

Rev. Mr. Griffiths, vicar of Eckington.

The wife of F. Rufford, esq. banker, Stourbridge.

York.—Aged 36, Rev. Wm. Jenkinson, of York, M. A. formerly fellow of Catherine-hall, Cambridge.

Aged 75, Mr. Thos. Priestman, of York.

At York, Dowager Lady Foulis, grandmother of the present Sir W. F. of Iugleby Manor.

Rev. J. Fleming, rector of Thornton, in Craven.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Gleadhill, of Halifax, an infirm lady. Her death was occasioned by her clothes catching fire whilst sitting alone, which she survived but a few hours.

At Hull, aged 96, Eliz. Bradley: she has been mother, grandmother, and great grandmother, to 153 children.

At

At Hull, in consequence of her clothes having caught fire, aged 73, Mrs. Drabwell.

At Bradford, the wife of Rev. L. Hird.

At Thornton-house, in the prime of life, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Luke Yarker, of Leyburn-hall, near Middleham.

At Tyer's-hill, Haunah, wife of John H. Roe, esq. recorder of Macclesfield.

Aged 93, Mrs. Calley, relict of Oliver C. esq. of Overton.

In consequence of a kick from a horse, aged 24, Rich. Skilbeck, esq. of Bilton, near Wetherby.

At Caldwell, in his 102d year, Wm. Hardy, block-smith: He had been in the army 20 years, and fought at Dettingen and Fontenoy.

At Robert-Town, John Woodhead Booth, only son of Rev. Mr. B. curate of Kirkby Malhamdale, Craven, and master of the Free Grammar-school.

At Nabcroft, in his 90th year, Mr. Robt. Kaye, late of Late-End, near Huddersfield.

At Bootham, near York, J. Lund, esq.

WALES.—At Laugharne, Miss H. Thomas, sister of Major T.

At Cefngwised, near Newtown, co. Montgomery, Thos. Colley, esq.

At Carnarvon, aged 97, Mr. John Jones.

Aged 82, Mrs. Owen, relict of the late Rev. W. O. of Glangwilly, Carmarthen.

The wife of J. Cruna, esq. of Treillin, co. Pembroke.

Mrs. Phillips, relict of Wm. P. esq. of Penalltrhing, Pembrokeshire, eldest sister of Admiral Sir Erasmus Gower.

At Haverfordwest, J. Smith, esq. formerly a purser in the Royal Navy.

SCOTLAND.—Rev. James Playfair, minister of Bendochy.

Aged 102, David Gaddis, of Cargina, near Tanderagee. He never had an hour's sickness till within three months of his death, when he became unable to walk without assistance. He enjoyed all his faculties till a short time before his decease.

At Lawthorn, parish of Irvine, co. Ayr, aged 103, Janet Read.

Simon Macdonald, esq. of Morar. Visiting a neighbouring family, he laid down his loaded gun behind the sofa, and on taking leave, holding the barrel near the muzzle, the sofa caught the trigger, and he was killed on the spot.

IRELAND.—In Dublin, aged 68, Robert Owenson, esq. joint proprietor of several Theatres in Ireland: he has left two daughters, Lady Morgan and Lady Clarke.

At Dublin, aged 82, Rev. Wm. Digby, dean of Clonfert.

Rev. Edw. Stanley, rector of Typollan, and prebendary of the Diocese of Clogher, eldest son of Arthur S. esq. of Dublin.

At Porlarton, co. Carlow, Sir C. Barton, bart.

At Grenville, co. Limerick, aged 93, John Massey, esq.

Aged 100, Mrs. Jones, relict of Roger J. esq. of Knockuaralla, co. Meath.

At Abingdon, co. Limerick, aged 110, Thos. O'Brien.

At Cahirmurphy, co. Clare, aged 117, Cornelius Madigan.

At Richmond, co. Galway, (the seat of Jas. Burke, esq.) aged 115, Mrs. Belinda Crawford. She was 18 years old on the 22d of April, 1715, which day she recollected perfectly to the hour of her death, as it was rendered remarkable by the total eclipse of the Sun; during which, we are historically informed, the darkness was such, that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost about 10 o'clock in the morning.

In Guernsey, aged 63, T. Mansell, esq.

ABROAD.—In Germany, the Princess Charlotte Frederica, of Anholt Koethen, and the Landgrave Charles Emanuel, of Hesse Rheinfelds Rothenburg.

In Hungary, Prince Joseph of Lorraine.

At Vienna, the Austrian actor Brockmann; on which occasion the Theatre was closed for 10 nights.

Suddenly, the Count of Uglass, one of the oldest Statesmen in the Swedish government. As he was one of the most strenuous friends of the deposed Sovereign, it was reported in Sweden that he had not met his death fairly.

The Hon. Capt. Powys, of the 83d regt. whose promotion to the rank of Major appeared in the Gazette of May 12. This gallant young officer was conspicuously employed in the attack of Fort Picurina, before Badajoz, and was severely wounded in the parapet of the work, which he had been the first to mount by the ladders.

At Badajoz, of wounds received at the assault of that fortress, Lieut. Alfred Street, 40th reg.

In France, Sopini, the celebrated traveller.

At St. Petersburg, Charles Cameron, esq. architect.

At Amsterdam, Pinedo, a wealthy Jew. He has made some singular and unprecedented bequests. To each of the Christian Churches in Amsterdam, and at the Hague, he has left 10,000 florins; to each of the Orphan-houses of those cities, the same sum; and to each of his Christian neighbours who assisted at his funeral, 100 Dutch ducats; and to each Jew 200 ducats.

At Jamaica, W. Green, esq.

At Layton, Island of St. Vincent, Rev. H. Rogers, late curate of Bumpstead-Hellon, Essex; who was sent out as a missionary to that island, but died soon after his arrival.

On the Leeward Island station, Capt. F. Dickenson, of H. M. ship Peruvian.

June Early in the present month, at his house at Basford, near Newcastle-under

under-Lime, in the county of Stafford, aged 70, James Bent, M. D. Few men were more extensively engaged in the various branches of the profession; none ever discharged its important and laborious duties with greater assiduity; his manners were imposing; his judgment sound. By splendid and useful talents, exercised with discrimination, he obtained the confidence of a respectable and extensive population. Surgery, and the other departments of Medicine, are indebted to his acquirements for many practical improvements, by which he has honourably enrolled his name in the records of the profession.

June 1. In Sloane-st. Rev. C. Baker, A.M. late of Christ Church, Oxford, a canon residentiary and sub-dean of the cathedral of Wells, chaplain in ordinary to the Prince Regent, and rector of Semley, co. Wilts.

At Pentonville, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Whyte.

At Hadlowe, Kent, John Carnell, esq.

At Gatheram Farm, Wick, co. Gloucester, in consequence of a fall from his horse as he was returning from Bath Market, on the 30th ult. Mr. John Cryer.

The wife of Mr. J. Althorpe, draper, Stamford.

At Garretstown, near Kinsale, aged 86, J. Kearney, esq. who had served in Parliament 40 years.

June 2. Aged 69, W. Bridges, esq. of Limehouse.

In Great George-st. aged 74, Mr. Sam. Beckett, formerly of Middlewich, Cheshire, where he practised as a surgeon for nearly 50 years, during which time he never had a day's sickness. His death was occasioned by a mortification in his left foot; and what is very singular, his father and grandfather died of a similar complaint.

At Stamford-hill, in his 59th year, Wilson Birkbeck, esq.

At Higham-on-the-Hill, near Hinckley, Mr. William Evatt. If urbanity of manners, and civility, merit applause, this is the person to whom it was justly due.

At Cosgrove, Northamptonsh. aged 76, Mrs. Mary Lowndes, sister of W. Selby, esq. of Winslow, Bucks.

At St. Martin's, Stamford, Mr. C. Peat, formerly printer there.

At Sidmouth, John Hunter, esq. of Clarges-street.

At Bath, Lady Glynne, of Farmcott, Salop, relict of Sir Stephen G. bart. of Hawarden, Flintshire.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, in her 23d year, the wife of Capt. Adam Campbell, 26th regiment.

At Paris, Vice-adm. De Winter. He was an excellent officer and a brave man.

June 3. In her 89th year, Mrs. Marshall, of Crown-court, celebrated for the successful treatment of disorders of the eye.

Of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Messiter, wife of Richard M. esq. of Shaftesbury. By her death the poor have lost a most valuable benefactress: and the sudden and awful catastrophe has cast a melancholy gloom throughout the neighbourhood.

June 5. Aged 67, Mr. John Cartwright, portrait-painter, of Kirby-street.

At her brother's, Pentonville, aged 24, Jessy Margaret, daughter of Marmaduke Cradock, esq. of Gainford, co. Durham.

At Norwich, in his 77th year, Mr. Wm. Botwright.

June 6. In Wimpole-street, Rev. Philip Wroughton, of Woolley Park, Berks.

In Stratford-place, Lady Moore.

At Hendon, the wife of Henry John Lamotte, esq.

J. Foster, esq. storekeeper of the Victualling Department, Portsmouth.

At Worcester, W. Higginson, esq. of Saltmarsh, Herefordshire.

Drowned; whilst bathing in the river Eden, near Crosby, Robert, second son of R. Mounsey, esq. of Castletown.

June 7. Drowned opposite the Red House, Chelsea Reach, Mr. Robt. Christie, of the Transport office; and his nephew, aged 17. They had gone out to enjoy the amusement of sailing, and had proceeded as far as Chelsea, when the weather became so calm, that they fastened their main and gib sails, and remained immovable on the water, which was then not ruffled by the slightest undulation. In this state they continued some time, when a sudden gust of wind upset the boat, and they sunk.

At Bath, Capt. Edgenumbe. He attended the great Circumnavigator, Capt. Cooke, in one of his perilous voyages.

At Clifton, Flora, youngest daughter of the late Collin Macdonald, esq. of Boisdale, Scotland.

At Weymouth, aged 64, Col. Nicholas Bayley, brother to the late Earl of Uxbridge. He has left a wife and ten children.

June 8. The wife of Mr. G. Booth, of Newman-street, Marylebone.

At Clapham, aged 71, Jos. Smith Gosse, esq.

At Walthamstow, Mr. S. G. Blanckenhagen, late of Amsterdam.

At Clifton Hot-Wells, Anne, wife of Major-gen. Raymond.

At Coleshill, John Sargeant, esq. of Gower-street.

At Loughborough, in his 80th year, Henry Cropper, esq. formerly an eminent attorney.

June 9. Burnt to death, the wife of Mr. Hodgson, cheesemonger, Queen-st. Drury-lane.

At Willow-park, near Nottingham, in his 75th year, Sir F. Molyneux, bart. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the House of Lords. He had held this office upwards of 46 years; being appointed thereto

thereto in the Chamberlainship of the Duke of Portland, in 1766.

At Bristol, aged 75, Mrs. Mitford, mother of Mrs. Tyerman.

Near Falmouth, aged 113, Mrs. Mary Harris. She retained her faculties to the last, and has left two daughters, one aged 70, and the other 80.

June 10. Aged 81, Mrs. Coates, of Oxford.

At Downton, aged 78, Mrs. Margaret Blake, relict of John Blake, esq. late of Essex-street, and of Salisbury.

June 11, At Bristol, Mrs. Prust, wife of Mr. S. Prust.

At Netherclay, near Taunton, John Tyrwhitt, esq. father of the late Sir Thos. Tyrwhitt Jones, bart.

At Clifton, Katherine Mary, second daughter of John Street, esq. late of Brunswick-square.

At Lower Duryard, near Exeter, Wm. Kellit Hewitt, esq. late of Jamaica.

Killed by a cannon shot in attacking a French convoy near Triguire, on the coast of Normandy, Mr. J. F. Brooks, Master of H. M.'s ship Albicore, eldest son of J. B. B. esq. of Grafton-street.

June 12. In New Bond-st. aged 69, Mr. Edw. Owen. His friends have long been deprived of his truly valuable society, by a severe and painful illness, which has ultimately torn him from his afflicted family: his well-known, worthy, and benevolent character needs no comment.

At Kensington, Mrs. Hemsworth, widow of D. A. H. esq. purser in the navy.

June 13. In Bryanstone-st. the Hon. E. Lambert, of the 1st foot guards, and youngest son of the Earl of Cavan.

At Walthamstow, Daniel Hindley, esq. The distinguished ability with which he executed the various offices which he filled in the county of Middlesex, renders his loss an object of public consideration.

At Friern Hatch, Finchley-common, Mrs. Eliz. Adamson.

June 14. At Kennington-common, by a fall from his horse within 100 yards of his own door, aged 23, Mr. Frederick Tranter. He was led home, and at first did not appear much hurt, only complaining of a pain in his head; he was immediately put to bed, and expired in about half an hour, notwithstanding the exertions of several professional men.

In consequence of being thrown out of a one-horse chaise, on the 12th instant, Mr. G. Coates, of Edward-street, Surrey-road.

In his 68th year, Mr. Richard Wood, formerly of King-street.

At Pentonville, in his 21st year, Mr. J. Row, eldest son of the late J. R. esq. merchant and ship-owner, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At St. Leonard's, Bucks, in her 81st year, Mrs. Anne Baldwin, relict of the

late Joseph B. esq.; many years Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Registrar of the Amicable Society in Serjeants' Inn, and Clerk to the Stationer's Company, who died March 15, 1800, aged 75.

E. Grant, esq. of Litchborough, Northamptonshire.

At Bath, Charles Owen, esq. son of the late Rev. Dr. O. of Bangor, North Wales.

Edward, son of Mr. C. Woodridge, solicitor, Winchester.

June 15. At Southampton, aged 62, Town-major Russell, of the Coldstream regiment.

At Berkeley, near Glastonbury, after a few minutes' illness, aged 75, Mrs. Keasberry, relict of W. K. esq. late one of the patentees of the Bristol Theatre.

In her 81st year, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Edw. Thrissell, of Gloucester road, near Bristol.

June 16. In Finsbury-square, found dead in his bed, Wm. Dawes, esq. one of the contractors for the new Loan.

Aged 24, Frances, wife of Capt. Charretie, of the King's Guards, and daughter of the late Gen. Douglas, of Taunton.

At Bodmin, Mr. John Salter Langen, late of Falmouth, merchant.

At Claremont, near Swansea, Henrietta, wife of Sir John Morris, bart.

June 17. At Brighton, aged 94, Mr. R. Humphreys, the oldest inhabitant. His death was occasioned by treading on the iron teeth of a rake in his garden, about two years ago, the pressure upon which caused the handle to strike his face, which generated a fatal cancer.

At Brentor, near Tavistock, aged 111, Eliz. Williams. Within the last four years she had cut all new teeth.

June 18. At Clapham-rise, aged 31, Thos. Rippen, esq.

At Hadley, in her 66th year, Mrs. Hopegood, relict of Andrew H. esq.

June 19. In Upper Grosvenor-street, in her 68th year, Mrs. Buller, the widow of J. B. esq. late of Downes, co. Devon, and Shellingham, Cornwall.

At Fairford Park, co. Gloucester, aged 21, Edward, youngest son of John Raymond Barker, esq.

At Ilford, Anne, wife of John Poole, esq.

June 21. Aged 71, the wife of Mr. Gerard Wynox, of Bennett-st. Blackfriars-road.

June 22. At Bristol, Mr. Noble, surgeon.

At Newport, Essex, the wife of G. Pochin, esq. and sister of Rev. Dr. Bate Dudley.

Suddenly, Samuel Manesty, esq. late resident at Bussora, and Ambassador to the Persian Court.

June 24. At Lee, Kent, Mrs. Brandram, relict of the late Samuel B. esq. of Lee-grove.

Mrs. Powell, widow of Wm. P. esq. of Vauxhall-road.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

In Page 489, mention is made of the death of the only daughter of the late Sir Frederick Evelyn, bart.: Sir F. had no family. The Hon. Mrs. Augusta Jenkin (wife of the Rev. Dr. Henry Jenkin, one of the Prebendaries of Winchester) who was one of the Maids of Honour to her R. H. Augusta, late Princess Dowager of Wales, died at Wotton, Surrey, the day after the decease of her brother Sir Frederick Evelyn, bart.

P. 502. b. Few men enjoyed health less interrupted than Mr. MALONE, until the vital powers suddenly lost their tone; and, from the early symptoms, his friends were not allowed to deceive themselves with any expectations of recovery. He had the consolation of his sister's affectionate assiduities in his last moments, and the anxious inquiries of a long list of illustrious friends. Mr. Malone had the great happiness to live with the most distinguished characters of his time: he was united in the closest intimacy with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lord Charlemont, and the other members of a society, which for various talent and virtue can never be surpassed.—Mr. Malone is best known to the world by the distinction upon which he most prided himself, his association with the name of Shakspeare. Like Mr. Steevens, he devoted his life and his fortune to the task of making the great Bard better understood by his countrymen. As an Editor, this is the peculiar fame of Edmund Malone, that he could subdue the temptations to display his *own* wisdom or wit, and consider only the integrity of his author's text. For many years Shakspeare's page was the sport of innovation; and men, who knew nothing of the autient language of their country, suggested as amendments of a corrupt text, phraseology that the Father of the British Drama never could have written. Mr. Malone, still more pertinaciously than Mr. Steevens, adhered to the autient copies. To obtain them was the great effort of his life, and a large part of his very moderate fortune was devoted to purchases, to him of the first necessity, to many collectors of idle curiosity. The library of Mr. Malone was accessible to every scholar; and in any difficulty his

sagacity and experience were received, and gratefully acknowledged, by men themselves of profound erudition.—The last article which he printed was a sketch of his friend Windham's character, which he first inserted in this Magazine, (see vol. LXXX. Part i. p. 588) and afterwards dispersed it privately among his acquaintance. Since the year 1790, he had been zealously continuing those labours, which in that year produced his edition of Shakspeare's Plays and Poems. Had he lived to carry a second edition through the press, the world would have received a large accession to its knowledge of Shakspeare. From the careful habit which he had of entering every new acquisition in its proper place, and the accurate references which he made to the sources of his information, we should apprehend, there will be little difficulty in the carrying this design into effect. With such a stock of materials as perhaps no other man than Mr. Malone could have collected, the executor of his critical will can have only a delightful task.—Mr. Malone died unmarried. He was the brother of Lord Sunderlin; and, had he survived his lordship, would have succeeded to the title, the remainder being in him.—It only remains to notice the moral qualities of this lamented character. Few men ever possessed greater command of temper; it characterized his virtues; they were all of the gentle, yet steady kind. To form new friendships could hardly be expected from one who had survived the most distinguished ornaments of the world: but they left their principles to him as a legacy; and he never lost an opportunity of stigmatising the innovators, who, under the pretence of reforming, were really debasing the character of the country: this engendered a knot of enmities, which tried to annoy him by daring falsehood and dull ridicule. His reputation as a critic will vindicate itself—as a man, he needs no vindication. It is difficult to withdraw from a subject of so much interest: for the present, this mention may be sufficient: the full debt of the Friend, the Scholar, and the Gentleman, will be paid in another and more durable form. In the words devoted by Mr. Burke to distinguished valediction, "Hail, and Farewell!"

AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in June 1812 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Coventry Canal, 808*l.* ex half-yearly dividend 20*l.*—Birmingham Canal, 580*l.* ex half-yearly dividend of 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* clear.—Neath 300*l.* dividing 20*l.* per share clear per annum.—Leeds and Liverpool, 205*l.* ex half-yearly dividend 4*l.* clear.—Grand Junction, 230*l.* 225*l.* ex dividend 3*l.* 10*s.* half year.—Worcester and Birmingham New Shares, 10*l.* per Share Discount.—Kennet and Avon, 25*l.* 10*s.*—Rochdale, 39*l.*—Ellesmere, 69*l.*—Lancaster, 23*l.*—Wilts and Berks Old Shares, 20*l.* with dividend 7*s.*—West India Dock, 154*l.*—London Dock Stock, 114*l.* 15*s.*—Ditto New Subscription, 13*l.* Premium.—Chelsea Water-Works, 14*l.* 10*s.*—Russel Institution, 18*l.* 18*s.*—London ditto, 52*l.* 10*s.*—Surrey ditto, 15*l.*—Provident ditto 2*l.* 10*s.* Premium.—Strand Bridge, 32*l.* 10*s.* discount.—Globe Assurance, 112*l.*—Hope ditto, 2*l.* 14*s.*—London Assurance Shares, 20*l.* 5*s.* ex half-yearly dividend 10*s.*—Thames Navigation Bonds, 88*l.* Interest at 5*l.* per cent.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 26, to June 23, 1812.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			
Males	777	Males	650	2 and 5	133	50 and 60	98
Females	741	Females	587	5 and 10	45	60 and 70	89
Whereof have died under 2 years old		1237		10 and 20	36	70 and 80	86
Peck Loaf 6s. 2d. 6s. 2d. 6s. 4d. 6s. 7d.				20 and 30	82	80 and 90	36
Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.				30 and 40	119	90 and 100	3
				40 and 50	138		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 20, 1812.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	138 11	85	0 66	6 55	2 73	7		Essex	136 8	71	0 63	0 52	10 70	3					
Surrey	142 8	84	0 70	0 58	8 78	6		Kent	126 10	65	0 66	6 52	0 64	0					
Hertford	129 0	67	0 59	6 48	10 72	3		Sussex	129 8	00	0 00	0 53	9 00	0					
Bedford	124 7	72	0 54	6 46	4 68	4		Suffolk	126 1	80	0 57	4 51	1 67	8					
Huntingd.	130 1	00	0 66	2 46	8 71	4		Camb.	123 3	00	0 56	6 42	11 70	9					
Northam.	122 8	76	0 69	0 47	1 68	6		Norfolk	121 2	56	0 59	0 41	9 70	6					
Rutland	126 0	00	0 77	0 49	6 74	0		Lincoln	127 3	94	10 71	1 48	4 70	6					
Leicester	119 8	00	0 68	11 45	7 72	10		York	124 11	106	8 67	1 51	5 77	10					
Nottingh.	129 4	92	6 70	0 53	4 74	2		Durham	118 5	00	0 00	0 44	9 00	0					
Derby	122 2	00	0 00	0 55	4 70	6		Northum.	120 4	92	0 31	4 51	3 00	0					
Stafford	135 9	00	0 77	1 50	3 65	8		Cumberl.	117 3	88	0 72	8 56	6 00	0					
Salop	147 9	107	8 90	10 54	10 00	0		Westmor.	129 4	96	0 67	2 62	5 00	0					
Hereford	147 2	76	9 82	1 43	11 72	8		Lancaster	141 4	00	0 00	0 52	11 80	0					
Worcester	142 4	76	4 70	4 51	5 70	5		Chester	135 2	00	0 00	0 59	6 00	0					
Warwick	144 5	00	0 74	6 54	3 75	7		Flint	139 7	00	0 102	4 00	0 00	0					
Wilts	136 10	00	0 72	4 55	8 86	8		Denbigh	139 7	00	0 92	7 49	9 00	0					
Berks	139 9	00	0 63	9 53	7 78	0		Anglesea	000 0	00	0 80	0 40	0 00	0					
Oxford	135 1	00	0 68	8 52	11 68	2		Carnarv.	121 4	80	0 72	0 43	0 00	0					
Bucks	132 4	00	0 64	6 53	6 70	0		Merionet.	136 0	00	0 86	6 54	6 00	0					
Brecon	157 10	00	0 100	3 48	0 00	0		Cardigan	137 0	00	0 00	0 44	0 00	0					
Montgom.	139 1	00	0 00	0 47	5 00	0		Pembroke	119 0	00	0 83	4 38	0 00	0					
Radnor	145 0	00	0 79	8 46	8 00	0		Carmarth	143 8	00	0 102	0 40	0 00	0					
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.	146 8	00	0 88	0 53	4 00	0			
133 10 82 5 74 2 50 2 73 4										Gloucester.	143 0	00	0 74	9 52	9 83	8			
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset	145 7	00	0 00	0 49	7 88	0			
117 11 64 0 63 6 46 8 80 10										Monmo.	153 7	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0			
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Ma-										Devon	139 8	00	0 77	5 47	4 00	0			
ritime Districts of England and Wales, by										Cornwall	129 0	00	0 82	1 47	6 00	0			
which Exportation and Bounty are to be										Dorset	133 8	00	0 73	11 56	0 00	0			
regulated in Great Britain										Hants	135 4	00	0 69	2 53	0 00	0			
											131 2	82	5 73	5 50	0 74	8			

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 26 :

Fine per Sack 115s. to 120s. Seconds 110s. to 115s. Bran per Q. 20s. to 25s. Pollard 32s. to 34s.
New Rape Seed per Last 74l. to 80l.

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from June 8 to June 13 :
Total 10,039 Quarters. Average 132s. 7½d.—3s. 7½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 20, 50s. 11d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 24, 42s. 11½d. per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 24 :

Kent Bags.....	4l. 0s. to 5l. 15s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l. 15s. to 7l. 7s.
Sussex Ditto.....	3l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.	Sussex Ditto.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.
Essex Ditto.....	4l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.	Farnham Ditto	9l. 9s. to 11l. 11s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 26 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 3l. 10s. 6d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 15s. Clover 6l. 18s.
Straw 3l. 1s.—Smithfield, Clover 7l. Old Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 3l. 2s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, June 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb	6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.
Mutton.....	5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal.....	8s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.	Beasts about 624.	Calves 100.
Pork.....	6s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs 7540.	Pigs 240.

COALS, June 26 : Newcastle 38s. 6d. to 52s.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 100s. Curd 104s. CANDLES, 13s. per Doz. Moulds 14s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 6½d. Clare 4s. 7d. Whitechapel 4s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1812.

Day	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	Om-nium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	S. Sea New An.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills 3dp.day	Ex. Bills.	Ex. Bills (34d.)
28	223½ 224	60½ 1½	61½ 1½	75½ 1½ 75	92½ 1½	—	15½	—	—	5½	—	175½	—	—	—	par 1 pr.	1 pr.	par 1 pr.	5 pr.
29	—	60½ 1½	61½ 1½	—	92½ 1½	—	15½	—	58½	—	—	175½	—	—	61	par 1 pr.	1 pr.	par 1 pr.	5 pr.
30	—	61½ 1½	61½ 1½	75½ 1½ 75	92½ 1½	17	15½	—	—	—	—	176	66 65½	—	—	par 1 pr.	1 pr.	par 1 pr.	4 pr.
31	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	223½ 224	60½ 1½	61½ 1½ 61	75½ 1½ 75	92½ 1½	—	15½	88½	58½	5½	2½ dis.	175½ 1½	—	60½	60½	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	5 6 pr.
2	222½ 223	60½ 1½	60½ 61½	75½ 1½ 75	92½ 1½	—	15½ 1½	—	57½ 1½	5½	—	shut	shut	59½	shut	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d. 1 pr.	4 5 pr.
3	—	60½	shut	—	92½ 1½	—	15½	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 pr. par	5 6 pr.
4	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d. 1 pr.	5 4 pr.
5	223½	59½ 60	shut	75 74½	shut	—	15½	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	59½	shut	par 1 pr.	par 1 pr.	1 d. 1 pr.	4 5 pr.
6	222½	59½ 1½	shut	74½ 1½ 75	92½ 1½	—	15½ 1½	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	1 pr. par	1 d. 1 pr.	1 d. 1 pr.	4 5 pr.
7	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	—	—	—	—
8	—	59½ 1½	shut	74½ 1½ 75	92½ 1½	—	15½	88½	57½ 1½	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	1 d. par	par	1 d. par	4 5 pr.
9	—	59½ 1½	shut	74½ 1½ 75	92½ 1½	—	15½	88½	57	—	—	shut	shut	59	shut	1 pr. par	1 d. 1 pr.	1 d. 1 pr.	4 5 pr.
10	—	59½ 1½	shut	74½ 1½ 75	92½ 1½	—	15½	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	1 a 2 d.	par 1 d.	1 2 d.	5 5 5 pr.
11	—	59½ 59	shut	74½ 1½ 75	92½ 1½	—	15½	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	58½	shut	1 a 2 d.	par	1 2 d.	3 4 pr.
12	220	58½ 1½	shut	73½ 1½ 75	91½ 91	—	15½	—	56½	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	3 2 d.	1 dis.	2 1 d.	3 5 4 pr.
13	—	58½ 1½	shut	73½ 1½ 75	90½ 1½	—	15½	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	2 3 2 d.	—	2 1 d.	4 6 pr.
14	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	—	—	—	—
15	—	58½ 57½	shut	73½ 73	90½ 1½	—	15	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	3 4 d.	1 dis.	1 a. 2 d.	4 5 pr.
16	—	57½ 55½	shut	73 71½	90½ 89½	—	15 14½	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	2 7 5 d.	3 dis.	2 4 d.	3 4 pr.
17	215½ 214½	56½ 1½	shut	72½ 1½ 73	89½ 1½	—	14½ 15	88½	54½	5½	—	shut	shut	55½ 56½	shut	7 6 8 d.	2 3 dis.	4 3 d.	3 4 pr.
18	215 216	56½ 1½	shut	72½ 1½ 73	89½ 1½	—	15	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	9 11 d.	3 dis.	3 5 4 d.	4 3 pr.
19	216½ 217	56½ 1½	shut	72½ 1½ 73	89½ 1½	—	15	—	53½	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	8 5 d.	3 dis.	3 4 d.	4 3 pr.
20	—	57 56½	shut	72½ 1½ 73	89½ 1½	—	15½	—	55½	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	3 4 d.	3 1 dis.	4 2 d.	3 4 pr.
21	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	—	—	—	—
22	217 216½	56½ 1½	shut	72½ 1½ 73	89½ 1½	—	15	—	54½ 1½	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	5 8 7 d.	2 dis.	2 3 d.	3 4 pr.
23	216 215½	56½ 1½	shut	72½ 1½ 73	89½ 1½	—	15½ 15	—	—	—	—	shut	shut	—	shut	8 9 d.	2 dis.	3 5 4 d.	3 pr.
24	—	56½ 1½	shut	72½ 1½ 73	89½ 1½	—	—	—	—	5½	—	shut	shut	—	shut	9 7 d.	3 dis.	3 4 d.	3 2 pr.
25	215½ 214	56½ 5½	shut	72½ 71½	89 88½	—	16	—	54½	5½	—	shut	shut	55½ 1½	shut	7 9 8 d.	3 4 dis.	3 5 d.	3 1 pr.
26	—	55½ 1½	shut	71½ 1½	87½ 88½	—	14½	—	54½	—	1½ 1½ d.	shut	shut	55½	shut	8 12 10 d.	5 4 dis.	4 5 d.	1 pr.

* * * Lottery Tickets, £21. 18s.

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WILLIAM CARTER, Stock-Broker, No. 8, Charing Cross.

HADNALL CHAPEL, S.E.

HADNALL CHAPEL, S.E.

Arms, formerly in the East Window of Hadnall Chapel, now destroyed



St. George.



Strange



Bannester.



Corbett.



Hulsey.



**Bannester &
Brereton.**

stone font of considerable antiquity. On 4 shields at the ends of brackets which support the roof, are the letters T. D. I. D. and 1699, and on the fourth shield, a chevron between 10 cross pattees 6 and 4. The wooden turret at the West end contains one small bell. Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, June 24.
TO J. S. B's Church notes, &c. from Ivingo, Buckinghamshire, permit me to make the following additions and corrections.

P. 316. Only two of the six figures painted on the West face of the screen which separates the chancel from the body of the church, have the apostolic nimbus or glory round their heads: one of these, which has on that account, I doubt not, been purposely injured, is, by the symbol, St. John: the other is still more defaced and unknown. The remaining four, which escaped mutilation, when saints and other objects of superstitious worship were going out of fashion, are a Cardinal, and three Bishops; and, as they exhibit some strong traits of *character* or *likeness* in their countenances, the appropriation of them, in connection with the history of the church, will afford opportunity for curious speculation and research to the Antiquary.

The ancient inscription, "*supposed to be Norman French*," is as follows:

"Rauf Fallywolle qe morust le iij. jo. de mai lan de g'ce M^e CCC XLIX & Lucie sa fe'me qe morust le vintisme jour de januer lan de g'ce M^e CCC LXVIII gisent icy dieu de lour almes eit mercy.

The brass figure of the woman has been stolen away, and that of the man decapitated.

P. 315. The monuments of the Duncombes are already engraved, as, perhaps, hereafter, will be the screen and paintings above mentioned.

Yours, &c. T. FISHER.

Mr. URBAN, June 1.
THE story of the Highwayman in page 384, reminds me of the remarkable circumstance of A GENTLEMAN OF THAT PROFESSION having filed a Bill in the Exchequer against *one of his Partners*. The fact is here stated on incontrovertible authority. Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Highwayman's Bill exhibited in the Court of Exchequer by William Wreathock of Hatton Garden, Attorney, between John Everet and Joseph Williams, two notorious Robbers (the former of whom was afterwards executed at Tyburn, and the latter at Maidstone in Kent): for which insult and affront on the Court, Wreathock was committed prisoner to the Fleet, where he remained six months.

"To the Right Honourable the Chancellor and Under Treasurer, the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron, and the rest of the Honourable the Barons, of His Majesty's Court, of Exchequer:

Humbly complaining, sheweth unto your Honours, your orator, John Everet, of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, Gent, debtor and accountant to his Majesty, as by the record of this honourable Court and otherwise, it doth and may appear; that your orator being skilled in dealing and in buying and selling several sorts of commodities, such as corn, hay, straw, horses, cows, sheep, oxen, hogs, wool, lambs, butter, cheese, plate, rings, watches, canes, swords, and several other commodities, whereby your Orator had acquired to himself a very considerable sum of money, to the amount of 1000*l.* and upwards; and Joseph Williams, of the parish of , in the said county of Middlesex, gent. being acquainted therewith, and knowing your orator's great care, diligence, and industry in managing the said dealing, he, the said Joseph Williams, in or about the year of our Lord 1720, applied himself to your orator, in order to become your orator's partner therein; and, after several such applications and meetings had been between him and your orator for that purpose, your orator, depending on the fair promises of the said Joseph Williams, that he would be a faithful partner to your orator, and would fairly settle with your orator on account of the joint stock which was to be provided and employed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, your orator at length agreed that the said Joseph Williams should become his partner in the said dealing, in buying and selling the above said commodities and cattle: and although no article was drawn between the said Joseph Williams and your orator, for the said partnership, yet it was firmly agreed on, by and between your orator and the said Joseph Williams, that they both should equally provide all sorts of necessities, at the joint and equal expence

pence of both, such as horses, bridles, saddles, assistants, and servants; and it was further agreed, that they both should equally bear and pay all such sums of money as should be laid out and expended on the roads, at inns, taverns, or alehouses, or at markets and fairs, or elsewhere, for and on account of carrying on the said joint dealing; and your orator and the said Joseph Williams were equally to pay all such sum or sums of money as should be necessary to be laid out in the said dealing; and the said partnership was, by the same agreement to end and cease at Michaelmas, which should be in the year 1721. And your orator further sheweth unto your Honours, that, pursuant to the said agreement, your orator and the said Joseph Williams went on and proceeded jointly in the said dealings, with good success, on Hounslow Heath, where they dealt with a gentleman for a gold watch; and from thence your orator and the said Joseph Williams returned to their respective houses in London, and in three or four days after, the said Joseph Williams came to your orator, and informed him that Finchley in the said county of Middlesex, was a good and convenient place to deal in, and so persuaded your orator to go along with him there to deal, he the said Joseph Williams at the same time assuring your orator, that the said commodities were very plenty at Finchley aforesaid, and that if your orator and the said Joseph Williams would go to deal there, it would be almost all gain to them; on which persuasions of the said Joseph Williams, your orator was prevailed on and encouraged to go along with the said Joseph Williams to Finchley aforesaid; where the said Joseph Williams and your orator dealt with several gentlemen for divers watches, rings, swords, canes, hats, clokes, horses, bridles, saddles, and other things, to the value of 200*l.* and upwards. And your orator farther sheweth unto your Honours, that about a month after the said dealing at Finchley aforesaid, the said Joseph Williams came to your orator, and informed him that he heard there was a gentleman at Blackheath who had a good horse, bridle, saddle, watch, sword, cane, and other things to dispose of, all which he believed they might have for little or no money; and the said Joseph Williams, telling your orator how much he and your orator might get to themselves, in case they could prevail on the said gentleman to part with the said things, your orator was thereupon prevailed on again, to go along with the said Joseph Williams to Blackheath aforesaid, where they met the said gentleman, and, after

some small discourse had between your orator, the said Joseph Williams, and the said gentleman, they dealt for the said horse, bridle, saddle, watch, sword, cane, and other things, at a very cheap rate, and thereupon returned to London with the said horse, bridle, saddle, watch, sword, cane, and other things, which, as your orator avers, were well worth 50*l.* and upwards. And your orator further sheweth unto your Honours, that your orator and the said Joseph Williams continued in their joint dealings together unto Michaelmas aforesaid, during which time your orator and the said Joseph Williams dealt together in several places, viz. at Bagshot in Surrey, Salisbury in Wiltshire, Hampstead in Middlesex, and elsewhere, to the amount of 2000*l.* and upwards, during which time your orator laid out, paid, and expended his share of all necessary expences, and money for carrying on the said joint dealing; and your orator, not in the least doubting but that the said Joseph Williams would have fairly accounted with your orator for and concerning the said partnership, your orator, after the expiration of the said partnership, had several further dealings with the said Joseph Williams, for several sorts of goods, wares, and merchandizes; but your orator at length finding that the said Joseph Williams began to shuffle with him, became very uneasy, and desired the said Joseph Williams to come to a fair account with your orator, touching and concerning the said partnership, which the said Joseph Williams refused to do, though often requested thereunto by your orator in a very friendly manner. And the said Joseph Williams, instead of accounting fairly with your orator as aforesaid, brought an action at Law against your orator for 200*l.* pretended to be due to him from your orator; and, by reason of your orator suffering himself to lie in prison on account of the said partnership, the said Joseph Williams declared against your orator on the said action, and brought on the same to a trial at the Common Pleas bar, at Westminster, in the last term, when, by the neglect of your orator's attorney, in not subpoenaing your orator's witnesses, in order to enable your orator to make a proper defence on the said trial, the said Joseph Williams obtained a verdict against your orator for 50*l.* or some such large sum of money; and the said Joseph Williams now threatens that he will speedily take out execution against your orator, and levy the same sum on your orator's stock and goods, and that he will also bring several other actions at law against your orator; and although your orator did,

soon after the said verdict, apply himself to the said Joseph Williams, to adjust and amicably settle all accounts with your orator, and that he hath since been often requested thereunto by your orator's friends and agents in a very friendly manner; yet he still refuses so to do. And sometimes the said Joseph Williams gives out reports in speeches, that your orator had not any such skill and knowledge in and about the said dealings as he pretended, and that your orator never acquired to himself thereby, or otherwise, any sum of money whatsoever; whereas your orator expressly charges (as the truth is) that your orator understood the said dealings and affairs as well as any other man did; that thereby your orator acquired to himself the sums aforesaid; and that upon that account, the said Joseph Williams applied himself to your orator to become his partner. And at other times the said Joseph Williams pretends that he never applied to your orator to become your orator's partner, but that your orator applied to him, the said Joseph Williams, for that purpose; whereas the said Joseph Williams did, as your orator charges, really apply himself to your orator on that account several times, and in several places, before your orator would admit him to be your orator's partner. And at other times the said Joseph Williams pretends and declares that your orator was, by the said agreement, to bear two-thirds of all the expences, costs, and charges in providing necessaries and otherwise, in and about the said partnership, when there was not in reality any other agreement made between your orator and the said Joseph Williams, touching or concerning the said partnership, than what your orator hath herein before set forth; and the said Joseph Williams well knows in his own conscience, that the same is true, notwithstanding he now reports and gives out in speeches the contrary thereof, well knowing that no witness was present at the time of your orator's making the said agreement with him; and the said Joseph Williams designing to defraud your orator of his right and title to one moiety of the profits of the said premises, doth therefore now deny the said agreement. And at other times the said Joseph Williams pretends, that when your orator and the said Joseph Williams dealt for any of the said commodities, that your orator had the disposal thereof, and kept all the money arising by the sale thereof, and that he the said Joseph Williams always paid the money which was paid for the said commodities so dealt for; whereas the said Joseph Williams, as your orator ex-

pressly charges, well knows the contrary thereof to be true, and that when your orator and the said Joseph Williams had dealt for any horses, swords, watches, canes, or other things, your orator paid as much money for the same as the said Joseph Williams did; and your orator also charges that the said Joseph Williams, who had the possession and disposal thereof, received all the money arising thereby, and never accounted with your orator for the same, or paid your orator part or share thereof, which if he would now do, a considerable sum of money would remain due to your orator, after paying or allowing thereout all the money so recovered by the said verdict on the said action as aforesaid, with the costs thereof; therefore the said Joseph Williams ought not to vex your orator with any such actions at Law. And at other times the said Joseph Williams denies that he ever brought any action at law against your orator, and that if he did, the same was brought to recover a just and honest debt, whereas, in truth, the said action was so brought on the account aforesaid, and on no other account whatsoever; all which practices and doings of the said Joseph Williams and others in confederacy with him, are contrary to right, equity, and good conscience, and render your orator less able to pay the debts which he oweth to his Majesty, at the receipt of this Honourable Court; in tender consideration whereof, and for as much as your orator's witnesses, who could prove the truth of all and singular the said premises to be as herein set forth, are either dead or gone beyond the seas into places remote and unknown to your orator, and for that your orator is remediless in the premises by the strict rules of the Common Law, and relievable only in a Court of Equity before your Honours, where just discoveries are made, frauds detected, and just accounts stated; to the end thereof, that the said Joseph Williams, and the rest of the said confederates, may severally upon their respective corporal oaths, true, full, direct, and perfect answers make to all and singular the said premises, as fully as if the same were here again particularly repeated and interrogated, and more especially that the said Joseph Williams may set forth and discover whether your orator had not such skill and industry in the dealings, affairs, and business aforesaid, as herein before is mentioned, and whether your orator had not acquired to himself thereby and otherwise, the said sums of money set forth, or any other, and what sums of money, and whether the said Joseph Williams did not apply himself to your orator,

orator, to become your orator's partner herein, as before is set forth, or how otherwise; and whether such partnership was not entered into and such agreement made as herein before are also set forth, or in, why, and what other manner and form carried on; and whether the said agreement, or any other and what agreement, was made between your orator and the said Joseph Williams, touching and concerning the said partnership, or any other and what partnership; and that the said Joseph Williams may also set forth and discover what sort of commodities he usually dealt in with your orator, and in what manner and at what price were the said commodities paid for, and by whom, and at what times and places; that he may likewise set forth and discover, how much money was really paid in all the said dealings, affairs, and business, during the said partnership, and who paid the same, or any, or what part thereof, towards carrying on the said partnership and joint dealings, and when and where the same was paid, and what books, papers, writings, and memorandums, and accounts were ever kept by or between your orator and the said Joseph Williams, during the time they so continued partners together, and where the same are now, and in whose custody or keeping; and that he may set forth all the said books, papers, writings, memorandums and accounts, *in hæc verba*; and that the said Joseph Williams may further set forth and discover what other dealings he had with your orator since the said partnership determined, and wherein did the same consist, and when were the same so had; and that the said Joseph Williams may moreover set forth whether he did not bring such action at law against your orator as is herein before set forth, or any other and what action, and when and where, and why he so brought the same, and what proceedings were had thereon, and whether such verdict was obtained therein as aforesaid, or any other and what verdict, and for what sum of money; and that the said Joseph Williams may, by the decree of this Honourable Court, be compelled to come to a fair account with your orator concerning the said premises, and be ordered to pay to your orator, on stating the said account, what shall appear to be justly due to your orator; and that your orator may be further and otherwise relieved in all and singular the said premises, according to equity and good conscience, and the nature and circumstances of his case; and that in the mean time the said Joseph Williams may, by the injunction of this Honourable Court, be

enjoined from proceeding any further at law against your orator upon the said verdict, so obtained as aforesaid, and also from proceeding at law against your orator on any other of the said actions which the said Joseph Williams threatened to commence against your orator; and your orator shall for ever pray, &c."

"EXCHEQUER, 3d October 1725.

Int. Joh'em Everet..... Quer.

Josephum Williams.... Deft.

P. Bill Anglican'.

Middlesex. Upon the motion of Mr. Serjeant Girdler, of Council with the Defendant, praying that the Bill filed in this Cause might be referred to John Harding, esq. D. R. of this Court, for scandal and impertinence, and that he may examine into and report the same to this Court with all convenient speed: which is this day ordered by the Court accordingly."

"*Lunæ, 29 die Novembris, 1725.*

Between same Parties.

Middlesex. Upon the motion of Mr. Serjeant Girdler, of Council with the Defendant, praying that the report of John Harding, Esq. D. R. of this Court, made in this cause 24 Nov. inst, whereby the said Bill is reported both scandalous and impertinent, might be confirmed: when, upon reading the said report, and on hearing Mr. Philip Ward and Mr. Welden, of Council with the Plaintiff, and upon reading the said report and the Plaintiff's Bill, it is this day ordered by the Court, that the said report shall be, and is hereby confirmed, and that it be referred back to the said D.R. to tax the Defendant his full Costs in this cause, and that a messenger or tipstaff of this Court do forthwith go and attach the bodies of Mr. William White, and Mr. William Wreathock, and bring them into Court to answer the contempt of this Court."

"*Mercurii, 6to die Decembris, 1725.*

Between same Parties.

Middlesex. Whereas by an order of this Court, made the 29th day of Nov. last, the Tipstaff was ordered to take into his custody and bring into this Court William White and William Wreathock, the Plaintiff's Solicitors in this cause, reflecting upon the honour and dignity of this Court; and the said William White and William Wreathock being now brought into Court; this Court, upon consideration had of the Premises, doth fine the said William White 50*l.* and the said William Wreathock 50*l.* and commit them to the custody of the Warden of the Fleet Prison until they pay the said fines; and it is ordered by the Court that Jonathan Collins, esq. whose hand-writing

writing appears to be set to the said Bill, do pay the defendant such costs as the Deputy shall tax; and the Court declares the indignity to the Court as satisfied by the said fines, and the Deputy not to consider the scandal in the taxation."

The above-said John Everet in January 1729-30, was convicted at the Old Bailey, for assaulting Martha Ellis on the highway near Pancras, putting her in fear, and taking from her one guinea, and two shillings, on the Christmas Eve before, for which he was executed at Tyburn, on Friday the 20th February following.

In September 1720, he was tried at the Old Bailey, for robbing Thomas Bird of sixteen shillings on the highway, July 2, and acquitted.

At Croydon assizes in March 1721-2, Richard Bird, a butcher, was convicted of robbing a Gentleman on Wimbledon Common, and was hanged at Croydon, March 31. At the place of execution he confessed that himself, and Everet, and Phillip Anthony, committed a robbery on Epping Forest, which Everet swore upon Thomas Bird and one Charlesworth at Chelmsford assizes.

In July 1725, Everet was an evidence against John Little and Elizabeth his wife, for committing three burglaries; and Susan Belcher, alias Kempster, alias Fowal, for receiving the stolen goods of John Little, was capitally convicted, his wife was acquitted, and Belcher found guilty, and transported for fourteen years.

In February 1728-9, Everet was tried at the Old Bailey for stealing a barrel of figs, and found guilty, to the value of 4s. 10d.

Joseph Williams was convicted at Maidstone assizes in March 1727, for a robbery on the highway, and was executed at that town.

Wreathock himself was afterwards tried at the Old Bailey, and convicted, for being concerned in robbing Dr. Lancaster, in company with several others, but obtained his Majesty's pardon, and was transported for life.

Mr. URBAN, *Market Harborough,*
April 30.

A NUMBER of ingenious conjectures have been made, and opinions given, respecting the origin of that principal feature in our Eng-

lish Ecclesiastical Architecture, the POINTED ARCH, by several prelates, noblemen, and gentlemen, every way competent to investigate the curious, and not uninteresting, subject; not any one of those opinions, however, has been universally approved and adopted. It has been also remarked, that next to the intrinsic beauty and sublimity of the *Pointed Architecture*, the circumstance which principally excites our wonder is the silence of contemporary writers concerning the invention of it, and the country where it first appeared, there being, as a most able and discriminating judge of the subject has recently observed, no record extant to inform us *who first broke the Architectural Semicircle of former ages, into the aspiring arch of the Pointed Style*; and a late writer says, demonstration has not yet been produced, and the question remains undecided. It appearing from the above observations, that the door of conjecture is not yet closed, therefore (with your permission, Sir,) with great deference, I submit another conjecture on the origin of the Pointed Arch to the consideration of Architectural students, a conjecture which entered my mind a few years ago, and may, perhaps, afford some little amusement to that class of your numerous readers who have exercised their thoughts on this pleasing subject.

Horace Walpole (afterwards Earl of Orford), in his *Anecdotes of Painting, &c. in England*, informs us, that as all the other arts were formerly confined to *cloisters*, so also was *architecture* too; and that when we read that such a *Bishop* or such an *Abbot* built such and such an edifice, they often gave the plans, &c. as well as furnished the necessary funds; and indeed it is highly probable that the *principal Architects* of many or most of our best churches and monasteries at an early period were some or other of those *Religious Societies* themselves, who, generally speaking, wanted only inferior artists and workmen to carry *their designs* into execution; and even of these they were in part supplied from their *own houses*, where the elegant and polite arts, particularly those of sculpture and painting, were much cultivated and improved.

Mr. Dallaway, in his *Observations on English Architecture*, says, "Among the

the Prelates, in the early Norman reigns, were found men of *consummate skill in Architecture*, which, aided by their munificence, was applied to the rebuilding of their cathedral churches, and those of the greater abbies."

From my small collection of books I have gleaned the following list of Prelates and other dignified Churchmen in *England*, who are recorded as eminent Architectural students, and well experienced in the practical part of that science.

1. St. Wilfrid..... Archbishop of York.....from A.D. 669 to 679
2. Albertus..... Archbishop of York..... 767— 781
3. Alcuin..... Archbishop of York..... 775.
4. Eanbald..... Archbishop of York..... 781— 797
5. Ednoth..... Monk of Worcester..... 974.
6. Elfric..... Abbot of Malmesbury.....
7. Aldred..... Bishop of Worcester..... 1046—1062
8. St. Wulstan..... Bishop of Worcester..... 1062—1097
9. Lanfranc..... Archbishop of Canterbury..... 1070—1093
10. Remigius..... Bishop of Lincoln..... 1070—1092
11. Walkelyn..... Bishop of Winchester..... 1073—1097
12. Gundulphus..... Bishop of Rochester..... 1077—1108
13. William de Cantilupe .. Bishop of Durham..... 1080—1095
14. Mauritius..... Bishop of London..... 1087—1108
15. Herbert Lozinga..... Bishop of Norwich..... 1088—1120
16. St. Anselm..... Archbishop of Canterbury..... 1093—1114
17. Richard..... Abbot of Ely..... died 1107
18. Roger..... Bishop of Salisbury..... 1107—1139
19. Ernulphus..... Bishop of Rochester..... 1115—1125
20. Herlewin..... Abbot of Glastonbury..... ————1120
21. Roger de Clinton..... Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry..... 1119—1149
22. Alexander..... Bishop of Lincoln..... 1123—1147
23. Henry de Blois..... Bishop of Winchester and Cardinal..... 1129—1169
24. Robert de Berun..... Bishop of Hereford (Prior of Llanthony) .. 1131—1148
25. Roger..... Archbishop of York..... 1154—1180
26. St. Hugh..... Bishop of Lincoln..... 1186—1203
27. Godfrey de Lucy..... Bishop of Winchester..... 1189—1238
28. Helias de Berham..... Canon of Salisbury..... ————1210
29. Richard Poore..... Bishop of Salisbury..... 1217—1229
30. Walter de Grey..... Archbishop of York..... 1217—1256
31. Alexander de Savensby.. Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry..... 1220—1240
32. Hugh Northwold..... Bishop of Ely..... 1229—1254
33. Walter de Langton..... Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry..... 1295—1322
34. John de Wisbech..... a Monk of Ely..... died 1349
35. Alan de Walsingham... a learned Monk of Ely, and Prior..... 1322—1364
36. William de Retford.... Sub-Dean of York..... 1349—1372
37. William de Wickham .. Bishop of Winchester..... 1365—1405
38. William Rede..... Bishop of Chichester..... 1369—1385
39. William de Waynesfete.. Bishop of Winchester..... 1447—1486
40. Richard Beauchamp.... Bishop of Salisbury..... 1450—1482
41. Nicholas Cloose..... Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry..... 1452—1453
42. Robert Tully..... a Monk of Gloucester, and Bp. of St. David's ————1456
43. John Alcock..... Bishop of Ely..... 1486—1500
44. Oliver King..... Bishop of Bath and Wells..... 1495—1505
45. Richard Fox..... Bishop of Winchester..... 1502—1530
46. Thomas Goldston..... Prior of Godmersham..... 1509—1517
47. Thomas Wolsey..... Archbishop of York and Cardinal..... 1515—1531
48. Nicholas West..... Bishop of Ely..... 1515—1534
49. The Prior of St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield 1500.
50. Henry Aldrich..... D. D. Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.... 1690.

51. It is very gratifying to close my Catalogue of celebrated Ecclesiastic Architects with the name of a living Dignitary, viz. the Rev. John Milner, D. D. F. S. A. the Historian of Winchester, who, by the ample proofs he has given of his profound skill, deep research, and learned scientific publications on this curious and interesting subject, has established a fair claim to be classed with the most eminent and accomplished Architects of the last and present age,

Besides

Besides the particular instances of *dignified Churchmen* being equally versed in the *theory* and *practice* of *architecture* during several centuries, exemplified by the many cathedrals and other religious edifices built by them; a considerable number of Abbatical, Monastic, Conventual, and other Ecclesiastic Societies (as observed above) seem to have been schools of the Arts. Thus we are informed that the abbeys of Bec and Caen in Normandy were the most celebrated schools in Christendom, and produced the most able men, and particularly the *best Architects of the age*.

I add a few explanatory notes to the foregoing list, *viz.*

No. 1. Eddius tells us St. Wilfrid had great knowledge and skill in Architecture, and assisted St. Etheldreda, the pious foundress of Ely Monastery, A. D. 673, the plan of which was furnished by him, and he directed and superintended the whole building thereof. He formed also excellent plans, &c. for the stately and sumptuous religious edifices which were carried on and completed under his immediate direction, which excited the admiration of posterity.

Nos. 9, 12, 16, 17, 19. Lanfranc and St. Anselm Archbishops of Canterbury; Richard, Abbot of Ely; Gundulphus and Ernulphus, Bishops of Rochester, had been educated in one or other of those widely-celebrated abbeys of Bec and Caen in Normandy, by men of consummate skill and great experience in Ecclesiastical Architecture.

No. 25. Alan de Walsingham, a learned Monk of Ely abbey, afterward Prior and Sacrist, and elected Bishop of Ely, having turned his mind to the study of Architecture, he became one of the most eminent Architects of his time. The beautiful lofty octagon, at the intersection of the transepts with the nave of the cathedral Church of Ely, crowned with a dome and lantern (to supply the place of the great tower, which had fallen down) still remains a monument of his superior skill in designing and erecting grand ecclesiastical structures: he constructed also the beautiful Lady Chapel on the North side of the Choir of Ely cathedral.

No. 40. Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, was appointed by King Edward IV, *Surveyor of his Works*.

No. 41. Nicholas Cloose, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He formed the plan, and designed the embellishments, of that wonderfully majestic structure, King's College Chapel at Cambridge; which plan, &c. was principally adhered to until its completion by King Henry VIII.

No. 43. John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, is recorded as an excellent Architect. He designed and built a sepulchral chapel at the East end of the North aisle of Ely cathedral, of elegant construction, and very richly ornamented; the groined roof of which is of exquisite tracery, with a most elegant open-work, large pendent ornament in its centre.

No. 47. The arrogantly proud, but, at the close of his life, most unfortunate, and most unhappy Prelate, Cardinal Wolsey, well understood the science of Architecture, and practised it with extraordinary magnificence: his first essay was the finely-proportioned tower at Magdalen College, Oxford. He built also the extensive edifice Hampton Court, and designed the splendid and magnificent College of Christ Church in Oxford, founded by himself, a considerable part of which he had erected before he fell under the King's displeasure; and the Cardinal (jointly with Sir Reginald Bray) had the superintendence of that charmingly-beautiful Chapel of St. George at Windsor.

No. 48. Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, was an excellent Architect, both as a planner, designer, and builder. He constructed a very elegant sepulchral chapel at the East end of the South aisle of Ely cathedral, nearly in the same style and dimensions as that of his predecessor, Bishop Alcock, (see No. 43, above) in the North aisle. He designed that most sumptuous and exuberantly-ornamented edifice, King Henry VII's chapel at Westminster, the extremely rich tracery roof of which is enriched with clusters of pendent ornaments, resembling the works Nature sometimes forms in caves and grottos, hanging down from their roofs.

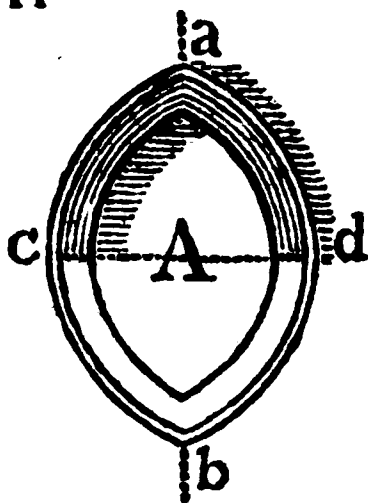
No. 49. The prior of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield was master of the
works

works during the building of this inimitable structure.

No. 50. Dr. Henry Aldrich, the accomplished Dean of Christ Church in Oxford, was one of the most perfect Architects of his time. His elements of Civil Architecture give ample evidence that he was intimately conversant with the science; and two beautiful edifices, of their kind, are a very honourable proof of his excellence in practice. He built Pockwater Court at Christ Church. The other building which boasts the design of Dr. Aldrich, is the Parish Church of All Saints in Oxford.

When we reflect that these same Church Dignitaries, in discharge of the offices they held in their respective religious societies, must have had frequent occasion to refer to and peruse the deeds, grants, leases, and other records, deposited in their muniment-rooms, they would sometimes be induced to view with the eye of curiosity, and contemplate those episcopal, conventual, &c. seals, which were affixed and appendant to those records; which

seals being most generally of the form of the annexed figure A, composed of two segments of a circle, intersecting each other in two opposite points *a b* in the perpendicular longitudinal line; which form has been retained in the seals of our prelates, deans, chancellors, archdeacons, &c. to the present day: from which circumstances I conjecture, and my conjecture, I presume, is supported by strong probability, that the class of seals above described suggested the first idea, and became the archetype of the Pointed Arch.



For the seal being transversely divided by the line *c d*, immediately produces two figures (an upper and a reversed one*) *precisely and exactly similar to the Pointed arch*; and as the angle of our arch varies in its degree of acuteness, so do the forms of the seals referred to above vary in that respect in like manner, as appears from the valuable collections of engraved seals in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, Sandford's *Genealogical History of the Kings of England*, Nichols's *History and Antiquities of Leicestershire*, and other County Histories, and Rev. J. Watson's *Memoirs of the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey*, &c. and in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

All circumstances being duly considered, those dignified Ecclesiastics could scarcely avoid catching the idea of the Pointed Arch, from their *Commune Sigillum*, which they had as it were continually before their eyes: for what could so immediately and so forcibly excite that idea? as both the bisected parts of the seal present a perfect *fac simile*, if I may be allowed the expression, of the form of our interesting Arch, and might, in consequence, induce them to introduce that arch in the next church or other religious structure they might be solicited to plan and design, or appointed to conduct and superintend the building thereof.

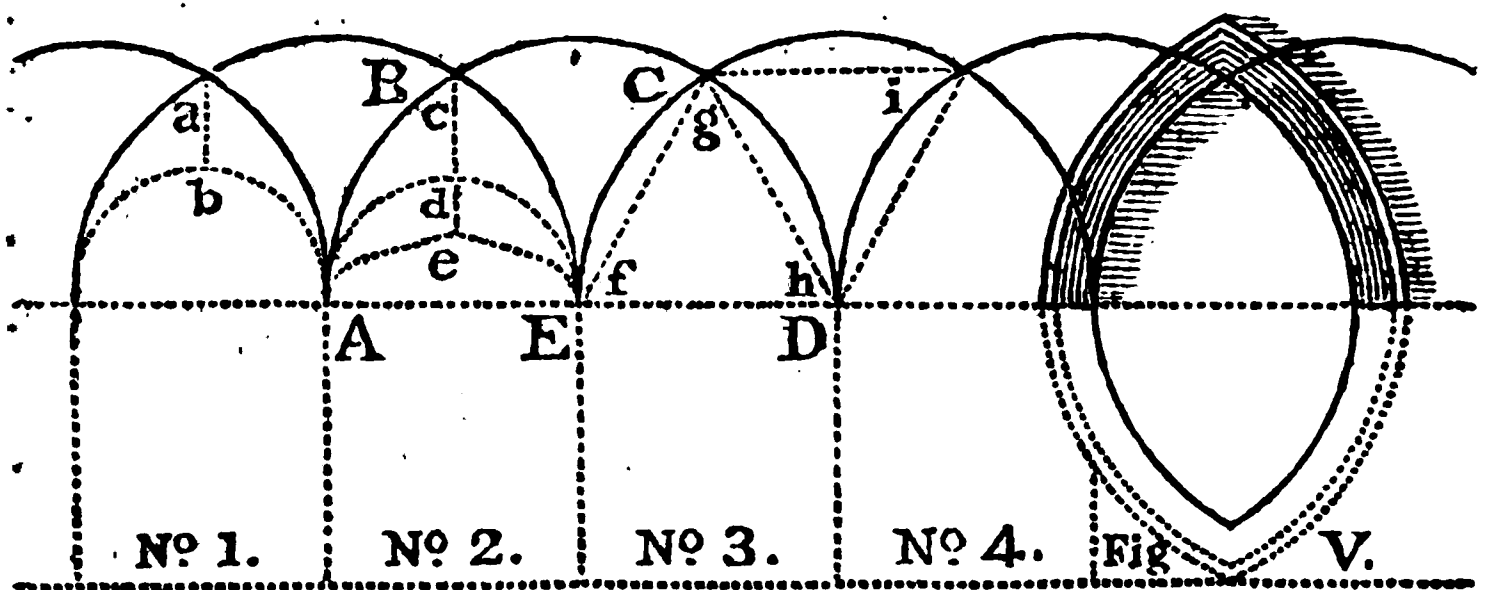
This form of the arch became very interesting by its occasioning or producing many improvements and elegant embellishments in our Ecclesiastical Architecture, for which the pointed style is peculiarly adapted; large and valuable specimens of which, in churches and other religious fabrics, are still remaining in different parts of the kingdom.

It has been suggested that the Pointed Arch made its first appearance

* Your very able and very experienced Correspondent the *Architect*, who is well skilled both in professional and scientific knowledge, and is also a correct Draftsman, in describing the ruined chapel of St. Leonard's Hospital in Stamford (which he calls a precious object), says, in the third story is a window, its shape or form composed of two segments of a circle, joined perpendicularly, producing a Pointed arch top and bottom. *Gent. Mag.* January 1806, p. 34. c. 1.—Over one of the South doors at the West-end of the cloister into Ely cathedral (which door is of the early Norman, if not of Saxon Architecture) is a carved mezzo relievo compartment, of the exact shape of the above figure of the ecclesiastic seals, containing a small figure of our Saviour. Rev. James Benthams's *History and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral*, &c. plate VII. page 35.

about A. D. 1132, and that it was produced by the openings made in the intersecting parts of the Semicircular arches which cross each other in the choir of the church of St. Cross, near the city of Winchester, which form twenty windows therein, constructed by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester. It has also been further asserted that the Pointed Arches constructed in the reigns of Henry I. Stephen, and Henry II. were exceedingly rude and irregular, sometimes forming the most acute, and sometimes the most ob-

tuse, angle that can well be conceived. But when the style was farther improved under the reigns of Henry III. and the three first Edwards, it was discovered that the most beautiful and perfect kind of Pointed Arch was that which was formed by segments of a circle, including an equilateral triangle from the imposts or springing to the crown or apex of the arch. Now this beautiful and perfect kind of Arch is necessarily produced by the above-mentioned semicircular intersections or crossings, as will clearly appear from the annexed Diagram.



The reciprocal intersections of the semicircle A B C D at the points B C (by the adjoining semicircle on each side) divide it into three equal arches or segments, of 60 degrees each; and the lines *f g* and *h g* are each the chord of 60 degrees, as is also the line *f h*, equal to the line *g i*: the triangle *f g h* therefore is an equilateral, and consequently an equiangular one.

No. 1. The line *a b* shows how much this form of the arch exceeds in height the semicircular one of the same span: and in No. 2, the line *c d* shows the same difference; and the line *d e* how much the arch of the style of the Royal Chapels at Cambridge, Windsor, and Westminster, are depressed below the semicircular one of the same span.

Many of the episcopal and archidiaconal seals are found, on inspection, to be of the form and proportion of the figure No. V. which is constructed also by the reciprocal intersections of semicircles.

The five arches on each side of the nave or middle aisle of the Parochial chapel of St. Dionisius in this town (built about A. D. 1370) are of this most beautiful and perfect kind of Pointed Arch,

To avoid the imputation of pendency, I have in general purposely refrained from giving references to the authors I had occasion to consult on this subject. ROWLAND ROUSE.

Mr. URBAN,

May 20.

IN perusing the 3d volume of "A Selection of Curious Articles from the Gentleman's Magazine," I perceive a letter signed "WILL. FAULKNER," introducing a letter said to have been written by Dr. Johnson to Dr. Taylor, on the death of Johnson's wife, and which letter Mr. Boswell has regretted the loss of. Now, Mr. Urban, there appears great reason for believing that the letter here introduced was not written on the above occasion: that it is the production of Dr. Johnson we need not doubt, as it is to be found in No. 41 of "The Idler," and was probably occasioned by the death of his mother, which took place in Jan. 1759, and the paper in which that letter appears is dated the 27th of that month. Mr. Faulkner has stated no authority whatever for his assertion respecting the occasion which produced the letter; and he says that, had Mr. Boswell's sentiments respecting the fate of it been more generally known,

known, he doubts not that he would have received copies of it from various hands. As *this letter* has been a long time in print, copies of it are certainly by no means rare; but the letter Mr. Boswell alludes to is, I conceive, yet to be discovered.

Yours, &c.

DETECTOR.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

I HAVE been favoured with the following summary of the history of the Alien Priory of Wenge in Buckinghamshire, to which it appears that the Seal engraved in Plate II. fig. 7. of April, formerly belonged. "The Church and other lands here being given by Maud the Empress to the Monastery of St. Nicholas at Angiers in France, a cell of Benedictine monks from them settled at a hamlet in this parish, since called Ascotts. After the Parliament had dissolved the Alien Priories, King Henry V. in the fourth year of his reign granted this of Wenge to the Prioress and nuns de Pratis, near St. Alban's, which was suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey, in order to be annexed to his commendatory abbey of St. Alban; but he

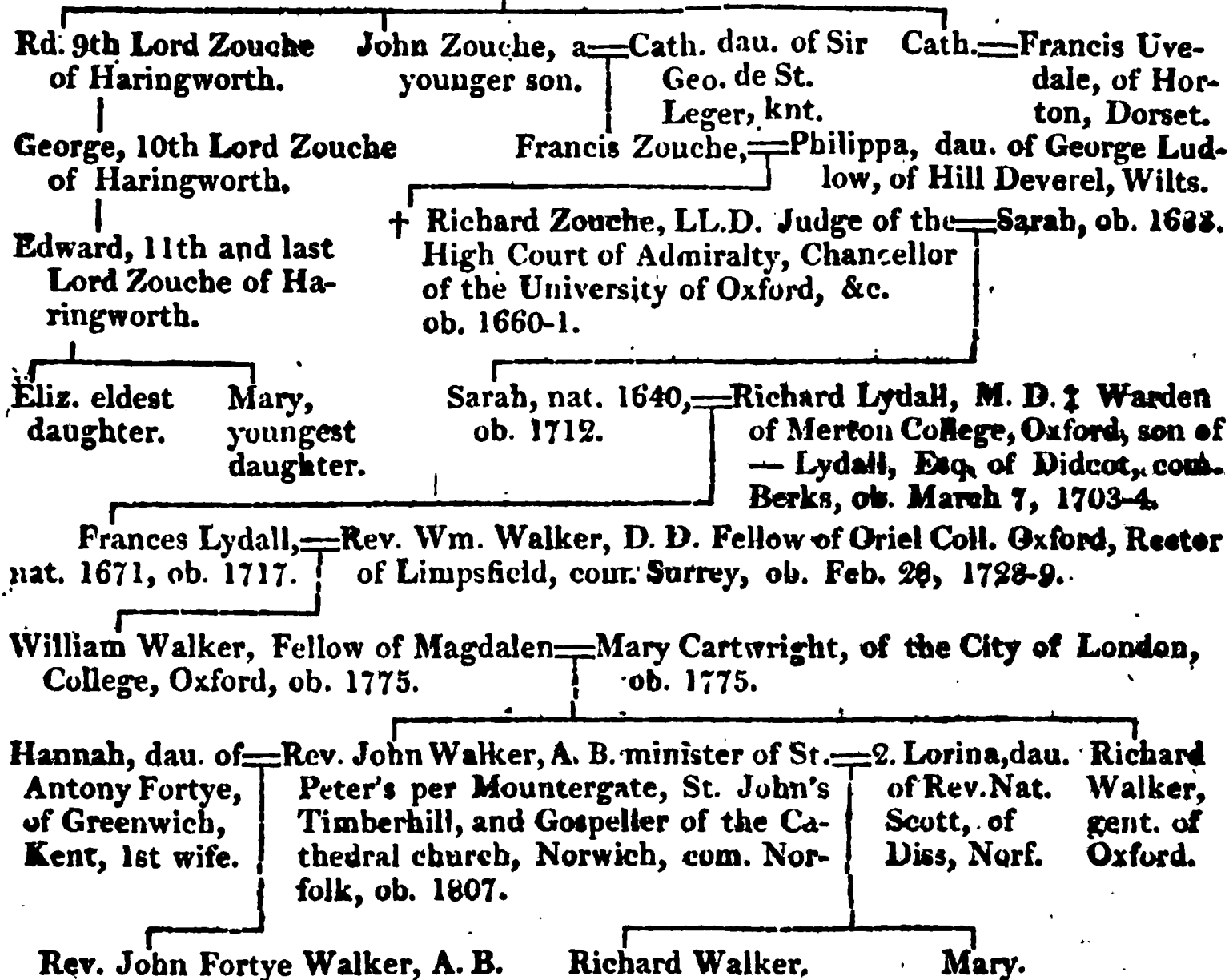
afterwards getting a grant of it for himself, upon his attainder, this manor and rectory were given, 23 Henry VIII. to John Penn, and were granted as parcel of the late monastery of St. Alban, Yours, &c. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Ball. Coll. Oxford,
March 24.

IN p. 212, I remarked a letter signed R. U. concerning the antient Barony of Zouche of Haringworth. Admitting defect in the claim from the issue of Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the last lord Zouche, I am disposed to think the descendants of John, a younger brother of Richard Lord Zouche, may have a prior interest in the Barony of Zouche to any other persons now existing: to decide how far that opinion be justifiable, I should be gratified to see an answer to the inquiry of R. U. respecting issue from Richard Lord Zouche, and George Lord Zouche; and to specify the pretensions of the descendants of John the younger brother of Richard Lord Zouche, I request you would grant the annexed genealogy a place in your Repository. W.

John, 8th Lord Zouche of Haringworth*.

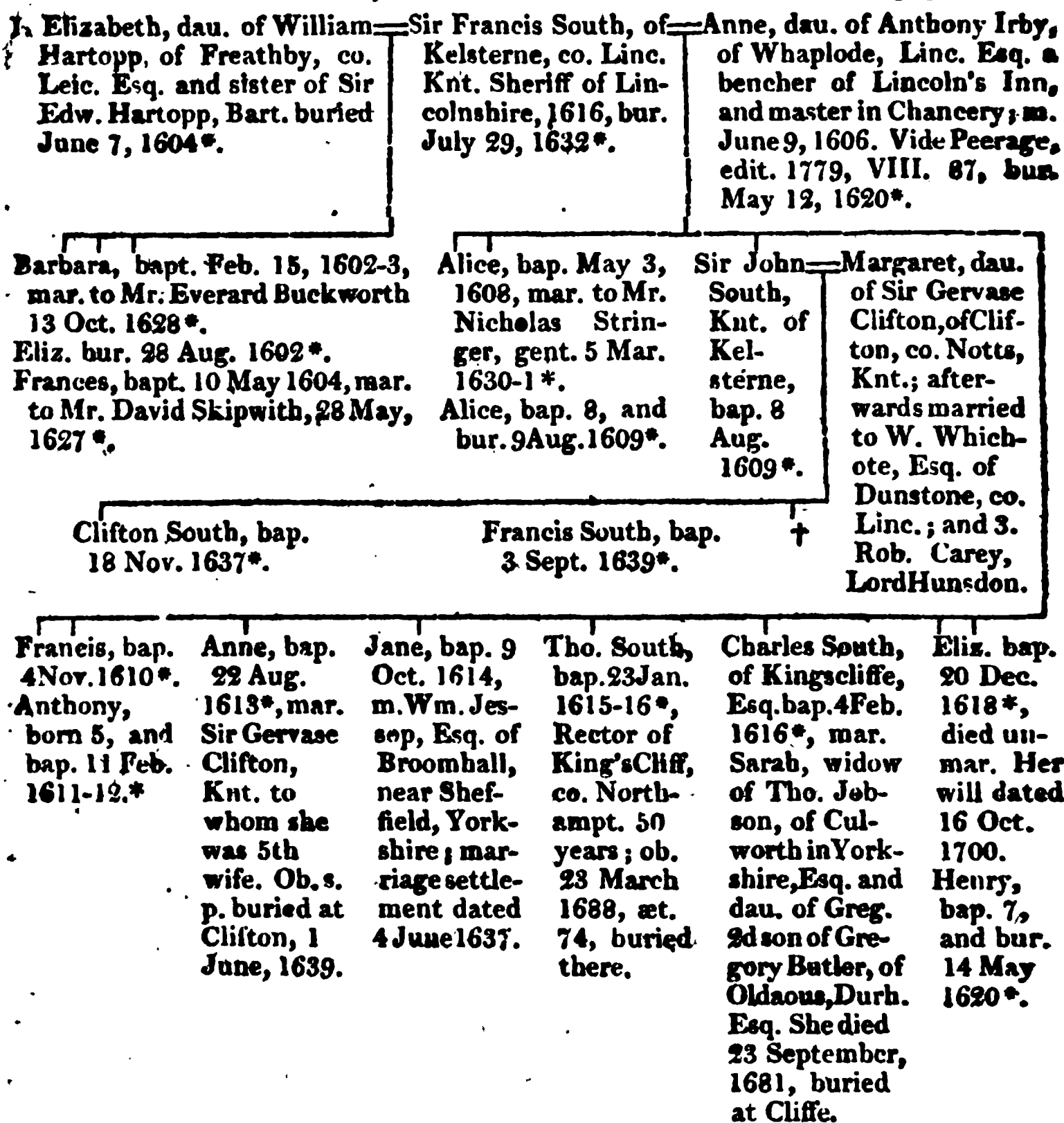


* See Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, Vol. IV. Part II. p 780.

† See Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses, page 255, and Mr. Banks's "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," vol. III. in "Addenda et Corrigenda."

‡ See Mr. Gutch's publication of Wood's History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls of Oxford, 1786, p. 30.

PEDIGREE of the Family of SOUTH of Kelsterne ; referred to in page 207.



MR. URBAN,

I HOPE that your impartiality and candour will assign a place for the following humble attempt to vindicate the conduct of a very honourable and a very honoured individual, whose character, I am sorry to say, has been attacked in a very celebrated and justly popular publication.

In the pursuit of their critical labours, the conductors of the Quarterly Review have deemed it expedient to introduce the "Tract upon the Divinity of Jesus Christ," by Mr. Le Courayer: through the sides of which they have thought it necessary to make an attack upon the character

of Dr. Bell, under whose directions the book was published.

It appears that the manuscript of work of Mr. Le Courayer was presented by him to her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, "with this request only; that, if it were made public, it might not be till after his own death."

Dr. Bell gives the following reasons for the publication of the Book, which are the subject of the Reviewer's animadversions;

"A strong dislike to being the editor of a controversial work, upon the subject of that now before us, above all others, in which the doctrine concluded upon is very widely different from that adopted by the Church of England, was

* At Kelsterne.

† John South, of Kelsterne, esq. (perhaps son of Sir John) was nominated for a Knight of the Royal Oak in 1660. His estate was then 2000*l. per annum*. He had a daughter Elizabeth, maid of honour to the Queen of James II. and married to Leonard Pinkney, Esq.

the

the real cause of my not publishing the present Treatise immediately after the former Tract" [a work of Mr. Le Courayer, published by Dr. Bell in the year 1787]. "That dislike still continues; but I am not able to satisfy my own mind that it would not be an act of highly blameable presumption in me, finally to suppress a work of so very respectable an author; which, it is manifest, he took particular care to preserve; and plainly signified his consent to its being published after his own decease.

"In addition to this consideration, there is, in other hands, an imperfect copy of this work; which, if I should suppress the manuscript which came so honourably into my possession, may very probably be printed after my death. And, certainly, a due regard to the memory of the distinguished author requires that it should be given to the world from that copy, from which, it is beyond question certain, he meant it should be published."

A more fair, ingenuous, and satisfactory statement than this, of the reasons by which Dr. Bell was actuated in publishing the work, I think, cannot be given: such, however, is not the opinion of the Quarterly Reviewer, who thinks, or more properly, who says he thinks, "It is evident that Mr. Le Courayer had a *secret unwillingness* that his Treatise should be *generally known*." Whence the Reviewer draws this conclusion, I am at a loss to discover; for, if the author had been "unwilling that his Treatise should be generally known," it does not appear why he should ever write it; or, having written it, why he should preserve it? and, in order to its farther preservation, why he should present a fair manuscript of it to the Princess Amelia? But, supposing for the sake of argument, that Mr. Le Courayer, for the mere purpose of assisting his memory with his own opinions respecting some religious points, had taken the pains of composing a regular Treatise; supposing that, having gotten his opinions by heart, he had resolved upon communicating them to his patroness for her private use, *being unwilling that they should be generally known*: is it probable, is it even possible, that he should give them to her "with this request only, that, if they were made public, it might not be till after his own death?" It is not: he would either

made public, thinking that the Princess would not divulge what had been confidentially entrusted to her; or he would have made their being kept secret the condition upon which the Princess should receive them. This must be the opinion of every sensible and impartial critick; this, therefore, is not the opinion of the Quarterly Reviewer, who "is compelled to conclude that some violence must have been done to the wishes of the author by the publication of opinions such as these"!

It may be permitted me in this place to ask of the Reviewer what authority he has for designating Mr. Le Courayer by the title of "the deceased friend" of Dr. Bell? Certainly not that of Mr. Le Courayer; and no part of Dr. Bell's prefatory advertisement gives the slightest hint of any friendship having subsisted between them. If the Reviewer derived his knowledge from any private information, he would undoubtedly have told us so: of the Reviewer's motive in making this assertion, and upon what authority, every one will form his own judgment. "Dr. Bell," says the Reviewer, "steps forward to gratify the doubtful will of the dead, at the expence of the best feelings of the living; he pulls the trigger, and, with an impartiality which might be amiable were it not utterly pernicious, discharges the contents (qu. of what?) "against the Church Establishment of his own country!" If bold assertions, unsupported by even an attempt of proof, will convince readers, the writer of the above passage will make many converts. To what subject "*impartiality*" can be "*pernicious*," I know not. But the Reviewer knows as well as I that Dr. Bell did not pledge himself to support the opinions promulgated in the book published by him; on the contrary, he gives his readers a full history of the book, and leaves it to stand or fall upon its own merits; and he is no more bound by the principles laid down in Mr. Le Courayer's book, than the bookseller is who sold it.

The Reviewer then "laments the absurdity as well as noxiousness of these later than the latest opinions of Mr. Le Courayer on the subject of religion." He "has no wish to press Dr. Bell too closely on a subject in which he has so unfortunately entangled

tangled himself;" but "must be at liberty to observe, that through an unaccountable inadvertence to the proper law of conscience, he appears to have performed one of the minor offices of social life, at the expence of a great and sovereign duty of religion." How Dr. Bell has neglected "a great and sovereign duty of religion" by giving to the world this book of which the Reviewer complains as being "*absurd*," I cannot perceive; for, if publishing absurdities be contrary to "a great and sovereign duty of religion," the Reviewer himself may be most justly accused of great impiety. But, the Reviewer may say, "I lamented the "*noxiousness*" as well as the "*absurdity*." Now the reply to that answer is this: Either the principles enforced by Mr. Le Courayer are true or false. If they are true (which Dr. Bell does not believe), the publication of them every one will allow to be proper; if they are false (as every member of the Church of England believes them to be), there are always men of learning both able and willing to detect their falsehood, and answer the arguments of their supporters. The Reviewer himself will allow, that the Church of England acquires additional strength by the number of victories gained by its defenders; and, allowing this, he will allow, that Dr. Bell (even if it had been against the wish of the author, which I flatter myself I have proved not to have been the case) has deserved well of the Church by the publication of Mr. Le Courayer's Treatise, especially when the Reviewer comforts himself at last with the reflection that "many stronger attempts against the Church than those of Mr. Le Courayer have failed of their intended effect."

Yours, &c. JUSTITIA.

A LETTER in the present volume (LXXXII.) p. 4, signed B, gave occasion to a second, in p. 111, with a different signature, respecting the family of Westby, formerly of Ravenfield in Yorkshire, in which it is said that the late Wardel George Westby "was indebted to the friendly interference of the Duke of Norfolk for a small place in the Customs, on the emoluments of which he barely subsisted till his death." This account is inaccurate: he had, during many years, a seat at the board of Customs, as a Commissioner, with a

salary of 1000*l. per annum*; and I am old enough to remember hearing it said, while he was living, by one who knew him well, that, when the extravagance of his wife had brought him into embarrassed circumstances, he obtained this situation by means of the then Earl of Holderness, backed by the recommendation of Thomas, the first Marquis of Rockingham, to whose powerful court interest, during the reign of George II, many families in Yorkshire can bear testimony. The Gentleman's Magazine seems not to have commenced noticing regularly, among the monthly promotions, the appointments of Commissioners of the Customs, until the year 1741, when, in a list inserted vol. XI. p. 387, there are seven names below that of Wardel George Westby, from which, it may be presumed that his first appointment was then far from recent.—The following articles are extracted from that valuable Miscellany: vol. I. p. 27, Jan. 19, 1731, Wardel George Westby, Esq. is appointed a Director of the African Company. Vol. XX. p. 284: June 19, 1750, Married ——— Perceval, Esq. first cousin to the Earl of Egmont, to the daughter of Wardel George Westby, Esq. Vol. XXVI. p. 595: Dec. 8. 1756, Died Wardel George Westby, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Customs, Vol. XXX. p. 103: Feb. 10, 1760, Died in Great Marlborough-street, aged 71, the relict of Wardel George Westby, Esq. of Ravenfield park, Yorkshire, sister of the late Sir Conyers D'Arcy, and aunt to the Earl of Holderness." Of the latter years of the daughter, I could relate some singular anecdotes, were it not for an unaffected concurrence in the benevolent sentiment conveyed by the writer of the second letter, p. 112, in these expressive terms, "Let the remainder of her unhappy story be left in oblivion." I know that, after the death of her mother, she was in the receipt of 800*l. per ann.* which was paid her quarterly.

A FRIEND TO ACCURACY.

A FRESH republication has lately been advertized, of an anonymous political pamphlet, that excited a considerable degree of attention in the early part of the last century; entitled, "*The Judgment of whole Kingdoms and Nations, concerning the*"

the Rights, Power, and Prerogative of Kings, and the Rights, Privileges, and Properties of the People;" printed in 1710; to which the name of the great Lord Somers, as the author, was first affixed in the title-page of what is there called the *tenth edition*, published in 1771. In the third volume, new series, of "Censura Literaria" (a periodical work, the continuance of which, on an improved plan, instead of its being wholly given up, had been pleasingly anticipated by many), it is remarked, that the style of the beforementioned pamphlet is very different from what is to be found in any political tract known to have been written by that celebrated Nobleman; a harshness of invective, and coarseness of language, quite beneath his cast of character, being conspicuous in various parts of the book, as well as in the title; and strong reasons are assigned for believing that the *real author* was no other than that "eccentric bibliopolist" (as he is termed by Granger), John Dunton; an opinion, which a comparison of this tract with several of the avowed productions of his pen will tend very much to confirm.

ARCANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

I HAVE read, with some pain, a communication in your Miscellany from a person who styles himself "A Christian of the old School:" perhaps he should have said "A Christian of the last Century;" for it seems too clear that his sentiments are neither those of the Reformation, nor of the Establishment of Christianity.

I myself also live in a neighbourhood where Evening Lectures have been introduced; but as they are now spreading through the whole kingdom, this may not be singular. I have been witness, however, to their effects, and would with pleasure bear my slender testimony. Nothing can be more obvious than that weekly lectures throughout the kingdom would or will produce a *great effect*; and it certainly demands a calm consideration, to determine of what nature that effect will be. In this inquiry we should therefore do what your late Correspondent has not done; we should separate the subject of Evening Worship from every consideration of those who have been the princi-

pal, though by no means the exclusive renovators of this antient practice; we should separate it from those daring abuses, which, *notorious* as they are alledged to be, loudly call for an accusation in the *proper place*, before the *proper* inquisitors: we should separate it from the foreign consideration of extempore delivery, from tremendous and damnatory expressions; and, in fine, from all the wisdom and folly, the right and the wrong, of Evangelical Church Methodism. In this consideration, as far as it respects the whole body of the Clergy, who are neither daring innovators, nor extempore preachers, nor wild enthusiasts, nor gloomy Calvinists, we should only notice those evils which may naturally and inseparably be connected; or which may fairly be expected to result. The charge of innovation, and unpremeditated nonsense or blasphemy, against individuals, is foreign to the general subject. This objection stands in as full force against all public worship and instruction whatever, as against Evening Lectures.

Now your Correspondent allows Evening Lectures to be productive of some good (*mirabile dictu!*) in *large populous towns*, but thinks them questionable in *retired country villages*. "Is the labourer," he asks, "after several hours of violent and extreme exertion, having been exposed, perhaps, to the combined severities of cold, rain, and wind, whose limbs, benumbed and stiffened by labour, are scarcely able to support his exhausted frame to his distant cottage, in a proper state of mind to attend to religious instruction?" Is this pure unsophisticated nonsense, or what is it? Is such really the blessed every-day lot of the English peasant? Is his exertion thus violent and extreme every day, or any day in the week? Is such our delightful climate, and the enviable state of a poor man's constitution of body? and is his cottage always at such a favourable distance from his labour or his church? Were every one by penal laws compelled to attendance every night in the week and the year, there might be some colour for this ridiculous caricature. But are all these horrid circumstances to afflict our peasants exactly *every Wednesday* (which we will suppose has been fixed upon for the Evening Weekly

Weekly Lecture)? and, if they *do* occur on any one Wednesday in the year, will the man choose to come to his church, even if the opportunity be offered to him? Is it certain, moreover, that he has neither a *wife nor children* who might attend the public worship, and be benefited by religious instruction? and, finally, is there any ecclesiastical law which forbids the Church to be made, by cheap stoves, more dry and warm and comfortable than the cottage? Either this declamation was made very uncandidly, or very unthinkingly. The former is much to be feared; for it is worthy of remark, that he does not *choose* to discuss the medium between *large populous towns* and *retired country villages*. There is abundant unfairness in this; and particularly if your Correspondent, Mr. Urban, *chance* to have an ostensible situation in a small town, or a large country village on a high road. Our places of worship are sometimes indeed inconveniently situated, sometimes from the unfrequent opening of the doors inconveniently damp, and sometimes, indeed, inconveniently small. The Dissenters, however, envy us even these; and God forbid that in respect to the capacity of our *Barns*, we should lose our *Churches*.

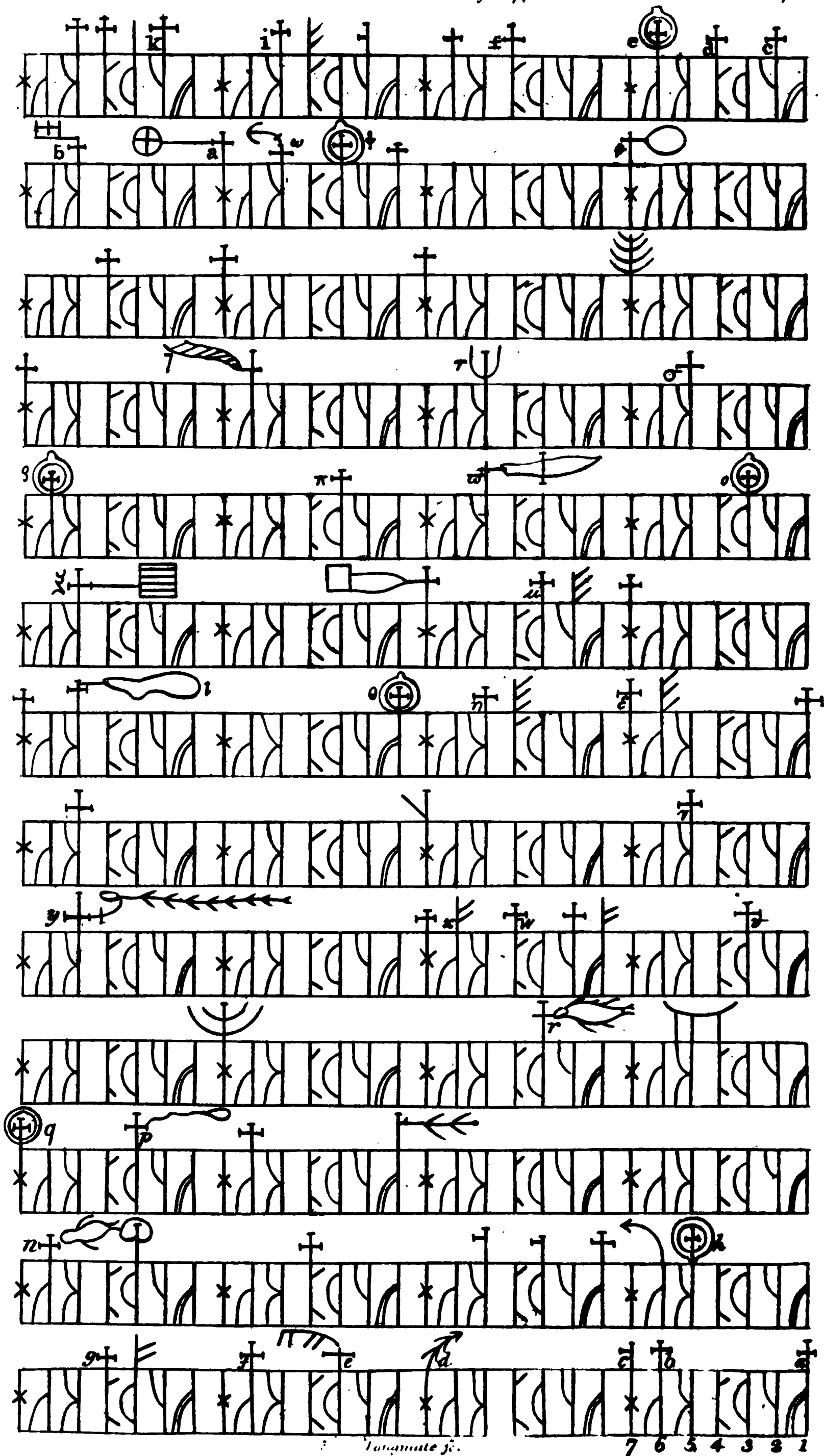
The hour of attendance upon these Evening Lectures is, moreover, extremely favourable, in the opinion of all men, to that solemnity and decorum which ought to prevail during the performance of public worship. It has always been thought peculiarly still and solemn. When the garish hues of day are fled, when the hurry and noise of the light have subsided, when there is nothing to divert the attention either of the eye or the ear, it is the sacred hour of calm meditation and rational devotion. I have frequently attended these solemnities, and never once heard "the unseemly noises from the more gloomy parts of a church indifferently lighted up;" and why, let me ask, in these days of *private* elegance and expence, *should* any part be indifferently lighted? Here is a studied captiousness; and most unsuccessfully supported!

But, moreover, has it really escaped the observation of your ingenious and ingenious Correspondent, that there is in England a summer as well as a winter, long days as well as

short? Let him read over the hundred lines which contain all that he can invent against Evening Lectures. Then, if he have a parochial cure, and any care for consistency, let him immediately institute Evening Lectures for some day in the week for the many months of the approaching *summer*. Not one of his arguments can by any force be made to bear against summer-lectures; and it would be better to do well for half the year than not to do well at all. Good heavens, that a member, perhaps, a minister, of the Church should talk about "*the stated periods*" of *once a week* to do good and worship his God! Well may Methodism triumph.

It is well known that in the real Old School the evening services used to be *in the evening*. As much attached as your Correspondent can be to the Liturgy of our Church, I am really sometimes a little hurt to hear, in the blaze of the day, the delivery of the nightly prayer, "*Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord, and by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night!*" That evening services have been not only episcopally countenanced, but strongly *recommended*, is sufficiently notorious (I wish they had been *commanded*). It is well known that the Primitive Christians for many centuries assembled much more frequently than at the stated period of the Lord's Day; and, as the distresses of the major part of the community in all times and countries must have demanded *daily* labour, it would have been much more than probable, even if unvouched by ecclesiastical records, that they assembled *very* early in the morning, and after their day's work in the evening. I never, moreover, read of a law for the exclusion of the younger. Upon the sluggish Christians of the present day, we could not easily prevail to obey the cheering sound of the bells at four or five of a summer's morning; but they *will* occasionally attend on an evening, and where is the church door which *should* be shut upon them? It is well known that weekly evening worship is a great weapon used against us by the Dissenters. Why not foil them at their own weapons? The art of war has been much improved by the French, although to deadly purposes.

We



We have not scorned to be taught by them. Why then should we hesitate to learn what is excellent, not from the Dissenters or Church Methodists Christian of the Old School, and I subscribe myself, ADVICE.

warmness on the one hand, and fiery blaze on the other, to a genuine ancient warmth and power. Oh, how this love of the praise of men has infected some of the best among us! I believe it, abject as it is, almost the single reason that weekly services are not universal among those who really care at all for the religious interests of their parishes. Every institution of such services by orthodox and bold men will, however, somewhat diminish the cause of offence. In some cases few may be the attendants. That is not our concern: if we be there worshipping God, and only two or three be gathered together, I need not say that our Saviour will be among us; but I may hint that the interests of the Church will not then suffer from an accusation against our lukewarmness. Your Correspondent's picture of a parish priest is good; but, forgetting those things which are behind, let us reach forward to those which are before.

In the character of a Clergyman I would instantly do my part by the establishment of Evening Lectures. For others—God is their Judge, and not man. I believe, Mr. Urban, that my sentiments are those of the real

GENT. MAG. Supp. LXXXII, PART I.

History of the Russian Empire during the reign of Catherine the Second, and to the close of the Eighteenth Century," 3 vols. 8vo. 1800. vol. I. p. 181.

I HERewith send you a fac-simile, somewhat reduced in size, of one of these rude almanacs, used in the Isle of Oesel, together with such explanations as could be collected from a rather intelligent boor. They are likewise in use in the Isles of Ruhn and Mohn. The Ruhnians still speak the Runik, perhaps the true Livonian language, they being probably the remains of the old Livonians. The language is entirely confined to that island, being spoke nowhere else, at least as far as was known to my informant, pastor Haken, of Yamma, a man not less respectable for his sagacity and learning, than for his undiminished piety. W. T.

1 Sunday. 2 Monday. 3 Tuesday. 4 Wednesday. 5 Thursday. 6 Friday. 7 Saturday.

The cross or other mark at top denotes a festival, or a memorable, or a superstitious day.

- a New year's day.
- b Three kings day (Epiphany).
- c Lasso pæw (the meaning is unknown to me.)

d Korjusa.

- d Korjusse pææv, then the loriot, or speckled woodpecker, begins to squeak.
- e Toennise pææv, Anthony, the 17th of January. The superadded mark is to signify a pig's head.
- f Henry pææv.
- g Pavli pææv, Paul's conversion; mid-winter.
- h Reenla Maria, Mary's purification.
- i Aet. (I cannot tell what.)
- k Tort. (perhaps Dorothea.)
- l Lunallo pææv, on which all must rest.
- m Petri ellis; then the water-springs begin to steam, and the rocks in the lake to freeze.
- n Matsi, or Maddisi pææv, Matthias, the 24th of February. Then the Esthonian observes the weather, in order to form a conjecture respecting the duration of the winter. Many will not take a sieve in their hand, lest it should charm the vermin: neither will they work with a needle, to preserve their cattle from being bit by serpents, and from other mischief. On this day all the worms in the ground turn about.
- o Talli harri; now the snow dissolves with the appearance of the spring: the roads alone are covered.
- p Pendise pææv; Benedict the 21st of March.
- q Paasto Maria; Mary's annunciation, the 25th of March; now the Esthonian goes upon the continent, before sunrise, to drink brandy, in order that he may be all the year ruddy, brisk and gay, and be safe from the stings of musquitos.
- r Ambrus pææv; Ambrose.
- s Now the pike-fish comes in, and the seed corn begins to shoot.
- t The fields begin to look green.
- u Yurri pææv; George, the 23d of April. The Esthonian hews no wood, that he may escape all harm from prodigies and monsters.
- v Vit. (The meaning of this I know not.)
- w Philip and James.
- x Finding of the Cross.
- y Eric; the barley shews its ears.
- z Urbanus.
- ß Vitus, the 15th of June.
- γ Corpus Christi day.
- δ Fastday, previous to John.
- ε John; in the night they kindle fires, and guard the cattle from witches.
- ζ Fastday.
- η Peter and Paul.
- θ Helma Maria; Mary's visitation, the 2d of July.
- ι Karro pææv; Margaret, the 13th of July. Many will not work, that the bear (Esthn. *harro*) may do them no hurt.
- κ Maddelisse pææv; hitherto the bees swarm.
- λ Fastday.
- μ James; the 25th of July.
- ν Oli pææv; now a sheep is slain as a sacrifice.
- ξ Lauritse pææv; Lawrence, the 10th of August: now they first light fires in the evenings, to avert mischief from conflagrations.
- ο Kulli Maria; Mary's ascension, the 15th of August.
- ω Pertmisse or Pertli-pææv; Bartholomew. The sign at top represents I suppose the knife with which he was flayed.
- τ John's decapitation.
- ρ Pissoke Maria; Mary's nativity, the 8th of September.
- σ Elevation of the Cross.
- τ Matthew.
- 7 Michael.
- υ Koletemisse pææv; vegetation begins to fade.
- φ Martin.
- χ Lisabi pææv; Elizabeth.
- ψ Lemeti Maria; Mary's offering.
- ω Lemeti pææv; Clement.
- a Kaddri; Katharine, the 25th of November.
- b Andrew.
- c Barbara, the 4th of December.
- d Niggola pææv; Nicholas.
- e Niggola Maria; Mary's conception, the 8th of December.
- f Lutse or Lulse pææv; Lucia.
- g Johanna.
- h Fast.
- i Thomas; the 21st of December, when the boors clean and ornament their cottages previous to the holidays.
- k Christmas.

Mr. URBAN, *North of Trent, June 10.*

THE perusal of R's letter, p. 413, respecting Mons. Lambert's Theory of the Heavens (in the admiration of which I in some respect agree with him and Mons. Bounet, who has also highly extolled it) induces me to mention a thought which has frequently suggested itself to my mind, and which you possibly may not think unworthy of insertion in your Miscellany. It is, Sir, respecting the revolutionary motion of the earth round the sun, which, at the distance supposed to be between those two bodies, and in the time (a year) in which that motion is performed, must, I apprehend, be at the rate of about 17 miles in a second of time. Now Sir, astonishing and inconceivable as this velocity appears to be, if we consider that the earth being (in round numbers) about 8000 miles in diameter, it is 8 minutes (nearly) in moving through a space equal to that diameter, we shall (I think) be inclined

clined rather to call it slow than quick. If it is as I have stated, and the conclusion is admitted, it appears to follow, that quickness or slowness of motion are altogether relative to the bulk of the moving body. I have, indeed, heard objections and answers made to the idea I have above stated, but, without detailing them, I wish to leave it to the judgment of your more sagacious and better-informed readers. D.

MR. URBAN, *Cuckney, Notts.*

HOWEVER I may despise the gross misrepresentations contained in the letter signed W. M. (see p. 308) and lament the spirit of rancour and unmanly bitterness in which it is written; however I may be blamed by those whose opinions claim respect from me, for thus taking notice of an anonymous attack, as weak as it is calumnious, and manifesting a want of that spirit which should influence the actions of a good man; yet, feeling as I do, in the situation of one at the bar of the publick, I must crave leave of you, Mr. Urban, to be heard in my defence.

In my endeavour to show that, in the saying *to turn cat in pan*, the word *pan* is a corruption of *band* (see p. 228), every impartial and unprejudiced man will, I trust, acquit me of ill manners, and of want of candour, in citing your old Correspondent Paul Gemsege, whom I personally knew, and whose opinions I wished to treat with becoming respect. But, much as I am inclined to reverence “gray-headed doctrines,” I must be allowed to preserve the liberty of my own judgment; and as my faith is not so strong as to bear all the lumber thrown in its way, or so easy as to believe, without examination, all that is told, I claim the privilege of thinking for myself, and of sifting the opinions of others, even against a torrent of authorities, under the exalted names of that Colossus in Literature, Dr. Samuel Johnson, and that polite scholar and Antiquary, the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Pegge. If these literary characters were not infallible; if, on the contrary, it can be shown, that in tracing the origin of this proverbial saying, they have (mistakingly) perverted some words, and disagreed in the meaning of others; I shall stand protected by the rhyming adage:

“When Doctors disagree,
Disciples then are free.”

In vol. XXIV. pp. 66, 212. may be found all that Dr. Pegge, under the anagrammatical signature of Paul Gemsege, advanced in favour of the text *cat in pan*; and I request such of your Readers, Mr. Urban, as are in possession of the early volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, to refer to his authorities, which I should be glad to give at length, were it consistent with the limits of your publication to allow such an indulgence.

It is observed by Dr. Johnson, that the word *cates* has no singular*: indeed there is not to be found in the English language such a word as *cate*; yet we are told by Mr. Gemsege “the word [*cat*] no doubt is *cate*, which is another word for a cake, or other aumalette!” This is pretty round assertion, and, it is presumed, destitute of all authority. He takes “*cate* to be no other than the last syllable of the word *delicate*,” giving rather an unlucky instance from Lilly, who, in his *Euphues*, speaks of the English ladies “eating *delicates*.” Mr. Gemsege then observes, “perhaps from this word *cate* comes to *cater*, and a *caterer*;” perhaps not; *cate*, being an airy nothing, and the mere child of imagination, cannot be the etymon of *cater*. Dr. Johnson says *cater* is from *cates*, with the authority of Junius before him, who observes that the Dutch have *kater* in the same sense with our *cater*.

Mr. Gemsege having deduced his favourite *cate* from *delicate* (the propriety of which he himself afterwards justly called in question, suggesting that *cate* might be from the French *achat*, a word signifying a purchase, bargain, buying, &c.) goes on, “that this is the true original of this saying is very clear from a similar corruption in the word *saltcat*: a *saltcat* is a cake well impregnated with brine, and laid in a pigeon house in order to tempt and entice the birds,” &c. Now really, Mr. Urban, a *saltcat* so enticingly described would almost lead one to suppose it to be “a rich and most delicious cake!” It is, however, no such thing. To support his hypothesis, Mr. Gemsege had recourse to a maze

* Notwithstanding this positive assertion by the Doctor, *Cate* has most anomalously and feebly found its way into the late editions of his Dictionary, attended with a quotation from Shakspeare, proving its non-existence as a word.

of words, and to ringing changes, as it were, upon *cates*, *cate*, and *cat*, to prove, if he could, that they all signify "a cake, or other aumallete; well knowing, that on failure of doing this, his explanation of the saying would fall to the ground, and that his *cat*, instead of being *in the frying-pan*, would be *in the fire*. His fondness for the non-entity *cate*, reminds me of a man, who, having but one story, and that about a gun, would mistake any noise for the report of one, that he might introduce his story. Dr. Johnson's definition of *saltcat* is "a lump of salt," and in this neighbourhood a *saltcat* is a *misshapen mass of clay impregnated with brine, or generally with a less expensive saline ingredient*; but in preparing it for use, it is neither *baked* or *fried*, and consequently as *this cat* is *not turned in the pan*, it cannot have any more relation to the saying, than the owl and gridiron in the sign.

"Cat in the pan," says Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, "is imagined by some to be rightly written *catipan* as coming from *Catipania**. An unknown Correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *cate in the pan*." "Turning of the *cat in the pan*," taking the meaning from the Doctor's citation, "is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him." Our great Lexicographer certainly knew no more of the meaning of this saying than he did of the word *pastern* when he called it "the knee of an horse†;" and how he came to assert that it was "naturally imagined" to be a corruption from *cate in the pan*, when *cate* is not to be found, as an authorized word, in his own or any other Dictionary, or work, in the English language, seems wonderful. Such slips as these ought, in charity, to be considered as the aberrations of a great mind, which could not bend to trifles as the objects of research.

Whether Mr. Gemsege has made out a good case in favour of the saying *cut in pan*, or I have succeeded in overturning it, by restoring that which I think is the true text, namely, *cat in band* (see p. 228), I appeal to the judgment of unbiassed minds to

decide; and, willing to allow all men the liberty of their own sentiments, I shall take leave of this subject, after making a few observations on the letter signed W. M. (see p. 308).

In a manner the most gross and ungentlemanly, I am charged by W. M. with "seeming to think" that much reading and some ingenuity ought to give way to a deficiency of both—of thinking lightly of much learning, and of want of candour. Whether these charges can be supported by what is advanced in my letter, must be determined by other and better judges than W. M. who has wilfully perverted my reasoning in support of *cat in band*, by making it referable to the corruption *cat in pan*. He makes me say that delicacies or dainties come from the farm; whereas I classed delicacies or dainties among the purchased provisions, in contradistinction to such as were the produce of the farm. He then goes on misquoting, and lays upon my shoulders the luggage of his own ignorance, by asserting, that, without knowing it, I have proved, in citing the passage from Shakespeare, "dainties are all cates," that *cates* means *cake*; and then, with great puerility, asks "if we can be otherwise than simpletons, if we do not believe this to be a rich and most delicious cake?" The word *cates*, in Johnson's Dictionary, is thus defined: "Viands; food; dish of meat: generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food;" and Shakespeare, in this passage, intended to designate that which is nice and luxurious: for by transposition we have the sense in this sentence, *all cates are dainties*. To use the simple language of W. M., what "a simpleton" a man must be, to believe that Shakespeare here meant to convey the idea of "a rich and most delicious cake!"

It is unquestionably proved, that there is no such word as *cate*. If the saying took its rise from the plural word *cates*, then, to be consistent, the advocates for the old should adopt a new reading; and *cats i' th' pan* would be "illustrative of the subject," by proclaiming its own origin. Now, should these be living cats, and they would answer all the purposes of the saying as well as dead ones, a person prone to mischief

(I will

* See Gent. Mag. vol. XXIV. p. 172.

† See Dictionary, ed. 1755.

(I will not say W. M.) would, "very naturally," be gratified with the employment of "turning" such velvet-footed *delicacies*, and be highly delighted with the *discord* which would doubtless attend it.

In phrase most singular we are told by W. M. that he "*started* with a quotation from Dr. Johnson;" and before he has run the length of a *decent distance*, he insinuates, that he intends to win in a *canter*, by enlightening the *course* he has to go over, with some flashes of illustrative wit. Not having any wit of my own, I do not pretend to judge of it in others; but, I presume, the dreadful coruscation we were led to expect, lies in his observation upon the words "rotary motion," which were innocently used by me, in opposition to motion *rectilinear*; a word probably not in W. M.'s vocabulary, as he does not appear to have any practical knowledge of its meaning.

Passing over a misquotation where he makes me say "*cates signifies delicacies*," I come to the last and dying flash of his illustrative wit, on being introduced, in language appropriately elegant, to a *saltcat*,—"the saltcat Mr. Gemsege speaks of, *whom*," says W. M., "I understand to be a very worthy resident of the pigeon-house, and well known to all the people of the farm, so much so, that the most illiterate plough-boy will tell you, in his own dialect, all about the saltcat, just to the same meaning as Mr. Gemsege has done." This story "all about the saltcat" is froth without ink, and too ridiculous for criticism; the meaning of the word having been already explained, it is unnecessary to say more on that head, than merely to remark that W. M. has adopted the most infallible method to prevent the diffusion of knowledge, by setting up something in the room of it; it being fair to conclude that were his friend the "illiterate plough-boy" to declare, "in his own dialect," that the sun is no bigger than a cheese-vat, and that the moon is made of green-cheese, he would believe "all about it, just to the same meaning as the plough-boy," and propagate these absurdities.

And now, having drawn back the curtain which has hitherto been spread over this subject, I shall take a final leave of it. If I am wrong, I shall acknowledge my error when I am

better informed; but I do not mean to seek for truth in troubled or muddy waters, or to reply to the scoffs or buffoonery of the rude or the ignorant. A well-dressed man may fight with a chimney-sweeper, and beat him; but in the conflict his clothes might be so much daubed, and made to stink of soot, that the victory would but ill requite him for the disorder he would be put into.

Yours, &c. JAMES DOWLAND.

Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

MY wish has long been to gratify myself by commencing a correspondence with you; but the incessant occupations of a very laborious employment have prevented me hitherto, and even now operate so as to prevent me from writing to you as fully as I wish. The subject of extemporary preaching and *extemporary reading* (Anglus dixit) I conceive an interesting one; and I hope at some future time to be able to present some considerations to the disputants, which they seem to have overlooked. At present I must content myself with a few observations, as they have been suggested chiefly by articles in your Magazines of March and April last.

Mag. for March, p. 239. "*Wine of one ear*" is supposed to be "*wine of one year*." But such an expression contains so much of mere matter of fact, that it could scarcely pass into a proverbial saying; besides, it does by no means follow, that wine of one year is crude and immature. The phrase *vin d'une oreille* has not occurred to me, but that of *vin de deux oreilles* has, affording, in my opinion, an incontrovertible support to the expression of "*wine of one ear*." The saying has been, I think, ingeniously supposed to have originated in that shake of the head, by which approbation of a well-flavoured liquor is commonly denoted: disapprobation on the contrary is well marked by only turning the head to one side, and thus a thing was said to be *d'une oreille*.

Mag. for April, p. 322. your Correspondent R. C. expresses himself thus: "Your learned Correspondent Oxoniensis will permit one, who has *no pretensions* to Hebrew literature, to enter *his most serious protest* against the new-fangled word *Aleim*," &c. The apparent modesty, with which

which he prefaces his observation, led me to a prejudgment very different from the opinion that must be formed from what ensues in his annotation.

What right has a man of *no pretensions* to enter a protest of any kind in a case where, by his own confession, he knows nothing? His confession might seem an humble intimation, in the usual manner, of some acquaintance with the subject; but his mode of observation proves him in earnest in his acknowledgment of ignorance; and for this I acknowledge he has a right to the credit due to his sincerity. But why, under such circumstances, should he at once attack one who appears to be possessed of some knowledge of the subject? In the outset he has actually prejudged the matter, by terming *Aleim* a new-fangled word.

The Hebrew literati have been long divided into two parties, whom we may term the Punctists and the Contrapunctists. The disputed word will be *Aleim* according to the system of the former, and *Elohim* according to that of the latter; and perhaps it will appear singular to R. C. that though these words appear to differ so widely as expressed in our characters, in the Hebrew the only difference is in the *vowel-points* annexed to the component letters, and in the pronunciation as influenced by them; for the component *letters* are precisely the same. All that is inferred from the use of *El* as a commencing or concluding syllable, is of no importance; that syllable will follow the fate of the language at large, according as the use or rejection of the points prevails. It is granted, that volumes have been written with *Elohim*, &c. but R. C. cannot have been very deeply read in the subject, or he might have seen many volumes in which *Aleim* is used. The word is not of yesterday; and I am convinced, Oxoniensis was well aware of the manner in which it was to be applied. If authorities for that *pronunciation* of the word be needful, he could produce Capella, Hutchinson, Parkhurst, &c. men who knew at least as much of the subject as R. C.

The charge of innovation too will stand or fall on the same ground with the rest. I would charge R. C. with something of a disposition to contend *de lana caprina*; only I feel myself

open to the same charge from my observations on what he has advanced. For, in fact, the pronounciation of this word is of little importance whether *Aleim* or *Elohim*; it is received in the same signification by both parties, without the smallest hazard of being mistaken for a Mahometan or Hindoo deity.

A. O. B.

Mr. URBAN,

June 5.

IT is the etiquette, I perceive, of your publication, that *you* are to be considered as *Mr. Speaker in the chair*. I had designed to address a few words *immediate* to Clericus Hibernicus*; but, in compliance with the established form, I address myself to you, requesting the favour of your attention to a statement in some measure opposed to that of Clericus H.

The account of the institution, and the tribute to the worthy Archbishop, are strictly just; but, I fear, a wish, natural to us all, and undetected in ourselves, as to its extent, by few, that of endeavouring to give a favourable representation of whatever we happen to be connected with, has had an undue influence over Clericus. I can state from my own personal knowledge, that the attention paid to Hebrew in the University of Dublin is by *no means* such as his words would appear to imply. The premiums distributed to answerers in that branch are but few; they are chiefly given to lads on examination *at entrance*; the examination is *confined* to the more prominent parts of the grammar, and a further acquaintance with the language is not only not encouraged—but I think it not too strong an expression to say, that it is *discouraged*. Besides, the study is never after resumed, except by the very few who design to read for fellowships.

This is a fair statement of the matter; and if after this we can be allowed to boast, the state of Hebrew literature in your Universities must be very low indeed, with the more disgrace to themselves, as they have heretofore produced many ornaments in that department of learning. My intention, in this address to you, is not to *attack* the representation of Clericus Hibernicus. He seems to have written with a laudable design;

* See the Magazine for April, p. 329.
and

and the bias in his judgment may plead so amiable a cause, that it would be unjust on that ground to speak severely; nor do I furnish this statement with the trifling view of showing my superior acquaintance with such little things.

My object is, through your publication, which, I know, is read and esteemed in Dublin, to draw the attention of those whom it concerns, to the deficiencies in that particular, so groundlessly praised by Clericus Hibornicus, with the hope, that they may endeavour "to be what they have heard themselves to be." A. O. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Mainsforth, Feb. 25.*

I HAVE been much gratified, as with other parts of Mr. Nichols's "History of Sparkenhoe Hundred," so with his analysis of Bp. Crewe's memoirs in particular; and send you the following additional notices, which are at the service of your numerous Readers.

P. 832. "My Lord took great care of Bow Church, &c. That Bow Church was in some danger of falling into the hands of the Papists, seems very certain; but what share the Bishop had in preserving it may be doubted."

In 1683, Bow Church in the N. Bailey, a very ancient structure, with a projecting arch (under which there was a foot-path) into the street, became entirely ruinous, and divine service was discontinued. The petition of the inhabitants of the N. Bailey parish to Dean Sudbury and the Dean and Chapter of Durham, hints expressly enough at some design to convert it into a Roman Catholic place of worship: "besides what advantages our adversaries may make of it, either to discredit our church, or gratify themselves." On Oct. 5, 1683, Bp. Crewe began the subscription for the repair with 30*l.* and in all (as by an original particular *penc'd me*) 117*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* was expended, and only 89*l.* subscribed; on which the Dean and Chapter supplied the deficiency without further assistance; and they, I verily believe, rather than the Bishop, saved Bow Church.

A curious old fellow at Durham, one Jacob Bee, Schoolmaster, kept a diary of all events, *inter alia*,

"Upon the 9th of August 1700, my Lord Bp. Crewe came from Auckland

to Durham with his Lady, his second wife, madam Forster, and was met with a very great company, both gentry, tradesmen, and others; besides, every street in his way to the castle, the windows were so clad with people as was almost innumerable, and all the Trades' banners were displayed."

Mr. Bee then proceeds, much in the style of P. P. the parish clerk, to tell how he shaved the Bishop's Butler, &c.

My Lord Crewe, amongst his other eminent qualities, seems to have been very busy in the City Elections for Durham; and, however strange it may appear, he actually voted, followed by two or three of the Prebendaries, as freemen of the city of Durham, 9 Sept. 1679, as appears from a MS Poll Book which did exist some years ago at Durham, from whence Mr. Woodness, on whom I can rely, took the extract.

I have a canvassing letter of his steward, Mr. Ardens, on the first Election for the City, 1675, in which he seems to waver as to the Bishop's supporting Mr. Parkhurst, or no; "What if it be my Lord's pleasure my Lord Roscommon should stand; you know it is sometimes the hindmost dog that wins the day?" desiring Mr. Miles Stapylton, to whom it is addressed, to canvass Aldermen Gordon, &c. and sound them off, without bringing in

Mr. Tempest, of Old I married Dean Sudbury eventual heiress, was very connected with Lord Crewe so deep in the interests of family, that he was at Will. III. and ordered to self to his house at Old Uarnam till he found security. He very much injured his fortune in the cause; and died in 1695, partly, it is said, of vexation and chagrin. He seems to have been a friendly, worthy man, who professed his principles very sincerely, and was led into these affairs in a good measure by Bp. Crewe.

There are at Auckland a vast collection of letters to and from Bp. Comin, which prove his character to have been the reverse of Crewe,—upright, honest, and sincere. I purpose drawing up from them some sort of account of that Prelate in the manner Mr. Nichols has conducted the Examen of Lord Crewe.

In the British Museum, amongst the Lansdowne MSS. is what is entitled "Part of a History of Durham;" apparently written by one Ralph Gowlan, an attorney at Durham, which accuses Bp. Crewe of twenty strange actions—of kneeling in private before the Crucifix, and of purloining several valuable MSS. from his predecessor Cosin's library on the Palace green, to which, it seems, he had a private walk from the castle; with a long story of his bearing malice 20 years in the renewal of a lease to Lawyer Middleton's heirs; but the writer's malice seems to have at least equalled the Bishop's. After all, I agree with Mr. Nichols, though without fee or reward, love or fear, for Lord Crewe's relatives, that charity has cast her veil over his failings. He was, with all his faults and tergiversations, liberal in thought and deed, both in life and death; for his benefactions were not all testamentary. Numerous are the Churches which he repaired or restored; and his example certainly influenced the Clergy so far, that more Parsonages were rebuilt or repaired at that æra within the Diocese, than, perhaps, at any other, *except the present*. Certain it is, the motto, "Who builds a Church to God, and not to fame, &c.

hits Lord Crewe hard; for on every portal, gallery, and organ-loft, his lion and griffin, coronet and mitre, are displayed in the full blaze of Heraldry. But, as it is impossible for any one to have been in the habit of witnessing the extended effects of the noble institution of Bamburgh Castle, without feeling some degree of veneration for its founder, I would exchange the above motto with a quotation from Gray, could I recollect it: "Their human passions now no more, Save Charity that glows beyond the tomb."

And thus I conclude this rambling story. Yours, &c. R. S.

Mr. URBAN,

June 29.

EVERY one who is acquainted with your Miscellany must acknowledge that you have, particularly of late, evinced your filial duty, in calling a consultation upon the supposed alarming situation of the Church. As these gentlemen have requested you to publish their particular opinions to the world,

every person is, therefore, at liberty to make his own remarks upon them. It is evident, then, though they are generally agreed as to the danger, they are far from being unanimous as to the remedy. None of them seem to understand the true cause of the disorder. Some propose building more Churches. To these I would say, First fill those already built. Some recommend applying to the Legislature, to abridge the facilities of Dissenters in obtaining preachers. To such I would say, No, you come a day too late for this; and even if this could be accomplished, it would have the same effect upon them, that the mandate of Pharaoh had upon Israel in Egypt: "the more they were oppressed, the more they grew." Others have hopes from an increase in the Curates' salaries; a measure too long delayed, but now happily about to be effected by legislative interference. But neither will this, however beneficial to individuals, much benefit the Church. One of your Correspondents, last month, loudly complains (and not without cause) of the exclusion of strangers from the pews, though empty during Divine Service, in many Churches and Chapels belonging to the Establishment. But he is under a mistake, when he supposes that they have only to throw the pews open, in order to fill them; and that the Sectarians increase because the seats in their places of worship are open for the admission of strangers. On the contrary, it is a fact, that, in general, every sitting in these places is charged at so much *per quarter*, besides frequent collections at the doors. There is a secret in the business, on the part of these Sectarians, which this member of the Established Church, with many others, seems not aware of, that shall be presently disclosed. However, I must previously notice the scheme of another of your Correspondents in the same month: Ausonius thinks, that the Church would derive incalculable benefit, if new Parsonage-houses were built; such as would induce every Incumbent to reside in his respective parish; and, having placed them there, he gives, it must be confessed, some excellent hints for their conduct. But, Mr. Urban, small as my acquaintance is with human nature, I venture to affirm,

firm, that the man who neglects the cure of souls because he cannot inhabit a genteel modern dwelling, never will practise those duties among his parishioners, which Ausonius recommends, were he to have "a Parsonage-house built upon the most extensive scale." There is a something beyond all this to be done, to insure success to the Clergy. The Methodist preacher has neither ability to "assist his hearers in their temporal necessities," nor "to put their children to school," and he has no "men of opulence to influence to do these things." On the contrary, he lives upon the bounty of his people; and yet they follow him, even where the above temporal baits are thrown in their way. The charm that effects this, is nothing more than the persuasion they have, that the man is in earnest about the salvation of their souls. He preaches, if not the very words, the very doctrines and precepts contained in the Articles and Homilies of the Church.

Ausonius has, evidently, a zeal for the Church; but, like that of many others, "it is not according to knowledge." "Much interest (he says) has of late been excited by the disputes between Churchmen and Methodists." Now, I believe, no remarkable disputes have occurred between Churchmen and those *properly* called Methodists since the days of Whitefield and Wesley; and, unless he confound the terms *Methodist* and *Dissenter*, he cannot refer to the opposition made by them to Lord Sidmouth's Bill, and the subsequent proceedings of the Justices and Judges upon the Toleration Act; therefore, by these disputes, he must mean the unhappy controversies between those who espouse different plans of instructing the poor, and distributing the Holy Scriptures. Thus he not only brands a large portion of dignified and beneficed Clergy, and of the most distinguished secular members of the Church, with a term of reproach; but, in doing so, denounces them as her enemies. Now, so far is this from being true, that every impartial by-stander will adjudge these men to be her best friends. Facts, it is an old maxim, are stubborn things. I have the happiness of knowing some, and have had the pleasure of hearing more of Ausonius's Methodists, than, perhaps, he

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ever did. I can tell him, therefore, that I have spent some happy hours with a beneficed Clergyman under the thatched roof of his Parsonage-house, without any second floor. It is not the state of their own dwelling-houses that so much concerns such men, as the state of their people's souls. When a stranger enters their Churches, or Chapels, he there loses all idea of the Church being in danger; for if he be compelled to stand in the aisle, it is because the pews are crowded; and I may say, without straining the figure, such pews are the best pillars of the Church. Still, it will be said, all this is effected by Methodism. Be it so. Let men call it what *ism* they please, the fact cannot be denied; the Churches are filled by men discharging the duties of an office which they have solemnly pledged themselves before God and man to fulfill; by men who live and preach according to the spirit of the Articles and Homilies of the Church; by men who neither discard them nor try what a little sophistry can make of them; but expound them as they would be understood by any plain man of common sense. It is a bad compliment that many pay those venerable Reformers who composed the Articles and Homilies, that it requires much critical sagacity to understand and explain the terms by which the faith and practice of the English Church are expressed.

But to counteract all the supposed dangers of Methodism, and secure the attachment of the common people to the Church, much is expected from the National plan of Education. I pretend to no prophetic spirit; yet I will venture to predict, that, unless that method of preaching, so much reprobated, be more universally adopted by the Clergy, the Dissenters and those properly called Methodists, will have a large proportion, and that the most valuable, of the rising generation, thus instructed. If ever then the Church of England fall, it will not be by the hands of Methodists of any description; but the foul deed will be perpetrated by a majority of her own children, in opposition to the Articles of Religion she taught them, the Homilies she recommended, and with her fervent Prayers resounding in their ears.

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF
SCOTLAND.

Mr. URBAN,

June 18.

DR. Horsley, in his last Discourse on the Prophecies, after having shaken to the very foundation two of the strongest pillars on which is built the Church of Christ, endeavours to support the building by a prop which, it strikes me, he has fixed in the sand. This shock has been given by words which he puts into the mouth of the Infidel, which begin thus; "The plain fact is, that these events were foreseen, &c." The prop with which he would stay the fabrick is this: "It *notoriously* appears that the events which best correspond with the prophecies, and put the system of prophecy most in harmony with itself, were neither foreseen by the prophets, nor by any other men, till they had actually taken place." Since the learned Bishop has not condescended to give any proof of this "*notoriety*," and at the same time lays the utmost stress upon it, if any of your intelligent Correspondents could supply this defect in his arguments, I should feel the highest gratification. The omission appears to have arisen from the sentiments of the person with whom he supposes himself to be arguing in an early part of his discourse. He introduces himself as combating the opinions of one who acknowledges the inspiration of the Prophets, but who contends that the application of the prophecies, by the first preachers of Christianity, is a misinterpretation. Though he has made a concession to the Infidel of the highest importance, he appears to consider himself as still combating his former antagonist; for, instead of answering the objection which he has himself started, from *rational* arguments, he only uses his *ipse dixit* of "*notoriously appearing*." How does it "*notoriously*" appear, I ask, that the Prophets were not acquainted with the sense of the predictions which they uttered? Not from any rational arguments which he uses. His assertion, therefore, must imply that this *notoriety* arises from the confession of the Prophets themselves, whose inspiration he supposes before to be granted. But he should have recollected that the Infidel, with whom he is now engaged, does not grant this. Or does he assume it from the words of St. Peter, which he had quoted before to this purpose? "Of which salvation the Prophets have

inquired and searched diligently, &c." In this case he ought first to have proved the inspiration of the Apostle.

Adverting once more to the concession to which I have alluded, I think it is such as neither the Infidel would ever have thought of claiming, and as no other man, I trust, will ever acquiesce in. Its import is no less than this, that the possibility of working miracles is within the power, and the possibility of foreseeing the most distant events within the knowledge, of man; making him omnipotent and omniscient, placing the whole universe under his controul, in conformity with what the Bishop had himself asserted in his first Discourse on this subject. Speaking of the evidence of a vigilant Providence, from the prediction of future events, he says, "if such events lay out of the controul of God's providence, they could not fall within the comprehension of his prescience." Who can reconcile these contradictions? or who will be vain enough to make *man a God*?

AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

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*Present State of LINCOLNSHIRE
Monasteries, &c.*

(Continued from Vol. LXXXI. p. 19.)

HEYNINGS Nunnery, in a close called Henings, in the parish of Bracebridge, just by Lincoln Bargate Toll Bar. The close contains about 10 acres, and is fenced round by stone walls. By foundations, and mounds near the middle of the close, it appears the abbey there stood; but no other vestige of the building remains. The proprietor is John Manby, esq.

Willesford, between Grantham and Sleaford. It is not clear whether the present manor-house and hunting-box of his Grace the Duke of Rutland retains any part of the original building; but I rather think it was most probably built out of the ruins.

Grantham Grange, on the West of and close by Grantham. The space where this Friary stood is extraparo-chial, and now occupied as garden-ground, fenced round by a stone wall. It is the property of Sir William Manners, bart. Upon the site 20 years ago was this gentleman's seat; before him J. Fisher, esq; now entirely taken down, and removed at the above period.

Maiden-house, on Fulbeck-heath, is supposed to have been a Cell to the Temple

Temple on the Heath, distant, perhaps, one mile South of it. From one place to the other a subterraneous passage is said to have existed. There is now a plain farm-house on the spot, in an area containing about ten acres of extra-parochial ground. There is the appearance of many foundations, with a deep well. It is also extraparochial, and belongs to William Reve, of Leadenham, esq. in this county.

Rigbolt, or Whrightbold, in Gosberton parish. This place was a Cell to the Monastery of Sempringham, from which the vestige of an antient road-way is still perceivable across the Fens. The old edifice was a few years ago taken down, and a modern farm-house built in its stead. See *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXIII. p. 889. Within the ground, near the house, were lately discovered many human bones. The estate came to Lord Gwydir upon the death of the late Duke of Ancaster.

Hagnaby, in the North marshes, not far from Alford, stood upon a green hill, surrounded by low lands, adjoining to the village of Hannay. The site is now a rich grazing close, fenced round by a broad ditch or moat, which, with the surrounding property of Hagnaby, about 600 acres, belongs to I. Grant, esq. No other remnant exists but some foundations of buildings now taking out of the ground, composed of sand stone, filled up with chalk stone and lime.

Maltby in the Marsh, a little to the West of the last. The Preceptory here stood in a grazing-close now belonging to a person of the name of Sutton, on the very outside of the parish, near to Beesby village. There is a moat about the site, but even scarce a trace of any foundations can now be discovered, or any person living that can recollect any buildings but by tradition.

Haverholm priory, near Sleaford, the magnificent Gothic-built mansion of Sir J. W. Gordon, Bart. stands upon the site, and contains part of the original building; but so blended, as to be difficult to ascertain precisely. The grounds and part of the park around this charming spot are extraparochial, taking in about 300 acres, forming into an island by a separation into two channels of the river Slea; one branch of which was lately made a navigable canal by act of parliament.

Newstead Abbey, near Brigg, upon a rising ground, surrounded by the

Ancholme Carrs, upon a moated area, and extraparochial. The remaining part of the original building, which was of stone, is now fitting up into a very neat farm-house by Lord Yarborough, the owner. At the South end a room is preserved about 18 feet square, with a pillar of stone in the middle, supporting a curious arched roof. This is said to have been the Chapter-house. Also the West side wall of the house, with stone mulioned window and heads, seem part of the original building. A curious arched door-way, which leads into the chapel, has been very lately removed by his Lordship, to be replaced in the neighbourhood of Brocklesby, the family seat. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Henley, Warw. June 4.*

AFTER what has been said by a Partial Diluvian (page 405), tending to disprove some part of the evidence which appeared in your pages, and introducing other objections to the universality of the deluge,—I feel myself called upon, not only to remove, if possible, those difficulties he professes himself to labour under, but to finish a task I had begun. At the same time I am well aware of the labyrinth the human mind is subject to, while endeavouring to explain theological truths by physical reasons. However, he has advanced nothing, nor can aught be advanced, that will do away the probability of the flood being general, as recorded by the Sacred Historian. The principal obstacles he has placed in the way of a general deluge are these; the impossibility of animals coming from the various parts of the earth to where the ark was built, and the propagation of noxious animals, after the flood, in America, and divers islands, being separated by immense tracts of the Ocean. I hope to be able to answer these objections, though I shall not confine myself wholly to them. It appears that our Partial Diluvian is a believer in the Pentateuch; but that he does not think the words of Moses require a belief of its universality, when it is said, "All flesh died that moved upon the earth; and every man," in another place, "from the face of the earth," not the whole earth. Now he believes that the race of animals had extended to the uttermost parts of the earth; there I agree with him; for
God

God gave a prolific power to the earth and waters for the production of the living creatures which came from them. As our Partial Diluvian does not think the words of Moses sufficiently strong to imply a belief of its being general, I will submit a few more passages from those inspired writings for his consideration. Now he admits, or is rather willing to believe, the brute creation had pervaded all parts; he will find in Gen. chap. vii. 4. "*Every living substance that I have made will I destroy from off the face of the earth;*" verse 17th in the same chapter, "*And the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth, and all the high hills that WERE under the WHOLE heaven were covered;*" again ver. 21. "*All flesh died that moved upon the earth, both of fowl and cattle;*" observe how this is repeated in the next verse, "*All in whose nostrils was the breath of life, of all that was on the dry land, died.*" Can any thing be more clearly expressed? Is it possible for the power of language to convey any thing in more conclusive terms?

To account for the difficulty of every sort of animal travelling from the remotest parts to enter the ark, it is a query if that was necessary: for we may suppose, there being but one pair of each kind created first, and all of these in or about the same spot, since they were all brought before Adam to be named by him, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some of every kind might remain in those parts where they were first created, from whence the habitation of Noah could not be far distant; there might be such a temperature of the air, before the flood, as to suit the constitution, and admit of every species of animals living in any part. We cannot account for the extraordinary longevity of the antediluvians but from their more vigorous organization and robust frame, in the primitive state of the earth, the temperature of which was destroyed by the deluge; and it is very likely, from so strong a race of men, and the extreme length of their life, the world then would be more populous than even now, which made a general deluge necessary. Some sudden change there must have been wrought in the constitution of man after the flood: the state of things must be reversed, as his life is so much abridged; since

Shem who, being born before the flood, lived in two worlds, fell short of the age of his fathers three hundred years. We read in Scripture of giants in those days, and that the earth was filled with violence; the operation of the last cause would be likely to drive both men and beasts into the remotest regions. Besides, America exhibits as striking proofs of being once under water as Europe.

With regard to the difficulty, how the animals, peculiar to different countries, could travel from the ark after the deluge into America and other places; as men increased in number, and extended their dwellings, they would be driven further. Noah, it appears, had but a sparing supply of animals; yet they had multiplied so much by the time of Nimrod, that it became necessary to hunt and destroy them; and in those pursuits he (Nimrod) greatly distinguished himself. To account for noxious and other animals found in America, it must be recollected that the seas and continents must have had another formation, or differently arranged; there might have been an easy communication between the Asiatic and American continents after the flood; indeed it is the opinion of modern Geographers that America formerly joined the North East part of Asia. The inroads which the sea has made upon land, and the many instances where it has retreated in almost our times, are circumstances sufficient to justify that conjecture. The natives of America bear a resemblance to the rude tribes scattered over the North-east of Asia, and may be referred to Asiatic progenitors.

A partial deluge is, in the nature of things, impossible. How could the waters in any country, more particularly the lofty mountains of Armenia, rise to that height to cover them, without going off to the sea, while the latter retained its usual level? If the waters had only overflowed Asia, they never could have risen to the height of the mountain Ararat, where the Ark rested; but must, by the laws of gravity, spread themselves over the rest of the earth.

However lightly our Partial Diluvian may think of a few bones and shells, as he pleases to term them, such observations must really proceed from a total deprivation of that kind of knowledge. It is the remark of a celebra-
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ted French natural philosopher, that where man is disposed to seek in the bowels of the earth for those striking relics, they are to be found, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America. Inquisitive travellers have confirmed this remark; they have, and continue to fix the attention of the wisest of men, while they remain as monuments of a world destroyed!

Pausanias and Pliny speak of the remains of gigantic bodies discovered in their days (we do not understand that these were petrified); and Josephus alludes to bones seen in his time, of a magnitude that almost exceeded credibility. Even Homer, who wrote three thousand years ago, speaks from tradition, that, in his degenerate days, the human frame was dwindled down to half its size. Upon the rending of a mountain in Crete by an earthquake, we are told by Pliny, that there was found standing upright a gigantic body.—In noticing these circumstances, I am not contending that in general the inhabitants of a former world were a gigantic race; but I am showing in what a striking manner Scriptural revelation, when speaking of giants, is confirmed by profane historians.

I shall not, Mr. Urban, pursue this subject any further. I have only to add, if, after the evidences I have brought forward for the universality of the deluge, there still exist doubts in the mind of that gentleman, or any of your Readers; I will thus candidly confess, it will be utterly impossible, by any future effort of mine, to remove them; nor will I make another attempt.

T. H.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No CLXIII.

(*Rise and Progress of English Architecture, continued from p. 429.*)

JAMES I.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Herts.—Its date 1611. Little change in the general assemblage of parts, taking the towers at the angles, with their dome-heads and vanes; bow-windows, door-ways, windows, parapets, and chimneys. The plan, a long body and transverse wings; the favourite disposure of the allotments of a great house at this period, and the letter |—| is the direct idea of the outline of the plan. Upon the whole, the combination of the various architectural par-

ticulars are on a more magnificent scale than any example yet brought forward, that is, during the last and present reigns. Perhaps this assertion on our part may border on partiality; others may entertain different sentiments.

South front.—The body is wholly of the Inigo Jones school of alteration; therefore it is merely noticed in this place as making out the general line, not under the impression that such particulars illustrate the style of work of this reign, but spoke of as an after-thought, or what is usually called an *improvement* done on antecedent pieces of Architecture. In the centre of the upright, a frontispiece of three stories, Doric, Ionick, and Corinthian. The royal arms in the space in the third story. Continuation of the body, an arcade, with pilasters to the first story (Doric); on the pedestals and shafts, ornaments of a new turn, but still labouring with grotesque fancies; the parapets have likewise new embellishments, more immediately, in the terms there introduced, they bearing small animals sustaining shields. The quoin stones at the angles rusticated. The clock turret, in the centre of the building, although of a still later period, is exceedingly grand, assimilating, in some degree, with the main design, and has a very fine effect. The materials, stone and brick.

Interior.—Great hall; brought in as part of the mass of the structure; and run in the North front. A minstrel's gallery, which is enriched to a degree with pilasters and pannels to the first story, and cove dado, and open arcaded gallery to the second story; every part set with grotesque ornaments, beasts, &c. Chimney-piece opposite to the windows, where, it is to be perceived, the contour of the work is broke in upon, by some reprehensible modern fire-stove filling-in of the original opening.—Two suits of armour stand on the entablature of the first story of the chimney-piece.

Gallery; run in the South front; a scene of the most splendid aspect, however strange and whimsical the detail of enrichments may shew upon a minute investigation. 184 feet in length, by 20 feet. Nine windows, two chimney-pieces opposite to them, and one chimney-piece at each end of the gallery, enclosed by a screen of detached

detached pilasters raised on pedestals. Pannels in various forms and pilasters cover the walls; the pilasters fluted. The entablature large; a sweeping architrave run with small compartments; in the frieze small columns and pannels; and in the cornice, blockings; corresponding decorations on the window side of the gallery; ceiling flat, whereon is worked in stucco, pendants, pannels, foliage, &c. The chimney-pieces are in two stories, composed of columns, sweeping entablatures, &c. In this gallery is a very curious organ of James's reign.

James the First's room, situated in the East front, here mentioned upon account of the very curious chimney-piece it contains. Two stories; black marble Doric columns: brackets in the entablature of first-story; in the second ditto, black marble Corinthian columns: pannels on each side. In the centre a large nich, containing the whole-length bronze statue of James (size of life), in royal robes, with crown, sceptre, and globe. Brackets to the entablature. A pedestal kind of parapet finishes the design, in which parapet are circular and oblong compartments; in the circular compartments are bronze heads; large scrolls at the extremities of the parapet. The other compartments are filled with different-coloured marbles. There are also some reprehensible modern alterations in the fire-place of this chimney. Exceedingly rich ornamented silver dogs are here preserved.

(As a matter of curious research, it may be noticed that there still remains a part of the antient Palace of the Bishops of Ely, now used as offices to Hatfield-house. Shews a fine gateway, adjoining octagon towers, a second gateway, labelled windows, rich gables, rich chimneys, &c. The design is of the Tudor cast, and the materials brick.)

Many other grand mansions of this reign might be brought forward for illustration; but as their principal features turn on the same characters as above, the discussion will be waved, as it is conceived sufficient information may be derived therefrom; and the more so, as the change in the art from Elizabeth's reign to that of James exhibits nothing very material. Although having thus premised, it may not be adverse to the purpose to notice the smaller dwellings of the

day, which, of course, took example, in a certain ratio of parts, from the more enlarged and splendid ones; and as Hatfield-house has afforded its aid in one respect, a house of civic occupation in Fleet Street may come as a good specimen in the present instance.

House on the South side of Fleet-street. Gives two divisions of bow-windows, each run up in four stories, one over-hanging the other. First story; altered into a modern shop-front. Second story; at the extremities, and in the centre between the bows, Doric pilasters with pannelled pedestals; shaft of the pilasters rusticated, one of the rustics diagonaled. Each pilaster supports a scroll bracket for the over-hanging of the third story. The windows of this story modernized. Third story; nearly in its original state; at each extremity, and in the centre of the bows, Ionic fluted pilasters, and ornamented pedestals. Each of the bows has six lights, made by mullions, which mullions descend into the dado, forming six compartments, each compartment filled with diagonaled pannels, and scroll ornaments. The pilasters support scroll brackets for the over-hanging of the fourth story. Fourth story; intirely perfect; Corinthian pilasters at the extremities and in the centre of the bows. The pedestals and shafts of the pilasters plain. The bows are done in six lights, as in the third story, by mullions, with a similar conceived dado, where the compartments present scroll ornaments surrounding oval concave shields. The pilasters support scroll brackets for the over-hanging of the roof story, which is comprised in two gables, but their windows and pedimental ornaments are obliterated. Small entablatures mark the division of each story. The material probably of wood; but, from the upright having frequently been painted, no direct conclusion can be entered into.

CHARLES I.

Great and remarkable changes in the science are now becoming manifest; arrangement of plan, distribution of parts in the elevation and ornamental detail; but our attention will be first directed to those partial alterations, or *improvements*, which were done on our antient religious buildings, and on the great houses of the two preceding reigns, under the designa-
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tion of Inigo Jones's school. This perversion of original designs was, at the commencement of this period, become a sort of rage, caught, no doubt, from the new turn in architecture, introduced by Jones and others from their studies of the antiquities of Greece and Rome. If we advert to wholly new-erected mansions, the Jones's School was, in fact, a most inestimable acquisition; but when commenting on their skill being applied to previous characteristic noble edifices, the imported documents became an unseemly disfigurement; unpleasant to the eye, and grating to the feelings of historic veneration. We shall therefore seek for example in this way from

LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL. It has been the common opinion that this chapel was erected by Inigo Jones; common opinion hereat rejoiced, that he succeeded better in the practice of imitating foreign or pagan architecture than in that of his native land; the former as possessing all perfection, the latter possessing not any merit, being the relics of the works of "Dark ages!" Mark how error may be propagated. From what appears even at this hour in the lines of the chapel, after its many alterations, an unprejudiced mind may discover that the first work was a beautiful design of Edward III's, or Richard II's, reign. Note the crypt; a full confirmation, by its strong affinity to that of St. Stephen's Chapel Westminster; the buttresses of the upright, though of a plain form, assimilate with that building; the rich and varied tracery of the windows decidedly declares them to be of the same period. On the ascent to this chapel are vestiges of groins with elaborate tracery, no doubt a part of the original entrance at the West front, and of a design to accord with the Edwardian work above cited.

Now let us follow Inigo's labour in this case. The chapel in his day, it appears, needing some repair, he was employed: of course, according to professional principles, he found it wanted *improvement*; and mark the consequence. The windows and grounds to each division of the crypt (judging from modern attempts of the same nature) were cut away, to the governing arch of the division; which arch was then supported by new columns, somewhat in imitation

of the originals in the body of the crypt: but the abacuses to the capitals were made to take a square form (Roman method), instead of being cut so as to resemble the old ones, they presenting circular abacuses. The shafts of the new columns made to diminish like the Roman, with a fillet to the astragal, &c. Certain small shields and other ornaments of the Inigo school stuck about the groins of the crypt. The next step seems to have been on the parapet and finish of the buttresses; to the first was given a fanciful sort of masonry, and to the latter vases, with flames issuing therefrom. We then may conceive how effectually his orders were obeyed in the destruction of the Western ascent, as none of it remains, excepting a vestige of the groins, as above stated, which has hitherto escaped destruction, and stands as a memorial in full assurance of the propriety of our almost positive remarks. What the first finishing to the interior was, it is impossible to say: certain it is, every particle fell before this our triumphant master in Roman and Grecian art. Here we drop his labours on this occasion; yet let us suggest this question. Is there *one* name, or example upon record, that gives a true, or indeed, bare attempt towards a just copy of any of our antient works? Would Inigo Jones then, inflamed with the love of Pagan splendour, have *debased* his genius by a servile national imitation?

The paintings in the windows, it is probable, were set up during the reigns of Charles II. or James II.

Some fourteen or fifteen years back (taking up a modern Master of the art) further *improvements* were entered into: such as *composing* the whole exterior (a process which soon mocks the workman's pains by its rapid and almost instant decay), recutting or reducing the mullions and tracery to the windows, new fanciful terminations to the buttresses, with a new fanciful parapet also, and other less important innovations. Internally, a sort of half-conceived groin-work has been introduced, but done without a just knowledge of the mode of such decorations, or correctness in regard to the care of the men so employed.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

53. *The Speech of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in the House of Lords, on the Catholic Question, on Tuesday, April 21, 1812. With Proofs and Illustrations. 4to. pp. 68. Asperne.*

MR. Park, the intelligent Continuator of Mr. Walpole, will now have an opportunity of adding another Prince of the Brunswick Line to the "Catalogue of Royal Authors;" where Frederick Prince of Wales is at present a solitary instance.

The Speech here given to the publick (which has been briefly noticed in our last, p. 572), is evidently the result of very deep and studious research into the Papal History and the Constitution of this Country from the earliest period; and the result of His Royal Highness's inquiries is expressed in elegant and manly language, highly favourable to the wishes of the Catholics of Ireland, to whom, at the same time, His Royal Highness gives some sound advice.

"As long," he says, "as they proceed constitutionally, and lay their representations respectfully before their Sovereign and Parliament, I shall feel myself bound steadily to support them; but from the hour I perceive another system to be adopted, as a friend of order and a faithful subject, I shall then reluctantly withdraw myself from a cause in which I cannot conceal my heart most deeply interested, from motives of the general welfare and good of the country. Let the Roman Catholic laity and priesthood warn their fellow-subjects, that if they, unfortunately, should get irritable, and endeavour to separate from us, they would be working their own downfall, as well as the ruin of their sister-kingdom; and that if, in the midst of such a confusion, a foreign enemy were to invade them, their cause would be weakened, and their total destruction follow; as relief would not be the object of the foe, but the possession of all their property, whether Catholic or Protestant. God forbid that such a calamity should visit us! But at the same time that I give this caution to my Catholic, let me equally impress upon my Protestant friends, that our cause would more firmly succeed by promoting the happiness of the people,—by preaching and practising love and union; than in widening the breach, and encreasing a division by persecution; which is a principle of in-

justice, and not a mistaken conscience, begetting fanaticism, and propagating, instead of suppressing, opinions of discordance. If we are united among ourselves, by the consciousness that we have all equal rights in the constitution, we need dread neither foreign nor domestic foe; and the interest every man will then take in the welfare of the empire, must give an additional stimulus to his industry and to his exertions. These are my sentiments. I have, for particular reasons, studiously avoided touching upon the Coronation Oath; not from want of having formed my opinion upon that subject, but from motives of personal respect and delicacy. But one remark I cannot refrain from making; and if I am out of order, I beg the learned Lord to signify it to me, when I shall instantly desist. Much has been said relative to the repugnance shown to the measure in a certain quarter. Should this repugnance have proceeded from considerations of religious and prudential motives warring together, may not the indisposition which most deeply affects us all, and none more particularly than myself, have been occasioned by them? By removing these obstacles, might we not pave the way, and open a gleam for a perfect recovery? This is a mystery which can only be known by the Great Disposer of all human events, who alone has a right and a power to take away that life which he has given us; and therefore to his will we must patiently submit, but with pious resignation hope for the best. I could not, however, have brought my mind to have concluded, without mentioning this consideration."

54. *Dibdin's Bibliomania; continued from p. 52.*

WE return with no small pleasure, to the perusal of a Work we have too long neglected, and on which it would now be useless to pass an encomium, as the merits of it are so fully established as nearly to have doubled the price of a volume now with difficulty to be obtained, and not likely to be reprinted. As a few more extracts may, consequently, be acceptable, we begin with a Collector with whom we had the pleasure of being intimately acquainted, and to whose modest worth we can add the fullest testimony.

"Let us not fail," says Lysander, "to pay a due respect to the cabinet of literary

rary bijoux collected by that renowned Bibliomaniac, *Mark Cephast Tutet*. His collection was distinguished by some very uncommon articles of early date, both of foreign and British typography; and if you take a peep into Lorenzo's priced copy of the catalogue, containing also the purchasers' names, you will find that some of the most notorious modern Bibliomaniacs ran away with the choicest prizes. Tutet's Catalogue, although drawn up in a meagre and most disadvantageous style, is a great favourite with me; chiefly for the valuable articles which it exhibits. This library (sold by Gerard, Feb. 15, 1786) evinces the select taste and accurate judgment of its collector. There were only 513 articles, or lots; but these in general were both curious and valuable."

Mr. Dibdin then gives "a specimen or two of the Tutet Cabinet of books;" and thus "takes leave of that judicious and tasteful Bibliomaniac, Mark Cephast Tutet!"

"Three months after the sale of the preceding library, appeared the *Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta* of *Samuel Paterson*; containing a collection to be sold by auction in May 1786. To this Catalogue of 8001 articles, there is a short (I wish I could add 'sweet') preface, which has been extracted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LVI. p. 334; and in the *Censura Literaria*, vol. II. p. 252—but, whatever accidental reputation the volume may have received from the notice of it in these periodical works, I deem both the preface and the work itself quite unworthy of Paterson's credit. There is an alphabetical index (not always very correct); and a few bibliographical notes are subjoined to the specification of the titles; and these considerations alone will give the book a place in the library of the Bibliomaniac. The collection is, in fact, neither universal nor select: and the preface is written in the worst of all styles, containing the most common-place observations."

"The following year, was sold, in a similar way, the select and very curious collection of *Richard Wright*, M. D.; the strength of which lay chiefly in publications relating to the *Drama* and *Romances*."

The *Dramatic Libraries* of *John Henderson*, *James William Dodd*, *George Smyth*, and *William Fillingham*, are next noticed.

Of Mr. Fillingham's we are told,

"The arrangement of this small Catalogue is excellent. Many of the books in it are of the rarest occurrence; and
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to my knowledge, were in the finest preservation. The collector is no more! He died in India; cut off in the prime of life, and in the midst of his intellectual and book-collecting ardour! He was a man of exceedingly gentlemanlike manners, and amiable disposition; and his taste was, upon the whole, well cultivated and correct. Many a pleasant, and many a profitable, hour have I spent in his 'delightsome' library!"

On this head it is well observed that

"Catalogues of *Dramatic Libraries*, well arranged, are of great service to the cause of the Bibliomania;" and "I wish we could procure some act of parliament to induce the dramatic collectors—by a fair remuneration—to give a well analysed account of their libraries. We should then have the *Bibliotheca Roxburghiana*, *Bibliotheca Maloniana*; and what say you to the *Bibliotheca Kemblēiana*?"

Even the sanguine spirit of Mr. Dibdin could not have foreseen the *bella, horrida bella*, which a competition for the *Roxburgh* treasures has since occasioned.—Should Mr. Malone's be destined to public sale, the articles it contains may perhaps be as eagerly contested. There may not be in it a Boccaccio; but there are many, very many, articles of far more sterling worth.

"We now advance directly to the exquisite—and shall I say, unparalleled?—library of *Major Pearson*; a gentleman who has far eclipsed the bibliomaniacal reputation of his military predecessor, General Dormer. This extraordinary collection was sold by auction the very next year ensuing the sale of Dr. Wright's books—and so thickly and richly is it sprinkled with the black-letter, and other curious lore—so varied, interesting, and valuable, are the departments into which it is divided—that it is no wonder his present Majesty, the late Duke of Roxburgh, and George Steevens, were earnest in securing some of the choicest gems contained in the same. Such a collection, sold at the present day—when there is such a 'qui vive' for the sort of literature which it displays—what would it produce? At least, four times more than its sum total, two and twenty years ago!"

"Major Pearson's Library was sold by the Egertons in April 1788; and the sale was thus noticed (by Mr. Steevens) in the *St. James's Chronicle*: 'The Black-lettero-mania, which raged so furiously in the course of last Spring at the Sale of *Dr. Wright's Books*, has broken out with

with still greater violence at the present auction of *Major Pearson's Library*. This assertion may be countenanced by the following examples.'—Then follow a few specimens of the prices given.

"In 1789 the book treasures of the far-famed *Pinelli Collection* were disposed of by public auction: nor can one think, without some little grief of heart, upon the dispersion of a library, which (much more than commercial speculations and profits) had, for upwards of a century, reflected so much credit upon the family of its possessors. The atmosphere of our metropolis, about this period, became as much infected with the miasmata of the *Book-Plague*, as it did, about 130 years before, with the miasmata of a Plague of a different description: for the worthy inhabitants of Westminster had hardly recovered from the shock of the bibliomaniacal attack from the Pinelli sale, ere they were doomed to suffer the tortures of a similar one in that of the *Paris* collection. This latter was of shorter duration; but of an infinitely more powerful nature: for then you might have seen the most notorious Bibliomaniacs, with blood inflamed, and fancies intoxicated, rushing towards the examination of the truly matchless volumes contained within this collection. Yet remember, that while the whole of Pall Mall was thronged with the carriages of collectors, anxious to carry off in triumph some *vellum copy* of foreign execution—there was sold, in a quiet corner of the metropolis, the copious and scholar-like collection of *Michael Lort*, D. D. The owner of this latter library was a learned and amiable character, and a Bibliographer of no mean repute. His books were frequently enriched with apposite MS remarks; and the variety and extent of his collection, suited to all tastes, and sufficiently abundant for every appetite, forms, I think, a useful model after which future bibliomaniacs may build their libraries."

Among the rarer books contained in the Pinelli Library, was the Complutensian Polyglott Bible of 1514, which sold for 483*l.* and of which Mr. Dibdin says in a note,

"All the world (perhaps I should have said the *bibliographical* world) has heard of this pre-eminently wonderful set of books; now in Count Macarty's library at Toulouse. My friend Dr. Gosset—who will not (I trust) petition for excommunicating me from the orthodox church to which I have the honour of belonging, if I number him in the upper class of Bibliomaniacs—was unable to attend the sale of the Pinelli collection,

from severe illness: but he *did* petition for a sight of one of these volumes of old Ximenes's Polyglott—which, much more effectually than the spiders round Ashmole's neck (see the *Bibliomania*, p. 386) upon an embrace thereof, effected his cure. Shakspeare, surely, could never have meant to throw such 'physic' as this 'to the dogs'?"

"While the sale of the Pinelli collection attracted crowds of Bibliomaniacs to Conduit Street, Hanover Square, a very fine library was disposed of, in a quiet and comfortable manner, at the rooms of Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, in York Street, Covent Garden; under the following title to the Catalogue: '*A Catalogue of a very elegant and curious Cabinet of Books, lately imported from France*,' &c. (sold in May, 1789.) My priced copy of this Catalogue affixes the name (in MS.) of *Macartney*, as the owner of this precious 'Cabinet.' There were only 1672 articles; containing a judicious sprinkling of what was elegant, rare, and curious, in almost every department of literature. The eleventh and twelfth days sale were devoted to MSS.: many of them of extraordinary beauty and singularity. It was from this collection, No 248, that Lord Spencer obtained, for a comparatively small sum, one of the most curious books (if not an unique volume) in the class of early English printed ones, which are in his own matchless collection. It is the '*Siege of Rhodes*,' which has a strong appearance of being the production of Caxton's press. The copy is perfectly clean, and almost uncut."

In 1792 the Library of the Right Hon. Denis Daly was sold at Dublin; which leads to the following remark from *Lorenzo*, whose father had "attended the sale:"

"I wished to convince you that the miasmata (as you call them) of the bibliomaniacal disease had reached our Sister Kingdom. Of Scotland I know nothing in commendation respecting the *Bibliomania*.".... "This (Mr. Dibdin adds in a note) is rather a hasty speech. The copious and curious Catalogues of those booksellers, Messrs. *Constable*, *Laing*, and *Blackwood*—are a sufficient demonstration that the cause of the *Bibliomania* flourishes in the city of Edinburgh. Whether they have such desperate Bibliomaniacs in Scotland as we possess in London, and especially of the book-auction species—is a point which I cannot take upon me to decide. Certain it is, that the notes of their great Poet are not deficient in numerous tempting extracts from rare black-letter tomes;

tomes; and if his example be not more generally followed than it is, the fault must lie with some scribe or other, who counteracts its influence, by propagating opinions, and recommending studies, of a different, and less tasteful, cast of character. I am fearful that there are too many politico-economical, metaphysical, and philosophical miasmata, floating in the atmosphere of Scotland's metropolis, to render the climate there just now favourable to the legitimate cause of the *Bibliomania*."

The next Libraries of note were those of "Dr. Charles Chauncy and his brother Nathanael, very able scholars, and zealous Bibliomaniacs;" and that of Dr. John Monro; which was by no means "chiefly medical:"

"On the contrary, besides exhibiting some of the rarest articles in Old English literature, they will convince posterity of the collector's accurate taste in Italian Belles Lettres: and here and there you will find, throughout the catalogue, some interesting bibliographical memoranda by the Doctor himself."

The amiable Richard Southgate's Library, and that of Mr. George Mason, which come next in order of time, are followed by an apostrophe which must be copied;

"How shall I talk of thee, and of thy wonderful collection, *O rare Richard Farmer*?—of thy scholarship, acuteness, pleasantry, singularities, varied learning, and colloquial powers! Thy name will live long among scholars in general; and in the bosoms of virtuous and learned Bibliomaniacs thy memory shall ever be enshrined! The walls of Emanuel College now cease to convey the sounds of thy festive wit—thy volumes are no longer seen, like Richard Smith's 'bundles of sticht books,' strewn upon the floor; and thou hast ceased, in the cause of thy beloved Shakspeare, to delve into the fruitful ore of black-letter literature. Peace to thy honest spirit; for thou wert wise without vanity, learned without pedantry, and joyous without vulgarity! "A poor eulogy, this, upon Farmer!—but my oratory begins to wax faint. For this reason I cannot speak with justice of the friend and fellow-critic of Farmer—*George Steevens*—of Shakspearian renown! The Library of this extraordinary critic and collector was sold by auction in the year 1800; and being formed rather after the model of Mason's, than of Farmer's, it was rich to an excess in choice and rare pieces. Nor is it an uninteresting occupation to observe, in looking among the prices,

the enormous sums which were given for some volumes, that cost Steevens not a twentieth part of their produce:—but which, comparatively with their present worth, would bring considerably higher prices! What arduous contention, '*Renardine shifts*,' and bold bidding: what triumph on the one part, and vexation on the other, were exhibited at the book-sale!—while the auctioneer, like Jove looking calmly down upon the storm which he himself had raised, kept his even temper; and 'ever and anon' dealt out a gracious smile amidst all the turbulence that surrounded him! Memorable æra!—the veteran collector grows young again in thinking upon the valour he then exhibited; and the juvenile collector talks 'braggartly' of other times—which he calls the golden days of the *Bibliomania*—when he reflects upon his lusty efforts in securing an *Exemplar Steevensianum*!"

Some memorable traits are given of the Catalogues of John Strange, esq. John Woodhouse, esq. George Galway Mills, esq. John Wilkes, esq. Joseph Ritson, esq. "that redoubted champion of antient lore, and anti-Wartonian critic," and of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher.

Of Mr. Boucher's Library, sold in February 1806, Mr. Dibdin says,

"I attended many days during this sale; but such was the warm fire, directed especially towards Divinity, kept up during nearly the whole of it, that it required a heavier weight of metal than I was able to bring into the field of battle, to ensure any success in the contest." "The collector was a man singularly endowed with etymological acumen and patience; and I sincerely wish the publick were now receiving the benefit of the continuation of his Dictionary; of which the author published so excellent a specimen, comprehending only the letter A. Dr. Jamieson has, to be sure, in a great measure, done away the melancholy impression which lexicographical readers would otherwise have experienced—by the publication of his own unrivalled '*Scottish Dictionary*;' yet there is still room enough in the literary world for a continuation of Boucher."

"Ah well-a-day!—have I not come to the close of my *Book-History*? Are there any other Bibliomaniacs of distinction yet to notice? Yes!—I well remember the book-sale events of the last four years. I well remember the curiosity excited by the collections of the Marquis of Lansdowne, John Brand, Isaac Reed, Richard Person, Alexander Dalrymple, and

and *Richard Gough*; and with these I must absolutely make my bibliomaniacal peroration! Illustrious men!"—

Of all these Libraries Mr. Dibdin's Notes furnish very full intelligence.

"At the very opening of the year in which Mr. Boucher's books were sold, the magnificent collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne was disposed of. I well remember the original destination of this numerous library: I well remember the long, beautiful, and classically ornamented room, in which, embellished and guarded by busts, and statues of gods and heroes, the books were ranged in quiet and unmolested order, adjoining to the noblest mansion in London. If the consideration of external, or out-of-door, objects be put out of the question, this Library-room had not its superior in Great Britain."

"In the Spring of 1807, the *Manuscripts* belonging to the same noble collector were catalogued, to be sold by public auction. These manuscripts, in the preface of the *first* volume of the Catalogue, are said to 'form one of the noblest and most valuable private collections in the kingdom.' It is well known that the collection never came to the hammer; but was purchased by Parliament for 6000*l.* and is deposited in the British Museum."

"We are next to notice the sale by auction of the library of the late Rev. John Brand. The first part of this collection was disposed of in the Spring of 1807; and contained 8611 articles, or lots, of printed books; exclusively of 243 lots of manuscripts. 'Hereafter followeth,' gentle reader, some specimens, selected almost at random, of the 'unique, scarce, rare, and curious' books contained in the said library of this far-famed Secretary of the Antiquarian Society, Author of the *History of Newcastle*, *Popular Antiquities*, &c. — The second part of the *Bibliotheca Brandiana*, containing duplicates and pamphlets, was sold, in February 1808, by Mr. Stewart. There were 4064 articles."

"Few collections attracted greater attention before, and during the sale of it, than did the library of the late Mr. Isaac Reed: a critic and literary character of very respectable second-rate reputation.—The Preface to the Catalogue was written by the Rev. H. J. Todd. It is brief, judicious, and impressive; giving abundant proof of the bibliomaniacal spirit of the owner of the library—who would appear to have adopted the cobbler's well-known example of applying one room to almost every domestic purpose: for Reed made his library 'his parlour, kitchen, and hall.' A

brave and enviable spirit this!—and, in truth, what is comparable with it?"

Amongst the curious articles in the last-mentioned Catalogue, Mr. Dibdin notices,

"*Stillingfleet* (Benj.) *Plays*, never either finished or published. *The only copy ever seen by Mr. Reed.* 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*"

Of this little Volume of Plays, or rather Oratorios, we at that time possessed a completer Copy, by the favour of Lieutenant Governor Locker, Mr. Stillingfleet's nephew; which has since been incorporated by Mr. Coxe in his very elegant Selection from the Works of Mr. Stillingfleet.

"Before we proceed to give an account of subsequent book-sales, it may be as well to pause for a few minutes—and to take a retrospective view of the busy scene which has been, in part, described: or rather, it may be no incurious thing to lay before the reader of a future century (when the ashes of the author shall have long mouldered into their native dust) a statement of the principal book-sales which took place from November 1806, to November 1807—at Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby's, King and Lochée's, and Mr. Stewart's. The minor ones carried on under Covent-Garden Piazza, Tom's Coffee-house, &c. are not necessary to be noticed. In calculating the number of volumes, I have considered one article, or lot, with the other, to comprehend three volumes.

The result is as follows:

"Sold by Messrs. LEIGH and SOTHEBY.
Volumes.

Rev. Edward Bowerbank's library	2200
Earl of Halifax's	2000
Mr. John Voigt's	6000
Sutton Sharpe's, esq.	4000
George Mason's, esq.	3800
Mr. Burdon's	14000
Charles Bedford's, esq.	3500
Rev. Charles Bathurst's	3000
Sir J. Sebright's, bart. (duplicates)	3300
Bishop Horsley's	4400
Mr. E. Edwards's	1100
Lieut. Col. Thomas Velley's	2200
Four miscellaneous	6000
	<hr/> 55500

"Sold by Messrs. KING and LOCHÉE.

R. Forster's, esq. library	5000
Dr. John Millar's	3500
Mr. C. Martin's	1000
Mr. Daniel Waldron's	1200
Rev. Thomas Towle's	3000
Mr. Brice Lambert's	2000
C. Dilly's	3000
Isaac Reed's	80000
Six miscellaneous	8400
	<hr/> 57100

“ Sold by Mr. STEWART.

	Volumes.
Mr. Law's library	4000
Lord Thurlow's	3000
Mr. William Bryant's	4500
Rev. W. W. Fitzthomas's	2000
Rev. John Brand's	17000
George Stubbs, esq.	1800
Three miscellaneous	4300

36600

TOTAL.

Sold by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby	55500
Messrs. King and Lochée	57100
Mr. Stewart	36600

149200

“ Such has been the circulation of books, within the foregoing period, by the hands of *three Auctioneers only*; and the prices which a great number of *useful* articles brought, is a sufficient demonstration that books are esteemed for their *intrinsic value*, as well as for the adventitious circumstances which render them *rare* or *curious*.—But posterity are not to judge of the prevalence of knowledge in these times, by the criterion of, what are technically called, *book-sales* only. They should be told that, within the same twelve months, thousands and tens of thousands of books of all sorts have been circulated by the *London Booksellers*; and that, without travelling to know the number disposed of at Bristol, Liverpool, York, Manchester, or Exeter, it may be only necessary to state, that *one distinguished House* alone, established not quite a furlong from the railings of St. Paul's Cathedral, sold not far short of *two hundred thousand volumes* within the foregoing period!—If Learning continue thus to thrive, and books to be considered as necessary furniture to an apartment; if wealthy merchants are resolved upon procuring Large Paper copies, as well as Indian spices and Russian furs; we may hail, in anticipation, that glorious period when the Book-fairs of *Leipsic* shall be forgotten in the superior splendour of those of *London*! But to return to our chronological order:—The ensuing year, 1808, was distinguished for no small mischief excited in the bibliomaniacal world by the sales of many curious and detached libraries. The second part of Mr. Brand's collection, which was sold in the spring of this year, has been already noticed. The close of the year witnessed the sales, by auction, of the books of *Samuel Ewer*, esq. (retiring into the country), and of Mr. *Machell Stace*, bookseller. The former collection was very strong in bibliography; and the latter presented a singularly valuable ‘Collection of rare and select’

books, relating to old English Literature, elegantly bound: containing 2607 articles. Mr. Stace had published, the preceding year, ‘*A Catalogue of curious and scarce Books and Tracts*,’ which, with the preceding, merit a snug place upon the bibliographer's shelf.—We now enter upon a more busy year of sales of books by auction. The *Bibliomania* had only increased by the preceding displays of precious and magnificent volumes. And first came on, in magnitude and importance, the sales of *Alexander Dalrymple* and *Professor Porson*; of whom Anecdotes and Memoirs are strewn, like spring flowers in an extensive pasture, in almost every newspaper, magazine, and journal.... The *hand-writing* of Porson is a theme of general admiration, and justly so; but his Greek characters have always struck me as being more stiff and cramped than his Roman and Italic. I well remember when he shewed me, and expatiated eloquently upon, the famous MS. of Plato, of the 10th century. Poor Fillingham was of the party. Little did I then expect, that three years only would deprive the world of its great classical ornament, and myself of a well-informed and gentle-hearted friend!

“ We will now close our account of the book-ravages in the year 1809, by noticing the dispersion of a few minor corps of bibliomaniacal troops, in the shape of printed volumes. 1. ‘*Bibliotheca Maddisoniana: A Catalogue of the extensive and valuable Library of the late John Maddison, esq. of the foreign department in the Post Office, &c.*’ sold by auction by King and Lochée, March, 1809, 8vo.’ A judicious and elegant collection; 5233 articles. 2. ‘*A Catalogue of a curious, valuable, and rare Collection of Books in Topography, History, Voyages, Early English Poetry, Romances, Classics, &c.*’ the property of a Collector well known for his literary taste, &c. Sold by auction by Mr. Stewart, April, 1809, 8vo.’ Some curious volumes were in these 1858 articles or lots. 3. ‘*A Catalogue of the very valuable and elegant Library of Emperor John Alexander Woodford, esq.*’ sold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, May, 1809, 8vo.’ 1773 articles. This was a sumptuous collection; and the books, in general, brought large prices, from being sharply contended for. 4. ‘*A Catalogue of the interesting and curious historical and biographical part of the Library of a Gentleman*, particularly interesting, during the reign of Elizabeth, the grand rebellion, the usurpation, restoration, and abdication, &c.’ sold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, in May 1809, 8vo.’ Only 806 articles; but a singularly curious and elegant collection: the Catalogue of which I strongly

strongly recommend to all 'curious, prying, and inquisitive' Bibliomaniacs. The first half of the ensuing year, 1810, was yet more distinguished for the zeal and energy—shall I say *madness*?—displayed at *Book-Auctions*. The sale of Mr. Gough's books excited an unusual ferment among English Antiquaries: but the sale of a more extensive, and truly beautifully classical, collection in Pall Mall, excited still stronger sensations. As the *prices* for some of the articles sold in the Gough collection have already been printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LXXX. part ii. and as those, for which some of the *latter* collection were sold, appeared in the 4th number of *The Classical Journal*; it only remains for me to subjoin the following account.

1. '*A Catalogue of the entire and valuable Library (with the exception of the department of Topography, bequeathed to the Bodleian Library), of that eminent Antiquary, Richard Gough, esq. deceased, &c. sold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, April, 1810, 8vo.*' 4082 articles. The *Manuscripts* conclude the catalogue, at No. 4373. Prefixed to the printed books, there is an account of the collector, Mr. Gough, executed by the faithful pen of Mr. Nichols. My own humble opinion of this celebrated Antiquary has already been before the publick: *Typog. Antiquit.* vol. I. 21.

2. '*A Catalogue of books, containing all the rare, useful, and valuable publications in every department of Literature, from the first invention of Printing to the present time, all of which are in the most perfect condition, &c. sold by auction by Mr. Jeffery, May, 1810, 8vo.*' 4809 articles. Another Catalogue of the same collection, elegantly printed in royal octavo, but omitting the auctioneer's notices of the relative value of certain editions, was published by Mr. Constable, of Edinburgh, bookseller; with the prices and purchasers' names subjoined: and of which it is said only 250 copies are printed. The *Rev. Dr. Heath* is reported to have been the owner of this truly select and sumptuous classical library; the sale of which produced 9000*l.* Never did the Bibliomaniac's eye alight upon 'sweeter copies'—as the phrase is; and never did the bibliomaniacal barometer rise higher than at this sale! The most marked phrensy characterized it. A copy of the *Editio Princeps* of Homer (by no means a first-rate one) brought 92*l.*: and all the *Aldine Classics* produced such an electricity of sensation, that buyers stuck at nothing to embrace them! Do not let it hence be said that *black-letter lore* is the only fashionable pursuit of the present age of book-collectors. This sale may be hailed as the omen of better and

brighter prospects in Literature in general: and many a useful philological work, although printed in the Latin or Italian language—and which had been sleeping, unmolested, upon a bookseller's shelf these dozen years—will now start up from its slumber, and walk abroad in a new atmosphere, and be noticed and 'made much of.'

Mr. Dibdin closes this part of his subject by the following remark:

"Here I terminate my *annotation labours* relating to *Anecdotes of Book-Collectors*, and *Accounts of Book-Auctions*. Unless I am greatly deceived, these labours have not been thrown away. They may serve, as well to awaken curiosity in regard to yet further interesting memoranda respecting scholars, as to shew the progressive value of books, and the increase of the disease called the *Bibliomania*. Some of the most curious volumes in English literature have, in these notes, been duly recorded; nor can I conclude such a laborious, though humble, task, without indulging a fond hope that this account will be consulted by all those who make book-collecting their amusement. But it is now time to rise up, with the company described in the text, and to put on my hat and great-coat. So I make my bow, wishing, with *L'Envoi* at the close of *Marmion*,

'To all, to each, a fair good night,
And pleasing dreams, and slumbers
light.'

It is hoped that Mr. Dibdin may be prevailed on to give a "*Lytell Treatise*" on the sale of the *Roxburghe Library*, either by way of *Addenda* or *Supplement* to his "*Bibliomania*," or in any other way he may think proper. It would be a great treat to his Bibliomaniacal Friends, and a matter of considerable curiosity to the publick in general.

55. *On the Education of Daughters; translated from the French of the Abbé Fenelon, afterwards Archbishop of Cambray.* Darton, 12mo. pp. 111.

OF the merits of the original of this Work, we have not now to treat; it has been duly appreciated by the publick, and many *Treatises on Education* have been founded on its basis. It is not likely to lose any credit by the Translation now before us; but, by an increased circulation, may become more generally useful; particularly to young Mothers, and to those who have the early superintendence of Females, who may draw some important hints from these observations.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

PHILLIDA AND CORIDON.

By NICHOLAS BRETON.

*(From an old MS. compared with England's
Helicon, 4to. 1614.)*

IN the merry month of May,
In a morn by breake of day,
I saw a troupe of damsels playenge;
Forthe they wente, than one a mayenge,
And anon, by the wood syde,
Where that May was in his pride,
There I spied all alone
Phillida and Corydon.
Much a doo they made, God wot,
He would loue, and she would not.
She said, neuer man was true;
He said, neuer false to you.
He said, he had lou'd her long,
She said, loue should haue no wrong.
Coridon would kisse her then,
She said, maides must kisse no men
Till they had for good and all:—
Then she made the shepheard call
All the heauens to witnesse truth,
Neuer lou'd a truer youth.
Thus, with many a pretty oath,
Yea and nay, and faith and troath,
Such as silly shepheards use,
When they do not loue abuse,
Loue, that had beene long deluded,
Was with kisses sweet concluded,
And Phillida with garlands gay
Was made the lady of the May.

MR. URBAN, Worcester, April 16.

HAVING lately read Mr. D'Israeli's
elegant selection, "The Curiosities
of Literature," I met with the story which
furnishes the basis of the following lines,
and which he himself hinted would form a
pleasing subject for a poetical exercise.—
Entirely at leisure, I have devoted an
idle hour to the attempt (you will, per-
haps, say it might have been better em-
ployed). If the trifle should be thought
worthy, you will possibly admit it into
your Miscellany. Yours, &c. J. H. S.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON,

*Exemplified in an instance not recorded in
Scripture.*

SHOULD the fond Muse, presumptuous,
strive to sing
The splendid state of Israel's glorious King,
Or teach her feeble numbers to repeat
The lofty records penn'd in holy writ;
Her weak attempt would prove the effort
vain,
To reach the bold, the animated strain;
As vain her hopes, attention to engage
By beauties pilfer'd from the sacred page:
Her humbler aim is simply to rehearse,
In ruder lays, and in less polish'd verse,
To Wisdom's lore the mighty Monarch's
claim, [fame,
At once his granted prayer, his brightest

Assail'd by artifice and wanton jest,
And by a trifier's question brought to test.
Now at his court, delighted, long had
been [Queen;
The pride of Eastern climes, the Sheban
Its wealth, its pleasures, and its pomp had
shar'd,
And him the wonder of the world de-
clar'd;
Had witness'd his all-comprehensive mind,
By knowledge, science, and by arts refin'd;
Enraptur'd heard him, from the simplest
facts, [acts;
Explain all Nature's laws, and wondrous
Speak of the heav'nly bodies with an ease,
As quite familiar with their due degrees;
And close his lectures to her wrapt ap-
plause,
By giving glory to the *Great First Cause*.

One day, in mirthful vein and sportive
mood, [stood,
She, 'midst the court's gay circle, smiling
In either hand a beauteous wreath she
bore [store;
Of loveliest flowers from Nature's choicest
Yet not alone had Nature stamp'd their
worth,
For one to Art ascrib'd its brilliant birth:
That the bright garden's bounty had sup-
plied, [pride,
Sparkling with richest gems of Flora's
Where blushing tints with fragrant sweets
entwined, [bin'd;
Had faultless taste and harmony com-
While Art in *this*, with happiest success,
Evinc'd her rival talents scarcely less,
Her imitative skill so well had tried,
One sense alone the diff'rence could decide.
When thus the Queen, and with that win-
ning air, [wear:—
Which lovely woman knows so well to
"Great King! for knowledge through the
earth renown'd, [crown'd;
By wisdom, more than regal splendour,
Whose mighty mind all science compre-
hends, [works extends;
Whose boundless view through Nature's
Indulge the weakness of our frailer sex,
Forgive a harmless proneness to perplex,
Unbend the rigour of thy thought-fix'd
eye,
And to a trifling question deign reply:—
Behold these chaplets, view the rosy bands,
One by the earth produced, one made by
hands;
And, at the distance thou perceiv'st their
parts, [Art's,"
Tell me which Nature's is, and which is
Th' astonish'd King the mystic wreaths
descried,
And, smiling, not indignantly, replied:
"Fairest of Nature's works! full well I
know,
When woman asks, the duty that I owe,
Honour'd

Honour'd and pleas'd, I ever feel inclin'd
 To' enlarge the reason, and enrich the mind,
 Am ready, in full measure, to impart
 The stream of knowledge from my flowing
 heart,
 Which boasts its rise, and rolls its ample
 course [source.
 From Heaven's all bounteous and benignant
 I am not of that class who meanly deem
 The female intellect a trifling theme,
 And, circumscribing the Almighty plan,
 Give mental dignity alone to man;
 In proud reverse, I've met with vig'rous
 powers
 In your soft timid sex, transcending ours;
 Have known intelligence sublime inform
 The tenderest texture of the fairest form;
 'Tis hence I judge no question you pro-
 pose, [flows,
 Whate'er the motive, or from whence it
 Unworthy of attention or respect,
 Or only worthy of a cold neglect:
 Even your present sportive light request
 Finds its importance in my willing breast;
 But the bright problem, intricate and new,
 Requires th' inspection of a nearer view;
 By no known rules of science can be tried
 What sense alone is equal to decide,
 No philosophic laws can here be brought,
 To aid the judgment, or direct the thought.
 The chaplets give me" — when at once he
 sees,
 Sporting in air, a troop of vagrant bees;
 Soon as the fluttering insects he espied,
 "Open a window," — to his slaves he cried.
 Lur'd by the fragrance of the rich perfume,
 The buzzing cohort enter'd straight the
 room, [place,
 Pleas'd with the odours of the sumptuous
 And circumvolving oft the ample space;
 At length, impell'd by Instinct's sovereign
 powers, [flowers;
 The whole swarm settled on the natural
 "Now, beauteous Queen," the gracious
 Monarch said,
 "Behold thy charming mystery display'd,
 All doubts dispell'd, which, candour bids
 me own, [throne
 My breast usurp'd, when from this royal
 The rival contest met my wondering eyes,
 And Art and Nature claim'd an equal
 prize; —
 Hence, let us shun, in doubt's perplexing
 hour, [power;
 All vain dependance on our own vain
 Since oft inferior agencies dispense
 The knowledge that eludes our erring sense,
 And spite of pride, in boasted reason's spite,
 The meanest insect still may set us right."
 In admiration lost, the circling crowd
 The judgment hail'd with acclamations
 loud,
 While bearded Magi in amazement find
 The vast resources of their Sovereign's mind,
 And to the riches of th' acknowledg'd store
 Of royal wisdom, add one treasure more.
 To simple story, let the Muse subjoin
 A moral, and not uninstrusive line,

Address'd, where centres every pleasing
 care, [Fair;
 To her proud Country's boast, the British
 Accept the grateful tribute, lovely throng!
 'Tis richly paid, if paid with smiles, the
 song:
 The matchless wreaths which here have
 been pourtray'd, [maid,
 Bear each resemblance to some youthful
 'Mongst whom, in early Life's gay fleeting
 years,
 The varied character full mark'd appears;
 Some with false glare of meretricious Art
 Allure, with specious show, th' uguarded
 heart;
 While some in meek Simplicity's attire
 Secure th' affection which their charms in-
 spire; [ways,
 Each have their beauties, in their different
 Each will attract adulatory praise;
 The insect tribe for ever on the wing,
 Will buzz around, will flatter, and will sting;
 The drone, the wasp, the hornet too, will
 press,
 And, fluttering, follow every gaudy dress,
 While the sagacious Bee, to Nature true,
 Will only Virtue, real Worth, pursue.

J. H. S.

A SONNET,

*On visiting the Site of CARTHAGE, near TUNIS,
 in the year 1809.*

"Si genus humanum et mortalia temnit
 arma; —

At sperate deos memores fandi atque ne-
 fandi." VIRGIL.

YE teeming wastes, ye massive piles of
 old, [tering car,

Proud Carthage's site! where erst the glit-
 Pre-eminent in gorgeous triumph, roll'd, —

Barbaric pomp and pageantry of war!
 Grim Moloch's shrine, and wild Ambition's

tomb,
 Archives of perfidy, detested be —

No laughing Ceres will thy tracts resume,
 Crimson'd with crimes, and stain'd with

infamy;
 No golden lyre awakes the inspir'd lay;
 No frolic loves amid thy hamlets dwell;

By ruin'd cisterns* lurking foxes stray,
 Upon the tow'r† the owl stands con-

tinel‡!

Her rapid flight stern Desolation bends,
 And o'er the guilty land her sable wing ex-

tends.
 Dec. 15, 1811. G. H. T.

* Immense subterraneous apartments
 to contain water. Seventeen are still to
 be seen in an extraordinary state of pre-
 servation.

† The remains of a temple said to have
 been dedicated to Diana. — This tower, the
 cisterns, three granaries contiguous, and
 some scattered masses of earth, indications
 of an aqueduct, are the only monuments
 of the once-famed cities of Carthage!

‡ "The owl stands continel on the
 Watch Tower of Afrasiab." Sir William
 Jones's Persian Grammar.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1812.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 27.*

A Petition against ship-building in India was presented.

On a Petition from Liverpool against the Orders in Council being presented, Mr. *Rose* utterly denied an expression imputed to him by the deputation from Birmingham, that France and England, in point of commercial distresses, were like two men with their heads in a bucket of water; and that no relief could be granted till it should be seen which could stand drowning best. He declared he had never treated their complaints and sufferings with levity.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after a suitable speech, in which he alluded to the rapidity of Lord Wellington's operations, moved the votes of Thanks to Lord Wellington, Lieut.-gen. Picton, Major-gens. Walker, Kempt, Leith, Colville, the Officers of the Royal Engineers and Portuguese Artillery, Officers of British and Portuguese corps, for their services at Badajoz, and to the non-commissioned officers and privates, for the bravery and zeal so eminently displayed by them at the taking of that fortress; which, after a remark by Adm. Sir J. *Yorke*, that the highest dignity that the country had to bestow would fall short of rewarding the merits of Lord Wellington, who he thought should be vested with a Marshal's staff, and placed at the head of the military administration of the country, was carried unanimously.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 28.*

Lord *Holland*, alluding to the message of the American President, stating that an emissary (Capt. Henry) had been employed for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in a part of the States, and of offering assistance from this country to such as would engage in it, inquired how far this charge was well founded, and if the person in question was an accredited agent.

The Earl of *Liverpool* solemnly disclaimed for himself, and he believed he might for his Majesty's Government, any intention such as had been alledged: no such individual had been authorised by him, nor employed with his knowledge. If the respectable officer (late Sir J. Craig) who had commanded in that quarter had employed him, it must have been for the purpose merely of acquiring the information necessary for the regulation of his conduct in a nice and difficult situation. So far from Capt. Henry having been authorised by Government, they had not

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even known of his being employed until after his return to Quebec.

Lord *Holland* said, that, unless the papers connected with the subject were laid before the House, he should move some resolutions on this subject.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Stanley*, after a preliminary speech, in which he noticed the commercial distresses of the country, and attributed them to the Orders in Council, moved that the Petitions from Birmingham, &c. against these Orders be referred to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. *Rose*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *Perceval*, and Mr. *Stephen*, had no objection to the matter going into a Committee, that the mistake might be corrected as to the distresses of the country flowing from them; but would not pledge themselves to vote for their being rescinded.

Messrs. *Baring*, *Brougham*, *Tierney*, and *Douglas*, spoke a few words; after which the motion was agreed to.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in reply to Mr. *Whitbread*, disclaimed any intention, on the part of the British Government, to promote a separation between the Eastern and Western States of America; but thought that Mr. Henry had been employed by Sir J. Craig to procure information, at a time when Canada was threatened.

April 29.

The House went into a Committee on the Orders in Council, after the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* had avowed that the late "Declaration" [see p. 576] contained the opinion of his Majesty's Government upon the subject.

May 1.

A Petition from Nottingham was presented, complaining of the evils which they suffered from the practices of evil-disposed persons, directed against the stocking-frames, &c. and praying relief.

On the Report of the Committee of Supply being taken into consideration, the Resolutions relative to the Barrack Estimates were opposed by Mr. *Freemantle*, who, on the suggestion of Mr. *Bankes*, moved, that 50,000*l.* should be deducted from the original grant (54,000*l.*)

Gens. *Tarleton*, *Gascoigne*, and *Phipps*, Messrs. *C. Smith*, *B. Bathurst*, *Wrottesley*, *Wharton*, *Bankes*, *Wynne*, *Bastard*, Col. *Wood*, and Sir J. *Newport*, shortly spoke.

Mr.

Mr. Creevey accused Lord Glenbervie, the Surveyor General, and chief proprietor of the Regent's Canal, of making profitable agreements between himself and himself, in his respective capacities.

Sir F. Burdett opposed the grant. The Hon. Baronet's speech excited much opposition; and Gen. Manners called him to order.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* severely reprehended the mischievous tendency of the Hon. Baronet's speech, who, he said, still felt a little awkward in regard to the Piccadilly affair.

Mr. Barham said, he should, in consequence of the Hon. Baronet's speech, vote for the grant; which was ultimately carried, by 134 to 112.

May 4.

The Committee on the Orders in Council sat, and received evidence.

On the question that the Resolutions on the Sinecure Offices Bill be read a second time, Mr. W. Dundas maintained that the measure was a gross violation of the Act of Union; and said that the natives looked with fond attachment to the continuance of the offices of the Great Seal, the Privy Seal, and Vice-admiral, as the remnants of their former Regal dignities.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* said that the revenue would suffer, if the responsible and opulent individuals now occupying the places of Receivers General of Land Tax, Customs, Excise, and Bishop's Rents, were removed: some of the deputies would be required to perform duties at the same time and in different places. The chief object of the Bill was to remove the principals from offices of high trust, in favour of deputies of low extraction, incompetent talents, and, perhaps, even destitute of common honesty.

Mr. Lyttelton with much energy combated the arguments of the preceding speaker. "It was notorious," he said, "that the Regent was surrounded with favourites, and, as it were, hemmed in with minions, not one of whom was of any character. In regard to Col. Macmahon, the publick, who pay him, know nothing of any services he has performed. He would rather give hundreds of thousands to a Nelson or a Wellington, than a single farthing to a gamester or a spendthrift."

Col. Bastard remarked that sinecures were too often given rather as a consideration for accepting office, than for the labours or the services performed in it.

Mr. Perceval re-urged the arguments of the Lord Advocate, and maintained that the power of the Crown was not greater than was necessary to withstand the influence which the great increase of wealth and property in the country gave

to the popular and aristocratical branches of the constitution.

Messrs. Courtenay, Bankes, Vansittart, and Lord A. Hamilton, shortly spoke; after which the motion was carried against Ministers, by 134 to 123.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 5.

The Royal Assent was notified, by commission, to the Princesses Annuity, Irish Spirit Duties, Glass Duties, Gold Coin, Irish Grain Distillation Prohibition, Irish Spirit Duties Collection, Irish Public Accounts, Irish Military Accounts, the Pensions, &c. Duty, Canada Trade, Coffee, Auction Duty, Col. O'Neele's Indemnity, Tottenham Court Road Paving, and several Private Bills.

Marquis Wellesley presented a Petition from 750 merchants, traders of London, praying that the East India trade might be continued to the Port of London, on the grounds of the large capitals vested in warehouses, &c. His Lordship said he had not made up his mind on the subject of the renewal of the charter.

On the Petitions from the manufacturers against the Orders in Council being read, the Earl of Liverpool said that Ministers would not object to a Committee.

Lord Holland, after some remarks, moved for communications from Sir J. Craig, relative to the employment of Henry in a mission to the United States, &c.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that, at the close of 1808, the Commander-in-chief at Boston issued orders to the troops to be in readiness to march at an hour's notice: Congress also, in December, voted the raising of 50,000 volunteers. There was no doubt that the object of these hostile preparations was the attack of the British North American possessions; and when Mr. Erskine very properly required explanation, he was informed by Mr. Madison, that, from the treatment experienced from both the belligerents, the Government of the United States might consider itself as justified in commencing hostilities without further notice. It was under these circumstances that Sir J. Craig employed Henry. There were several interpolations in the papers as published; but he admitted the instructions of Sir J. Craig to be genuine. These instructions, however, had, he contended, been misinterpreted; the object was not to excite discontents, but to obtain information of the state of the discontents in America, with a view to the use of them in the event of hostilities. As soon as Mr. Erskine had concluded his arrangement, Henry was recalled by Sir J. Craig; but Government knew not the transaction until his mission had ceased.

Earl Grey reprobated the attempt to seduce subjects from their allegiance, during

during a period of peace; and recommended the production of documents.

Viscount *Sidmouth* said, he had never heard so much exaggeration as in this transaction; and thought that whatever blame might be attributed to Sir J. Craig, there was none to Ministers.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne*, Lords *Mulgrave*, *Westmoreland*, *Darnley*, and *Holland*, spoke shortly.

The motion was negatived by 73 to 27.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee on the Irish Distillery Bill, Mr. *W. Pole* proposed two Resolutions for equalizing the duty upon Corn and Sugar Spirits. The excise on the former was removed, and on the latter, an impost was made of 3s. 8d. per gallon.

Mr. Secretary *Ryder* said, that unlawful oaths, of a most horrible nature, had recently been administered in the counties of York, Lancaster, and Chester, not merely in breach of the public peace, but to the destruction of all kinds of private property, and even to the assassination of peaceable and industrious inhabitants. A copy of one of these oaths, found in the pocket of a man killed in an attack upon Mr. Burton's manufactory, was couched in these terms:

"I. A. B. of my own voluntary will, do declare, and swear, that I never will reveal to any person or persons, in any place or places, under the canopy of Heaven, the names of any of the persons composing the Secret Committee, either by word, deed, sign, or by address, marks, complexion, or any other thing that may lead to the discovery of the same, under the penalty of being put out of the world by the first brother whom I may meet, and of having my name and character blotted out of existence: and I do further swear, that I will use my utmost endeavours to punish with death any traitor or traitors who may rise up against us, though he should fly to the utmost verge of existence.—So help me God to keep this oath inviolate."

He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill, to amend the 31st Geo. III. c. 103, making the administering or taking of the oath a capital felony without benefit of clergy; with a provision, however, that if an individual confessed his guilt previously to his being charged before a magistrate, and swore allegiance to the Sovereign, he should be exempted from the punishment imposed.

Messrs. *W. Wynne*, *Horner*, *Brougham*, and *Whitbread*, opposed the motion, without a Committee of Inquiry being first appointed. The existing law punished the offence by transportation: that act should have been resorted to, and shewn to be

inefficient, before a new capital punishment was created.

Messrs. *Perceval* and *Stephen* spoke, after which leave was given.

In a Committee on the Orders in Council, Messrs. *Cooke*, *Elridge*, *J. Stanley*, *T. Ostler*, and *J. Schofield*, were examined.

May 6.

Mr. *A. Taylor*, after remarking on the delay in all Chancery causes, which arises in part from the increase of bankruptcy petitions, hearing cases on motions, and from the Lord Chancellor's mind being otherwise occupied, and his not having the talent of quick decision, though this might be said to be supplied by the extraordinary quickness of the Master of the Rolls, moved, that it be a special instruction to the Committee, to enquire into this delay, and examine witnesses.

Messrs. *Morris* and *Simeon* opposed the motion, as unnecessary, and tending to injure the feelings of the noble Lord. After remarking that the delay was attributable to the great increase of business, the latter observed, that the judicial qualities of the present Lord Chancellor had stood the test of 15 years, and only three appeals had been taken against his judgments within that period. They were averse from the Bar sitting in judgment on the Bench.

Sir *W. Lemon*, Mr. *Abercrombie*, and Lord *Milton*, supported the motion, which was negatived by 84 to 20.

In a Committee of Supply, a variety of sums were voted for Ireland.

May 7.

Mr. *Creevey* opposed the taking into consideration the Regent's Canal Bill until this day fortnight, as did Sir *S. Romilly*, on the grounds that Lord Glenberrie and Mr. Nash (the designer of the improvements in Marylebone-park) were shareholders in the Canal; and that it would break in upon a large and salubrious space of ground, of the utmost consequence to the health and comforts of the inhabitants of the Metropolis. The amendment was, however, negatived by 49 to 15.

Messrs. *G. Nailor* and *B. Rhotley* of Sheffield, with Mr. *J. Wedgwood* and Mr. *R. Stevenson* of Staffordshire, were this day examined before the Committee on the Orders in Council.

Mr. *Creevey*, after stating that the offices of Tellerships of the Exchequer, held by the Marquis of Buckinghamshire and Earl Camden, had increased since the American war from 7000*l.* to 25,000*l.* per annum each; and that they each received a sum annually which exceeded the united pensions granted for great and meritorious services

services to Lords Nelson, Wellington, Duncan, Hutchinson, and St. Vincent, moved, "That the office was executed entirely by deputy, and granted to the present possessors for services performed by their respective fathers."

Mr. *Perceval* maintained that the present holders of the office had legal and vested rights in the grant, with which the House could not interfere. He should move the previous question.

Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Tierney*, and *Horne*, contended that, by the law of England, an estate in office was private property; and thought it better that the Noble Lords should continue to receive the usual emoluments, than that a new principle should be introduced, which might go to hazard the permanency of those existing resolutions by which property is secured to the legal owners. The doctrine might be unpopular, but that motive should not influence them.

Mr. *Brand* moved an amendment, that a Committee be appointed, to enquire for precedents as to the deduction from any fees payable to the Tellers of Exchequer.

Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Bankes*, *Wilberforce*, *Lyttleton*, and Mr. *Creevey* acceded to the amendment; which was opposed by Messrs. *Bathurst* and *Vansittart*, and ultimately lost by 146 to 38; and the original resolution of Mr. *Creevey* was afterwards negatived.

The Marquis of *Tavistock*, after noticing that the influence of the Crown had increased, by means of which unpopular Ministers were retained by the Sovereign; and that the votes of Parliament were sometimes in opposition to the sentiments of the Nation at large, said, that a full, fair, and adequate representation of the people would best be obtained gradually. He should proceed step by step; and his first effort would be, to limit, by Bill, the expences of County elections. For this purpose he should suggest, that a Special County Court for the nomination of candidates be appointed; and that the electors should be allowed to give in their votes in the hundred in which they resided, and that one day be appointed for receiving suffrages in each hundred. This would put an end to the corrupt practice of giving money to voters, under pretence of defraying the charges they had incurred in coming to poll.

Mr. *Perceval* said, that he would not oppose the introduction of a Bill for limiting the expences of County elections, though he would not pledge himself to support any of its provisions. He denied that the influence of the Crown had increased, or that it could retain an incompetent administration in power. The Sovereign, however, had authority sufficient

to continue his confidence to those individuals, who, anxious for the well-being of the Empire, held its affairs with as able a judgment, and as firm a hand, as any of their rivals.—Leave granted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 8.

Their Lordships concurred in the opinion of the Committee of Privileges, that Sir J. Innes Ker had made good his title to the Dukedom of Roxburgh.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Brand*, in prefacing his motion for Parliamentary Reform, read a calculation he had made, by which it appeared that 182 individuals nominate, or otherwise by their influence procure the return of, 326 Members to that House; and of this number, including placemen, there were 262 persons who had not the power of exercising a free discretion in debate. He would propose that those boroughs which had no population should be disfranchised; and that other places, such as Birmingham, Sheffield, part of Yorkshire, and that vast mass of population to the North of Oxford-street, should return Members to Parliament. He thought Copyholders ought to be allowed to vote for Members of Parliament. After many remarks on the inadequate representation of the people, and the regularity with which boroughs were sold, the Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the 31st Geo. III. c. 48, and to enable Copyholders to vote for Knights of the Shire.

The Marquis of *Tavistock* seconded the motion.

Mr. *W. Elliott*, in an eloquent speech, contended, that though particular places might not be represented, they were not less flourishing than those which were; there was an identity of interests between the Parliament and the people; and the fact was, that the House represented the People. He would particularly object to Triennial Parliaments, as being more corrupt than Septennial ones. He was persuaded that the people did not wish for a reform, however particular persons might represent that they did. Were the motion granted, it would be impossible to conciliate the various classes of reformers; while the attempt would unsettle the minds of those who were attached to the Constitution as it stood. To commence a parliamentary reform at the present moment, even were it necessary, would be to commence the repair of a house in the hurricane season. At this critical period, was it prudent to call in the people to search the very foundations of the commonwealth? Such an attempt would be only to make breaches, and to let in all the

the fury of the elements upon that venerable edifice which had withstood so many storms and assaults.

Mr. *Ward* complimented the preceding speaker on his eloquence, which he compared to that of Mr. *Burke*, and declared that he coincided with him in opinion on this subject.

Sir *F. Burdett*, after stating that he should support the motion on constitutional grounds, declared that all reform should have his support. He considered that the great charter of the country was not obsolete, however it might be infringed; that charter was the birthright of Englishmen. He would quote the opinions of Lord *Chatham*, Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Fox*, and Mr. *Windham*, in favour of parliamentary reform: in former times they never dreamt of sending writs to stocks and stones, and yet they had able men to conduct the affairs of the country; and if they were now desirous of reform,

they should repeal the Acts for Septennial and Triennial Parliaments, and restore the prerogative of the Crown to issue writs to other than rotten boroughs.

The Marquis of *Tavistock*, Sir *S. Romilly*, Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Lyttelton*, *Ponsonby*, and Sir *J. Newport*, supported the motion; which was opposed by Messrs. *Perceval*, *D. Giddy*, and *Martin*, Lords *Milton* and *Castlereagh*.

Mr. *Gooch* said, there never was a time in the annals of a country when a greater mass of honour, of integrity, and of talent, were combined in that House; and Mr. *Perceval*, in reply to Mr. *Whitbread*, said, that if those who possessed places on the one side, and who expected them on the other, would retire, he would willingly divide with the Opposition on any question with the remainder.

Mr. *Brand's* motion was negatived, at two o'clock, by 215 to 88.

[To be continued]

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, April 28. Vice-adm. Sir *E. Pellew* has transmitted a letter from Capt. Sir *P. Parker*, of the *Menelaus*, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, under the direction of Lieut. *R. Mainwaring*, captured, on the 29th of February, near the bay of *Frejus*, a new French brig of war called the *St. Joseph*, pierced for 16 guns, but none mounted; on her first voyage from *Genoa* to *Toulon*, laden with naval stores. The brig was moored within pistol-shot of a battery (to which she had hawsers fast), and flanked by another, as also by musketry from the shore, notwithstanding which the service was performed without a man being either killed or wounded on our side. One of the Enemy's batteries is stated to have suffered severely from the fire of the launch of the *Menelaus*.—Sir. *E. Pellew* has also transmitted a letter from Capt. *Manley*, of the *Badger*, giving an account of the destruction of the Countess d'*Emerieau* French privateer, of 11 guns and 110 men: she upset when in the act of hauling her wind in action with the *Badger*, and only 14 of her crew, including the commander, could be saved by the sloop's cutter, the gig and jolly-boat having been shot through.—Adm. Lord *Keith* has transmitted a copy of a letter addressed by Capt. *Burdett*, of the *Maidstone*, to Vice-adm. Sir *E. Pellew*, giving an account of the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieut. *M'Meehan*, having, on the 4th inst. captured, off *Cape de Gatt*, the *Martinet*, a French xebec-rigged privateer, of two guns and 51 men.

Admiralty-office, May 2. Vice-admiral *Otway* has transmitted a letter from Capt.

Parker, of his Majesty's sloop *Sarpedon*, giving an account of his having, on the 26th of April, captured off *Pair Island*, the Danish schooner privateer *Rap*, armed with four guns, 10 swivels, and 25 men, out two days from *North Bergen*, without making any capture.

Admiralty-office, May 9. A letter from Capt. *Talbot*, of his Majesty's ship *Victorious*, and Senior Officer in the upper part of the *Adriatic*, to Capt. *Charles Rowley*, Captain of his Majesty's ship *Eagle*, dated *Port St. George, Lissa, March 3, 1812*, states, that on the 16th ult. he arrived off the port of *Venice*, but as the weather was then very foggy, and continued so till the 21st, he was prevented from reconnoitring the port. In the afternoon of that day three brigs, a large ship, and two settees, appeared E. N. E. The Captain was convinced that the ship was one of the Enemy's line of battle ships, proceeding from *Venice* to the port of *Pola* in *Istria*.—The signal was made for the *Weazel* to chase, and at a quarter past four the next morning, she commenced the action with the two brigs, and soon after the *Victorious* commenced the action with the line of battle ship at the distance of half-pistol shot. At day light the *Weazel* was seen in chase of the brigs; but, as she did not appear to close with the chase, Capt. *Talbot* recalled her, when Capt. *Andrews* placed his brig very judiciously on the bow of the line of battle ship, within pistol-shot, and gave her three broadsides.—About nine o'clock, the line of battle ship, having become perfectly unmanageable, and lost her mizen-mast, struck, and Capt. *Talbot* sent his First Lieute.

Lieutenant, Mr. Peake, on board to take possession of her. She proved to be the *Rivoli*, of 74 guns; the other ships of the squadron were the *Mameluke* brig, of 10 guns, and the *Jena* and *Mercure*, of 18 guns each. From the length of the action, Capt. Talbot observes, the loss of men and damages on both sides must have been very severe, neither ship having been above half musket-shot distant from each other during the whole of the action. He also does justice to the bravery and skill displayed by the French Commander, Commodore Barre. He did not surrender his ship till nearly two hours after she was rendered unmanageable, and had 400 men killed or wounded; his Captain and most of his officers being either killed or wounded. Capt. Talbot says he has to regret the loss of two very fine young men, Lieutenants Thomas H. Griffiths and Robert S. Ashbridge, of the Royal Marines, who were mortally wounded early in the action. He himself received a contusion from a splinter, which nearly deprived him of his eyesight for some days.

[Capt. Talbot then observes, that the *Rivoli*, after losing her masts, was brought into Lissa. He praises the exertions of Capt. Andrews, of the *Weazel*, and recommends Lieut. G. Elliott for promotion. A party of the wounded prisoners were landed in Istria, the remainder sent from Lissa to Spalatro. The sick on board the *Victorious* assisted in the action. The conduct of Capt. Stevens, Royal Marines, Mr. Crawford, Master, Messrs. Gibbons and Keeling, Master's Mates, is praised, as well as the exertions of Mr. Baird, Surgeon, and Mr. O'Meara, Assistant.]

Here follows a letter from Capt. Andrews, of his Majesty's sloop *Weazel*, mentioning his having pursued the Enemy's brigs, two of which he engaged within half pistol-shot. One of them, the *Mercure*, of 18 24-pounders, carronades, after an action of 40 minutes, blew up; the other, seeing the fate of her consort, and taking advantage of the darkness of the morning, made her escape. Capt. Andrews recommends his First Lieutenant, Mr. George Elliott, for promotion.

Adm. Foley has transmitted a letter from Captain Cunningham, of his Majesty's sloop *Bermuda*, giving an account of the recapture of the *Apelles*, near Etaples. Capt. Cunningham adds, that the *Skylark* was completely destroyed, lying some distance to the Eastward, still smoking. Four soldiers, calling themselves part of the King of Rome's body-guard, and bearing the insignia of that corps, were taken on board the *Apelles*.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, May 9. Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Niza, April 16.

Marshal Soult collected his army at Villa Franca, in Estremadura, on the 8th inst. and having there heard of the fall of Badajoz, he retired before day-light on the 9th towards the frontiers of Andalusia. Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Graham directed Lieut.-gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton to follow their rear with the cavalry; and he attacked and defeated the French cavalry at Villa Garcia, with Major-gen. Le Marchant's and Major-gen. Anson's brigades, the latter under the command of Lieut.-col. the Hon. F. Ponsonby, on the morning of the 11th instant. I have the honour to inclose Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Graham's letter, inclosing Lieut.-gen. Sir S. Cotton's report, and the return of the killed and wounded on this occasion; and I have only to add my commendations of the conduct of Lieut.-gen. Sir S. Cotton, Maj.-gen. Le Marchant, and the officers and troops under their command. The Enemy retired on that day from Llerena, and, since, entirely from the province of Estremadura.

I have not yet heard whether Gen. Ballasteros had entered Seville. The Conde de Penne Villemur, with a detachment of the 5th army, which had been sent from Estremadura into the Condado de Niebla, had approached that town by the right of the Guadalquivir, and was engaged with the Enemy's garrison of Seville, and of the fortified convent on that side of the river, on the 5th inst. and had obliged them to retire within their works. The Conde de Penne Villemur retreated on the 10th, according to a suggestion which was made to him by me in consequence of the fall of Badajoz, and the certainty that I had that Marshal Soult would return immediately into Andalusia without risking an action, to which it was not in my power to bring him; and I trust that the Conde de Penne Villemur will have communicated to Gen. Ballasteros the intelligence which I desired might be conveyed to him.

Since I wrote to your Lordship on the 7th instant, I have received reports of transactions in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo only to the 9th instant. The Enemy still kept the place blockaded, but had made no attack upon it, nor had repeated their visit to Almeida, having suffered some loss in the reconnoissance of that place on the 3d instant. It appears that on the 7th, the greatest number of the troops in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo broke up, and marched towards Sabugal, where I believe that Marshal Marmont came himself. Major-general

shops, they will appoint them among themselves, without any reference whatsoever to the Pope.

COUNTRY NEWS.

June 22. A barn, containing above 50 quarters of wheat, belonging to Mr. Cotton, of *Shepshed*, co. *Leicester*, farmer, was entirely consumed by fire, together with a rick of beans and a rick of oats adjoining. It is supposed to have been the act of some malicious incendiary.

June 23. A gentleman walking round the crag at the foot of Nelson's monument, *Calton Hill*, *Edinburgh*, fell over the precipice and was killed.

June 29. Two children were last week poisoned at *Grimstone*, by taking arsenic instead of cream of tartar, in a mixture; the mother swallowed some also, but recovered, after extreme torture.

Lately. At Mr. Edward Perry's iron foundry, in the New Town, *Whitehaven*, the steam-engine boiler burst, and blew up with a most tremendous noise and shock, which shattered the engine-house to pieces, and greatly damaged the moulding-house, &c. The part of the boiler, which blew up to a considerable height, weighed upwards of 80 cwt.; fortunately no part of the fragments touched the large stack of the air furnace, which enables the casting business to be continued without interruption. James Carlisle, and William Harkness, were both much scalded and bruised. The former lived only a few hours; the other is likely to recover.

A marble statue of the late Mr. Pitt has been erected at the entrance of the Senate House at *Cambridge*. It is esteemed a good likeness, and the figure a fine piece of statuary. It is the work of Nollekens, who had 3000 guineas for it. More than double that sum was subscribed in 1806, by 616 members of the University only. An engraved plate of the statue is to be taken for the subscribers, who prefer it to having part of their subscription returned; and the remaining surplus is to be applied to founding an University Scholarship. The only inscription on the pedestal is "PITT."

Thomas Page, a pauper, died lately at *Osbourne* near *Falkingham*, under circumstances of peculiar horror. He belonged to the parish of *Silk Willoughby*, but not choosing to stay in the workhouse, he strolled about begging. He used to deposit what he procured in this way beyond his immediate wants, within his shirt, next his body; and having a considerable store, he laid down to sleep in a field in the parish of *Scredington*. The heat, from the heat of the weather and the man's body, was struck by flies; and in a short time the maggots so occasioned not only preyed upon the inanimate substance, but literally consumed the living body to such a dread-

ful degree, that all surgical assistance was ineffectual, and he died a few hours after.

Capt. J. Durant, of the 2d West York Militia, lately hung himself with a silk handkerchief, near the barracks at *Colchester*: he had been in a dejected state for some time past. Coroner's verdict, *Lunacy*.

Letters from Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool, mention the activity occasioned in the several departments of our manufactures, by the abrogation of the Orders in Council. Those from Liverpool anticipate that, in a few days, 10,000 tons of shipping will be laden for the United States.

The Lords of the Treasury have, on the representation of the Bishop of Exeter, permitted 855 bushels of salt to be distributed to the poor inhabitants of the *Scilly Islands*, duty free, for the purpose of curing fish for their support in the winter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, June 29.

At a Quarterly General Court held at the India House, the last half year's dividend was declared to be $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.—A pension of 400*l.* for life was granted to Capt. Hay, of the *Astell*, in consequence of his sufferings from wounds received in the memorable action with the squadron of French frigates.

The Directors, with a view to lessen the difficulties arising from the want of specie in this Country, have resolved to dispense with the Company's legal right to a duty of 3 per cent. on the importation of Bullion, from Jan. 1, 1812, on all Silver imported from the East Indies since that period to the end of the year.

The inclosure of Finchley Common will be immediately proceeded upon. Mr. Bacon, of the First Fruits' Office, who instituted a suit lately determined in favour of Friern Barnet, for a right of common, will acquire a very large and valuable allotment by the success of his cause.

In the renewed Turnpike Acts, passed this Session, a new clause has been introduced, enacting, that if any person or persons shall ride upon any causeway or footpaths, or shall drive any horse, cattle, swine, cart, or carriage thereon, or shall willfully cause any damage whatever to be done, he or they shall for every such offence, be liable to a fine of 20*s.* half to go to the informer, and the other half to be applied to the purposes of the Act.—And the collector of the tolls for the time being, must affix on a board in legible characters, his Christian name and surname over his door, under a penalty of 10*l.*

The

commanding 5th dragoon guards; Capt. Dickens, commanding 12th light dragoons; Capt. Murray, commanding 16th light dragoons; and the Hon. Maj. Cocks, commanding detachments of the 12th and 14th light dragoons.

To Lieut.-col. Elley, my Assistant Adj.-general, I am much indebted for the very great assistance which I derived from him, particularly in conducting my right column to the point of attack. I beg also to recommend to your notice Capt. White, my Deputy Assistant-quarter-master-general, and Capt. Baron Decken.—Here with I send a list of the killed and wounded, which I am happy to find is not great, considering the very superior force of the Enemy. STAPLETON COTTON,

Lieut.-gen. commanding the Cavalry.
Return of Killed and Wounded in the affair with the Enemy's rear-guard near Ilerena, on the 11th April.

Total Wounded.—Major Prescott (5th drag. guards), slightly, Lieut. Walker, severely; 4 serjts. 36 rank and file, 9 horses.

Killed.—1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, 18 horses.

Missing.—2 rank and file, 17 horses.
Return of Prisoners taken from the Enemy on the 11th of April.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 10 corporals, 114 privates, 123 horses, and 1 mule.

Downing-street, May 12. Extract of a Dispatch from Gen. the Earl of Wellington, dated Alfayates, April 24.

The army continued its march towards this quarter since I last addressed you, and the Enemy retired before them.—The last of the Enemy crossed the Agueda yesterday morning, and they are in full retreat towards the Tormes.—The rains which had fallen between the 13th and 19th inst. had carried away the bridge which they had constructed on the Agueda, immediately above Ciudad Rodrigo; but they have repaired it within these last three days, and the leading divisions of the army crossed by the Puente del Villar and the fords of the Upper Agueda; the rear only by the bridge near Ciudad Rodrigo.—When Marsh. Marmont marched his troops upon Sabugal, Gen. Bacellar ordered that the Portuguese militia, under Brig.-gens. Trant and Wilson, should be concentrated upon Guarda.—Marshal Marmont moved upon this militia with a considerable force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, on the 14th instant; and Brig.-gen. Trant, who commanded, conceiving the Enemy to be too strong for him, determined to retire across the Mondego.—The militia had made great progress in their retreat, but a battalion, which was covering the retreat, having been ordered to fire upon the Enemy's

cavalry, and the rain having prevented their pieces from going off, broke, and threw the retreating troops into disorder; and the Enemy took about 150 prisoners.—The troops were formed again, however, on the left of the Mondego, and retired upon Celorico; Gen. Bacellar keeping the advanced posts under Brig.-gen. Wilson at Lagiosa. On the following morning, the 15th, the Enemy advanced in considerable force, and drove in Brig.-gen. Wilson's out-posts at Lagiosa.—The Enemy retired from Lagiosa in the course of the night of the 15th, and from Guarda on the 16th, which town was occupied on the 17th by the troops under the command of Brig.-gen. Wilson.—Your Lordship will be happy to learn that the officers of the militia behaved remarkably well. It appears to me that Brig.-general Trant and Brig.-gen. Wilson did every thing they ought to have done.—The partial success over the Portuguese militia on their retreat from Guarda, and the murder and plunder of the inhabitants of a few villages in Lower Beira, already suffering from the Enemy's former depredations; are the only fruits of Marshal Marmont's expedition within the Portuguese frontier, to divert our attention from the siege of Badajoz.—While the troops belonging to the army of Portugal have been collected for this service, I learn from Gen. Castanos that Gen. Abadia had ordered the Spanish troops in the Asturias to move into Leon, where Brig. Moreno had had some partial success against a French detachment at Otero de las Duenas. Don Julian Sanchez likewise, who has continued with his cavalry in Castile, has been very successful on the Enemy's communications, and against their convoys.—By accounts from the South I learn, that neither the Conde de Penne Villemur nor Gen. Ballasteros entered Seville while Marshal Soult was in Estremadura, in the commencement of this month.—The Conde de Penne Villemur is now on his return into Estremadura, with the troops of the 5th army.—Gen. Drouet is at Fuente Ovejuna, in Cordova, with the troops under his command; and Marshal Soult at Seville, according to the last accounts of the 21st inst. which I have received from Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill.

Extract of a Dispatch from Gen. the Earl of Wellington, dated Fuente Guinaldo, April 29.

The Enemy have continued their retreat since I addressed your Lordship on the 24th inst.—No movement has been made to the South. Gen. Drouet was still, by the last accounts, at Fuente de Ovejuna, in Cordova.—The Conde de Penne Villemur has returned into Estremadura with the troops under his command.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

A magnificent synagogue, which has been three years in building, was opened last month in Bourdeaux. The municipal and judicial authorities attended the ceremony of consecrating it.

The Paris Papers join with the English Editors in vehement language of indignation against the assassin of Mr. Perceval; and even exceed them in expressions of regret and condolence upon the melancholy occasion.

Gen. Lefebvre, who broke his parole, is arrived at Boulogne, where (to the disgrace of England be it said) he was landed by one of our own countrymen.

SPAIN.

Return of clothing for 100,000 men, ordered for the service of Spain (see p. 578): blue cloth jackets with facings, blue pantaloons, white kersey waistcoats, felt caps, foraging ditto, and knapsacks, 100,000 of each; shirts and pairs of half-stockings, 200,000 of each; pairs of half-boots, linen jackets, and ditto pantaloons, 100,000 of each; 200,000 pair of shoes; 100,000 great coats and slings; 100,000 sets of accoutrements, besides canteens, camp-kettles, shoe and clothes brushes, black-balls, &c. &c. J. HARRIS, *Commissary in Chief's Office, April, 1812.*

Return of the supplies ordered to be remitted by the War Department for the assistance of Spain, including the depôt of Gibraltar, Sir E. Pellew on the Eastern Coast, Sir H. Douglas in Galicia, and Lord Wellington: 23 24 pounders, 20 light six-pounders, 4 five-inch howitzers, 12,690 24-pound shot, 10,000 six do. do. 1200 five and a half inch grenades, 7729 barrels of gunpowder, 95,000 muskets with their bayonets, 3000 carbines, 3000 pair of pistols, 550,000 flints, 14 millions and a half of ball cartridges, and 7000 sabres, with a proportionate number of gun-carriages, carts, platforms, great and small stores, and field equipage.

A plan is said to be on foot which promises the greatest advantages; each British regiment is to receive into its ranks 10 Spanish recruits (not men already in arms) per company, that is, 100 each regiment.

GERMANY.

In France they boast of a substitute for sugar, from beet-root; in Italy, from almonds; in Saxony, from apples; and in some other parts of Germany, from turnips: as a last effort, a tradesman in Westphalia has announced that he can extract a sweet syrup from the bark of three different kinds of trees.

It is said, that the Prussian General, Blücher, feeling the degraded state of his

own country, has entered the service of the Russian Emperor.

One of the letters from Prussia mentions, that the French military Governor of Berlin had been mortally wounded in a duel with Gen. Lestock who challenged him for speaking contemptuously of his sovereign and nation.

TURKEY.

It has been stated, that the Servian Chief, Czerny Georges, has offered to return under the obedience of the Porte, on certain conditions; the principal of which is, that he be nominated Pacha of Belgrade.

The Turkish Government has collected its strength to make one great effort to overwhelm the Wahabees. Their fleet in the Red Sea consisted of 100 ships of various sizes, constructed with great dispatch and secrecy in the Egyptian ports, and conveyed by the assistance of camels to Suez. To crown the success of this crusade against the Wahabees, nothing was wanting but the re-capture of Mecca, which would be attacked on the arrival of the army of Egypt.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

Mr. Chinnery and the Hon. Willoughby Lake (who was dismissed the Royal Navy for his treatment of Jeffery), are now living at Gottenburgh.

Several individuals of Copenhagen have erected a mill in that capital for grinding bones; which, when reduced to powder, is, according to their account, capable of making a very nourishing broth.—The Danish Journals contain some long articles, recommending the establishment. We have no doubt this bone-powder broth will be at least as nutritious food as bread made of the bark of trees, upon which the Swedish peasants subsisted some time since.

Alquier, the French Minister, is said to have given great offence at the Court of Denmark. He recently published an order that all the natural born subjects of the old and new departments of the French Empire, domiciliated in Denmark, should obtain permission from the Grand Judge in Paris for their continuance there. This order, it appears, affected many hundreds of persons, some of whom had entered the Danish military, naval, and civil services, and others who exercised lucrative occupations, and believed themselves obnoxious to the French Government. Instead of complying with the order, they presented a memorial to the King, soliciting his interference. Christian spoke to Alquier on the subject, and requested that they might, on his assurance of their good conduct, be exempted

believed him to be deranged when he spoke of his affairs; never knew him to be under medical care.—Mary Clarke had known the prisoner since he came from Russia; believed him to be insane; never knew him to be under restraint.—Mary Fidges, his landlady's (Mrs. Roberts') servant, in Millman-street, deposed that he had lived two months at her mistress's, was very orderly, kept remarkably regular hours, and went to the Foundling twice last Sunday with her mistress. The evidence here closed; and Sir J. Mansfield, having recapitulated the evidence, said that not a single fact was adduced to prove that the prisoner was disordered in his mind. The Jury withdrew, and returned, in 10 minutes, with a verdict of *Guilty*; when sentence of *Death* was passed on him by the Recorder in these impressive words:

"Prisoner at the Bar, You have been convicted by a most attentive and merciful Jury, of one of the most flagitious crimes human nature can perpetrate: wilful and deliberate Murder—A crime which in all ages, and throughout all nations, hath justly been held in the highest detestation. Odious and abominable as it is in the eyes of God and Man, it presents itself in your case with every possible feature of aggravation. The Object of your blood-thirsty vengeance was endowed with every virtue that can adorn public and private life; whose suavity of manners and gentleness of deportment, disarmed Hostility of his rancour, and Violence of his asperity. By his death you have deprived Charity of one of its most sincere and active friends—Religion of one of its firmest supports—Domestic Society of one of its happiest examples of endearment and felicity—and the Country of one of its brightest ornaments—A man whose abilities and whose worth would probably have produced lasting benefits to this Empire, and ultimate advantage to the World. Every part of your iniquitous conduct is strongly impressed with the foulest character of atrocious guilt. In the midst of unarmed friends, when defenceless, except in the consciousness of virtue, and confiding in that security which ought to surround every man in this Christian Country, on the very point of fulfilling his public duty to his Country; nay, when at the very threshold of the sanctuary of its laws, your infuriate hand committed this impious deed. To indulge in any conjectures as to your motives for this horrid act, would lead me into an investigation of all that is base and perfidious in the human heart. The more this dreadfully diabolical transaction is contemplated, the more does the mind recoil from it with repulsive horror. For the sanguinary nature of Assassination is most abhorrent to man, inasmuch as it is

calculated to render Bravery useless, and Cowardice predominant. Justly, therefore, does your crime merit the execration of mankind. And the voice of God has declared that, "He who sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Publicly, therefore, must you expiate that crime, whereby you have so much afflicted and disgraced your indignant Country. And, I trust, that the example of your ignominious fate may duly operate to deter all others from the repetition of a crime which must infallibly attract the vengeance of a justly-offended Deity. A very, very short time indeed remains for you to supplicate the Throne of Grace, for that mercy which Public Justice forbids you to expect in this world. I sincerely hope that the interval which has passed between the perpetration of your horrid crime and the present moment has not been unemployed in imploring pardon of the Almighty; and it is my most fervent wish, that your prayers may, through the merits of our Redeemer, find acceptance. It only remains for me to pass upon you the dreadful Sentence of the Law, which is, That you, John Bellingham, be taken to the place from whence you came; and that on Monday next you be conveyed to a place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you be dead; and that your body be afterwards dissected and anatomized. And may God have mercy on your soul!"

The prisoner, during the early part of the trial, requested and obtained a chair, and amused himself with the flowers on the bar. In delivering his defence, his manner was warm but unimpassioned, his delivery fluent, and though he was occasionally much affected, and wept, he betrayed no embarrassment. At the conclusion he requested a glass of water. He received his sentence with the most profound awe, and was led out of Court much affected by his dreadful situation. The Court listened to him throughout with great attention. He was a tall thin man, and indifferently dressed. The Marquis Wellesley, Earl of Uxbridge, Sir A. Paget, Lord L. Gower, Sir F. Burdett, &c. were subpoenaed by the prisoner, but not examined.—The trial lasted eight hours.

Dr. Ford, the Ordinary of Newgate, made several visits to Bellingham on Saturday and Sunday. He persisted in defending his crime; and on one occasion remarked, that "life had been a weary pilgrimage to him, the bliss fleeting and illusory, the misery permanent and real; in laying it down he had no vain regrets to make." About 11 on Sunday night, Mr. Butterworth, bookseller, of Fleet-street, obtained access to him, accompanied by Mr. Newman: his object appears

to have been, to interrogate him as an acquaintance, and pray with him. He asked him if any person was concerned with him in the murder, to which he answered, "I do most solemnly declare there is not." The pistols he acknowledged he bought at Mr. Beckwith's, in Fleet-street. Mr. Newman then returned with pen and ink. Mr. Butterworth shortly after departed, and Bellingham wrote the following letter to his wife:

"My blessed Mary, It rejoiced me beyond measure to hear you are likely to be well provided for. I am sure the publick at large will participate in, and mitigate your sorrows. I assure you, my love, my sincerest endeavours have ever been directed to your welfare. As we shall not meet any more in this world, I sincerely hope we shall do so in the world to come. My blessing to the boys, with kind remembrance to Miss Stevens, for whom I have the greatest regard, in consequence of her uniform affection for them. With the purest of intentions it has always been my misfortune to be thwarted, misrepresented, and ill-used in life; but, however, we feel a happy prospect of compensation in a speedy translation to life eternal. It is not possible to be more calm or placid than I feel; and nine hours more will waft me to those happy shores where bliss is without alloy.—Yours ever affectionate,

JOHN BELLINGHAM.

Sunday night, 11 o'clock.

"Dr. Ford will forward you my watch, prayer book, with a guinea and note. Once more, God be with you, my sweet Mary. The publick sympathise much for me; but I have been called upon to play an anxious card in life."

Nothing, perhaps, can mark more strongly the frightful distortion of the man's mind than the following note written the same night at 12 o'clock:

"Memorandum.—*Twelve o'clock*—I lost my suit solely through the improper conduct of my attorney and counsel, Mr. Alley*, in not bringing my witnesses forward (of whom there were more than 20); in consequence the Judge took advantage of the circumstance, and I went of [on] the defence without having brought forward a single friend, otherwise I must have inevitably been acquitted. J. BELLINGHAM."

He then asked for a crust of bread, laid down and slept an hour, put his hand

in his pocket and gave the last shilling to a man named Walker, said he wished it was a guinea for his kind attentions: he then laid down and slept until six on Monday morning.

THE EXECUTION.—About 6 Bellingham dressed himself with great composure, and read for half an hour in the Prayer-book. Dr. Ford being announced, he shook him by the hand, and left his cell for the room allotted for the condemned criminals. After a few minutes spent in prayer, the sacrament was administered to him: after this was ended, and both he and Dr. Ford had prayed fervently, the prisoner was informed that the Sheriffs were ready. He answered in a firm tone, "I am perfectly ready also." The Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, and their friends, then proceeded to the press-yard, and the prisoner was brought out. He descended into the yard with a firm and in rapid pace, and looking up, he observed with great coolness, "Ah! it rains heavily!" His face possessed the same character and colour as on Friday during his trial—No emotions of fear or compunction were visible.—After he was liberated from his fetters, he returned into the room, when most of the spectators retired into another adjoining, at the request of the Lord Mayor, who, with the Sheriffs and five or six other persons, went into the room, when the following communication took place:

HIS DYING DECLARATION.—Mr. *Sheriff Birch*.—"The public mind, Mr. Bellingham, requires to be satisfied upon a most important point, whether any other person was in any degree connected with you in this dreadful deed, and whether it was perpetrated on any public ground?"—Bellingham, who stood very firmly, and who with an unaltered countenance attentively and respectfully listened to what was said, replied in a firm tone of voice, "Certainly not." Some one observed to him, "Then it was your own affair; it was from personal resentment."—Bellingham appeared hurt at the latter expression; and, after repeating the words, "personal resentment," with an indignant, or rather dignified tone, said, "I bore no resentment to Mr. Perceval as a man; and, as a man, I am sorry for his fate. I was referred from Minister to Minister, from Office to Office, and at length refused redress for my grievances. It was my own sufferings that caused the melancholy event; and I hope it will be a warning to future Ministers, to attend to the applications and prayers of those who suffer by oppression. Had my petition been brought into Parliament, this catastrophe would not have happened. I am sorry for the sufferings I have caused to Mr. Perceval's family and friends."—*Sheriff Heygate*.—"It would be right they should

* The witnesses subpoenaed by Bellingham were not called by his solicitor and counsel, who observed, that they could only prove that he had preferred claims upon Government, which no one disputed; while their cross-examinations would prove that, in their belief, he was quite sane: Bellingham acquiesced in these prudent suggestions.

should know you feel so much regret."——
Bellingham.—"You may communicate it, I wish them to know it."——*Sheriff Heygate.*—"I hope you feel deep contrition for the deed." Upon which the prisoner (assuming an attitude of considerable dignity) said, "I hope, Sir, I feel as a man ought to do."——*Sheriff Heygate.*—"You know, that to take away the life of a man unlawfully is a heinous crime."——*Bellingham.*—"The Scriptures, you know, Sir, say that."—A gentleman present said, "I hope you have made your peace with God, and that by your repentance you will meet the Almighty with a pure soul."——*Bellingham.*—"No one can presume to do that, Sir. No mortal can be pure in his sight, only our Saviour went from this world into his presence with a pure spirit."

Here he seemed desirous of quitting the room to meet his fate, and, turning to the Sheriffs, with a mild but firm tone, said, "Gentlemen, I am quite ready;" upon which the Ordinary of Newgate looked at his watch and said, "We have 10 minutes more." The executioner bound his hands, during which he said to one of them, "Do every thing properly, that I may not suffer more than is necessary." To another, "Draw the cord tighter; I wish not to have the power of offering resistance." He ascended the scaffold with a cheerful countenance, and a confident and calm air: he looked about him a little rapidly; but he had no air of triumph. Some of the mob huzzaed him, but it escaped his notice. On the cap being put over his face, which he at first objected to, but afterwards acquiesced in, he prayed fervently with Dr. Ford, adding, in reply to an interrogatory, that "he thanked God for having enabled him to meet his fate with so much fortitude and resignation." The executioner then retired; a perfect silence ensued; the clock struck eight; and while it was striking the seventh time, the Clergyman and Bellingham fervently praying, the supporters of the internal square of the scaffold were struck away, and Bellingham dropped! The body hung till 9 o'clock, when it was conveyed in a cart, and covered with a sack, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Bellingham in all his conversations with Dr. Ford, gloried in the act for which he suffered. He wound up all his answers by expressing a hope, that the fate of Mr. Perceval would prove a warning to men in power, not to neglect the claims of injured individuals; and he exulted in the success of his efforts to revenge his own injuries. Some of the public prints have expressed surprise that his letter to the Magistrates of Bow-street did not excite suspicion of his purpose, and occasion his arrest; but it was so ambiguous,

that we wonder not that his threat of *executing justice himself*, was not interpreted to be by assassination. Then, the strange medium through which he called attention (the Bow-street Magistracy) might almost justify a belief of his insanity. The following extract will bear us out in the opinion: "The purport of the present is, therefore, once more to solicit his Majesty's Ministers, through your medium, to let what is right and proper be done in my instance, which is all I require. Should this reasonable request be finally denied, I shall then feel justified in executing justice myself; in which case I shall be ready to argue the merits of so reluctant a measure with his Majesty's Attorney General, wherever and whenever I may be called upon so to do. In the hopes of averting so abhorrent but compulsive an alternative, I have the honour to be, Sirs, &c.
 J. BELLINGHAM."

"To the Magistrates of Bow-street Office."

PRIVATE MEMOIRS OF THE ASSASSIN.

John Bellingham, we believe, was a native of St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, and was born about 1771. His father was a land surveyor and miniature painter: his mother was Elizabeth Scarbrow, the daughter of a respectable country-gentleman, of St. Neot's, in comfortable circumstances. They were married in 1768, or 1769, in London, and had two children; their eldest, Mary, a dress-maker, and a well-disposed young woman, died unmarried; John was their second child. The father purchased a house at St. Neot's, and resided in it till about 1775, when he returned to London, and lived in Titchfield-street, Oxford-street. In 1779 he discovered marks of mental derangement, and was placed in St. Luke's Hospital. At the end of a twelvemonth he returned home as incurable, and died soon after. At the age of fourteen the Assassin was placed as an apprentice with Mr. Love, a jeweller, a man of excellent character, in Whitechapel. Here he was first very perverse and troublesome; and at last ran away from his master. His mother's sister, Mary, had married William Daw, esq. many years clerk of the King's silver in the Court of Common Pleas. His mother's property did not produce 56*l.* annually and having two children to bring up, she could do but little for them; but Mr. Daw possessing a very good independent income, was continually pestered by the mother to do something for him. At length, in 1786, Mr. Daw expended money in fitting him out for the East Indies; and in the spring of 1787 he sailed as a subaltern, in the service of the company, on board their ship the *Hartwell*, which, on her outward passage, was wrecked in the month of May off *Bona Vista*, one

of the Cape Verd islands. Being thus prevented pursuing the voyage, he was one of those who got back to England. Mr. Daw, by his misfortune, not only lost all he had expended on his account, but felt himself again burthened with him; and, after much entreaty, he was induced to advance a pretty large sum, which enabled him to take the shop of a tin-plate-worker in Oxford-street. During his residence here his house got on fire, not without suspicion falling on Bellingham himself; the damage done was not great, but he took occasion to report, that he had lost a great many bank-notes: this did not obtain any credit with Mr. Daw. In March 1794 he became bankrupt, and was gazetted of Oxford-street, tin-plate-worker. His creditors were not sufficiently satisfied with either his report of the fire, or his conduct, to grant him a certificate, nor did he ever obtain one under this commission. It was after this period, and not till after, that he was received into a merchant's counting-house, where he formed connexions; and his employers were induced to commission him beyond seas. Archangel was his first and chief place of business, where he continued three years. Having formed a connexion with Mr. Dorbek and Co. of Archangel, in the timber line, he returned to England, and entered into a contract with the merchants of Hull for the supply of timber, to the amount of 12,000*l.* for which bills were accordingly accepted and paid, but produce to the value of 4000*l.* only was obtained. In the mean while his partner became bankrupt, the vessels returned in ballast, and Bellingham, who remained in Hull, was arrested and thrown into prison. On the recovery of his liberty he returned to Archangel, and, as appears by his memorial, was arrested for debt by one Solomon Van Briemen, and thrown into prison, where he remained many months. He accused the Russian Judges of corruption, and claimed the protection of Sir S. Sharpe, consul, and Lord L. Gower, ambassador, as a British subject; but they, finding that his arrest was legal, declined interfering. He afterwards repaired to England, full of complaints against the Russian Government. It was in Ireland where he married Miss Mary-Anne Neville, daughter of Mr. John Neville, merchant and ship-broker, formerly of Newry, but now of Dublin. His mother died at Liverpool in 1803. His aunt, Mrs. Daw, who lived in Brompton-row, and died in December 1804, left, by will, 400*l.* to the assassin. He took up his abode at Liverpool, where he commenced business as an insurance broker; whilst his wife pursued that of a milliner. He continued at intervals to present memo-

rials to the British Government, requiring to be indemnified for his losses, on the ground of his being a British subject, and that he had suffered by the injustice of Russian individuals; but was told that they could not interfere; Gen. Gascoyne returned a similar answer to an application of this kind. It is said that he would have shot Mr. Ryder, or Lord Leveson Gower, had either of them presented themselves before him. To Sir W. Curtis he answered, "I have been fourteen days in making up my mind to the deed; but never could accomplish it until this moment." On the morning of the assassination, he went with a lady to the European Museum; he parted with her between four and five, and went down immediately to the House of Commons, without having dined, and with his pistols loaded. He was so anxious not to be disappointed by the failure of the weapons, that after he had bought his pistols, for which he gave four guineas, he went to Primrose Hill to try how they would go off.—Bellingham was a mere adventurer: he never had any capital of his own; and, when in Russia, drew upon British merchants for 10,000*l.* but never made any shipments. He lived upon indifferent terms with his wife, who still keeps a milliner's shop in Liverpool, and is much respected. He has been several times upon the point of separating from her; and seldom visited her but for the purpose of possessing himself of the little money she had gained by her industry. He has left three children, for whom his friends have promised to provide.—It has been stated that after the body of Bellingham was opened, the heart continued to perform its functions, or, in other words, to be alive for four hours after he was laid open. The expanding and contracting powers continued perceptible till one o'clock in the day—a proof of the steady, undismayed character which he preserved to the last gasp. It is said of some men, that the heart dies within them; but, here, the energies remained when life was extinct.

BIRTHS.

June 27. In Portland-place, the wife of Wm. Curtis, esq. a son.

Lately, in Lower Brook-street, Lady W. Beauclerk, a son.

At Holland-house, Kensington, Lady Holland, a daughter, which survived its birth only a few minutes.

In New Cavendish-street, the lady of the Rt. Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, a daughter.

In Grosvenor-square, Hon. Mrs. Jenkinson, a daughter.

In Grosvenor-street, the wife of J. Ireland Blackburn, esq. M. P. a daughter.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

1811. Dec. 11. At Calcutta, Chas. Martin Ray, esq. in the East India Company's Civil service, to Eliza, third daughter of Rev. H. Blenkinsop, rector of Fullmer, Bucks.

1812. May ... At Lord William Bentinck's at Palermo, Geo. Graham, esq. to Madlle A. P. C. de Calvi, daughter of the Chev. Paul de C. late colonel of the regiment of Vermandois.

June 9. At South Stoneham, Sir Grenville Temple, bart. to Mrs. Frederick Manners, second daughter of the late Sir Thomas Rumbold, bart.

11. Major Thursby, 53d reg. to Charlotte, second daughter of Rev. Euseby Isham, of Lamport, co. Northampton.

13. At St. Mary-le-bone, Alex. M'Innes, esq. of 2d life guards, to Cecilia, eldest daughter of Peter Innes, esq. of Fracastfield, Zetland, N. B.

15. At Stonehouse, Sir J. Gordon Sinclair, bart. to Anne, only daughter of the Hon. Vice Admiral Michael de Couffy.

16. At Burnham, Rev. Townshend Selwyn, to Charlotte-Sophia, eldest daughter of Lord George Murray, late Bp. of St. David's.

Major Edw. Parkinson, 33d foot, to Eliza, daughter of Charles Binny, esq. of Howland-street.

18. Rev. Edward Hodgson, vicar of Rickmansworth, to Georgiana, third dau. of the late Wm. Franks, esq. of Beech-hill, Herts.

Rev. Henry Green, M. A. vicar of Broadhembury, Devon, to Alicia, dau. of the late Richard Stephens, esq. of Leicester.

20. At Exeter, J.-N. Woolcombe, esq. of Ashbury, Devon, to Anne-Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Rear-adm. Sir Thos. Louis, bart.

Dr. Hobbes, of Swansea, to Maria, only surviving daughter of the late John Smith, esq. of Drapers-hall, London.

At Lisbon, the Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, to Mary, youngest dau. of Hon. Adm. G.-C. Berkeley, and niece to the Duke of Richmond.

23. Adolphus-John Dalrymple, esq. major 19th light dragoons, eldest son of Sir Hew D. to Anne, only daughter of Sir James Graham, bart.

24. Wm. Croome, esq. of Cirencester, to Miss Girdler, of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

27. Mr. R. Strachan, late of Enfield, to Miss Mary-Frances Farquharson, sister to his Excellency Lieut.-col. J.-A. F. 25th foot.

30. At Hadley, Rev. D.-C. Delafosse, fellow of King's College, Camb. to Phœbe-Anne, fifth dau. of James Quilter, esq.

Lately. By special licence, Viscount Ashbrook, to Emily Theophila, eldest dau. of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, bart. of Fernhill, Berks.

At Streatham, Rev. J. Ennes, late of Trowbridge, Wilts, to Mary, eldest dau. of G. Evans, esq. of Balham-house, Surrey.

Rev. W. Bingley, of Christchurch, Hants, to Mrs. Morgan, widow of the late John M. esq. of Charlotte-street.

Rev. R. Williams, rector of Halkin, co. Flint, to Jane, second daughter of the late Rev. H.-W. Jones, prebendary of Penmynedd, Anglesea.

John Collingwood, esq. of Chirton-house, Northumberland, only brother of the late Lord C. to Miss Fenwick, daughter of the late Thos. F. esq. of Earsden.

At Clewer, Berks, C. Harnes, esq. one of the poor knights of Windsor, to Mrs. Smyth, widow of Mr. S. late one of the poor knights.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE JOHN HORNE TOOKE, Esq.

Mr. John Horne Tooke, whose death has been noticed in page 302, was born in 1736, the youngest son of Mr. Horne, a respectable poulterer in Newport-market. While yet a boy he exhibited many proofs of superior talent. After obtaining the elements of a classical education at Eton and Westminster, he was entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, about the 18th year of his age; and a profession being of course necessary, was destined for the Church. Here he took the degree of B. A. 1752; M. A. 1771. His first appointment was to a curacy at Brentford, where he resided for some years. About this period he first travelled on the Continent, and became acquainted with Mr. Wilkes while at Paris. Mr. Wilkes being at that time in the zenith of his popularity, Mr. Horne became an eloquent declaimer at public meetings, in support of the prin-

ciples avowed by Mr. Wilkes. A strict intimacy was the immediate and natural consequence of Mr. Horne's exertions; but a frivolous dispute, on a subject in itself perfectly trivial, terminated in a dissolution of their friendship—to which succeeded bitter and irreconcilable enmity. It was about this time that Mr. Horne took up the pen, in reply to the celebrated Junius, with whom, it has been thought by many, he had the best of the argument. In 1769 Mr. Horne delivered a sermon on the instability of human friendship, which he afterwards printed, and dedicated to Alderman Townsend. The allusions to Mr. Wilkes, in this discourse, were introduced with admirable point, and clothed in language of great purity and elegance. During the contest with America, on the affair at Lexington, he took a public and singular opportunity to exhibit his resentment

ment and disapprobation of Government, by opening a subscription, and advertising in the newspapers, that it was intended for the relief of our unfortunate brethren in America, "basely murdered by the king's troops;" which seditious language justly subjected him to a prosecution by the then attorney-general (Thurlow), and he was sentenced to imprisonment in the King's Bench. While in confinement, it is said, he composed his celebrated "Letter to Mr. Dunning." The extraordinary talent and learning of Mr. Horne—who now abandoned the ecclesiastical profession—at length attracted the notice of Mr. Tooke, a gentleman of fortune residing at Purley in Surrey. Such was the enthusiasm of this gentleman's friendship for Mr. Horne, that he actually conveyed several freehold estates of value to his protégé, who henceforth assumed the name of Tooke, in addition to that of John Horne. The great philological work, on which is founded the literary fame of Mr. Tooke, he entitled "Diversions of Purley," either out of compliment to his patron, or from the work having been actually composed in that retired seat. The prominent character of Mr. Tooke in the political world is so well known, that it were superfluous to offer more than mere chronological notices of the principal events of his public life. In 1782, Mr. Tooke became an active partisan in the ranks of the Shelburne administration, and hence arose his rancorous animosity against Mr. Fox, which was cherished by Mr. Tooke to the latest moment of his life. In the character of Mr. Tooke, jealousy of rival talent was a feature which deformed the picture even to disgust; and the political talents of Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt were not more the object of his hatred than the profound learning of Porson, and the high classical attainments of the elegant Parr. In 1794, Mr. Tooke was committed to the Tower—arraigned of high treason, tried, and acquitted. In 1796 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Westminster; but through the interest, as it was said, of the late Lord Camelford, he was returned to Parliament, as member for Old Sarum, in 1801. In this assembly he disappointed the expectations of the public; for although his speeches were marked by that quaint peculiarity, and force of ridicule, which never failed of producing a risible effect upon the House, they were wholly defective in that irresistible commanding power of eloquence, which distinguished the great rival luminaries of the ministerial and opposition benches. A Bill was soon afterwards passed, rendering any person who had ever been in holy orders ineligible to a seat in the House of Commons, and Mr. Tooke accordingly retired at the end of the session.—The wit, the talents, and

the extensive learning of Mr. Tooke, have been rarely equalled—nor have the acrimonious severity of his political animosities ever been surpassed. Mr. Horne Tooke, previous to his dissolution, had been long accustomed to confine himself entirely to his bed, where he was in the habit of regularly seeing company; and in that situation he conversed with the vivacious facetiousness so peculiar to his character. Recently he quitted his bed during a short interval, but finally recurred to the old habit. In the indisposition which terminated his existence, he had lost the use of his lower extremities, and his dissolution had been for some time expected. Symptoms of mortification afterwards appeared, which soon occasioned his death. He was attended by his two daughters, Dr. Pearson, Mr. Cline, and Sir Francis Burdett. Being informed of his approaching change, he signified, with a placid look, that he was fully prepared, and had reason to be grateful for having passed so long and so happy a life, which he would willingly have had extended if it had been possible. He expressed satisfaction at being surrounded, in his last moments, by those most dear to him; and his confidence in the existence of a Supreme Being, whose final purpose was the happiness of his creatures. His facetiousness did not forsake him. He had observed, that he should not be like the man at Strassburgh, who, when doomed to death, requested time to pray, till the patience of the magistrates was exhausted, and then, as a last expedient, begged to be permitted to close his life with his favourite amusement of *nine-pins*, but who kept bowling on with an evident determination never to finish the game. He desired that no funeral ceremony should be said over his remains, but that six of the poorest men in the parish should have a guinea each, for bearing him to the vault in his garden. The injunction for depositing his remains, *without ceremony*, in his garden, was, however, prudently dispensed with by his executors. As the house at Wimbledon was to be sold, a putrid carcase would not have enhanced the value of the purchase.—He was buried March 30, in the family vault at Ealing church, Middlesex. From a copy of Horne Tooke's will, which has been given in the newspapers, it seems that he left by will, in 1800, his house (which was freehold), &c. at Wimbledon, and every thing else to which he might die entitled, to Mary Hart and her heirs. This will he confirmed in 1811, and it was witnessed by Sir F. Burdett, J. Pearson, and J. Sanford.

His Letter to Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, concerning the "English Participle," made a great impression on the public mind; in 1786, appeared "The Diversions of Purley;" in 1787, "A Letter

ter to a Friend on the reported Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales;" in 1788, "Two Pair of Portraits" (Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox); in 1798, appeared a second edition of his *ENEAIDTEPOENTA*: since which period he has only published a few pamphlets, concerning Mr. Paull, Sir F. Burdett, &c.

D E A T H S.

1812. **A**T Leghorn, Mrs. Renner, relict of Mr. G. W. R. formerly of Bremen.

March 15. At Overton, Mrs. Ornsby, an amiable woman, relict of the late Capt. Ornsby, of the Marines (who fought in the memorable action off the Dogger Bank, Aug. 4, 1781, and died Aug. 11, 1809), and only daughter of the late Edw. Searle, esq. of Overton, Hants, who died March 6, 1809.

April On board the Mackarel schooner, on her way to New York, by a man falling from the mast-head on him, Lieut. Parker, commander of the schooner.

April 7. At Jamaica, Mr. John Oriel, chief mate of the Nelson West-Indiaman, of Bristol.

April 24. In the Island of St. Christopher's, Lieut. R. J. Shipley, youngest son of the very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph.

April 25. At Dominica, Charles Nailer, esq. comptroller of the Customs.

May 4. At Froxfield, Wilts, in his 69th year, Mr. Richens, many years resident at Knowle Farm, Wilts.

May 19. At Truxillo, Spain, of fever, occasioned by excessive exertion during the siege of Badajoz, Lieut.-col. John Squire, royal engineers, eldest son of Dr. S. of Ely-place.

In Spain, in his 34th year, Capt. Caudler, 50th foot, son of the late Mr. S. C. of Colechester. In the memorable assault by Gen. Hill, on Fort Napoleon, near the bridge of Almaraz, he was the first to ascend the ladders, and after giving to his men an example worthy of so brave an officer, fell gloriously while leading them to victory.

At Funchall, Madeira, in his 26th year, Capt. Wm. Loring, R. A.

May 28. At Pend-hill, Surrey, Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Seawell, esq.

May 29. At Auchelanie, the second daughter of Lady Albinia Cumberland.

May 31. At Bath, Mrs. Sturges, widow of Rev. Dr. S. chancellor of Winchester Diocese.

June 3. At Resolis, co. Cromarty, in consequence of being stabbed in his side, the preceding day, by R. Ferguson, ship-carpenter, owing to some trifling altercation, Capt. C. Munro, late of 42d regt. He has left a widow and numerous family.

June 5. Mrs. Dalrymple, of Burton-upon-Trent.

June 8. At Totness, by a fit of epilepsy, aged 22, Mr. John Hannaford, a young man of superior virtues and abilities. His manners were as eccentric as his disposition was amiable and benevolent; and though he had been but little known in the world of letters, from a natural reservedness which he could scarcely overcome, there were strong anticipations to suppose that he might have been a valuable acquisition. He had cultivated, with unremitting ardour, the sciences of mathematics and astronomy, from his youth, to almost the day of his death, and fell a victim to intense study.

June 10. In Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Reynardson, relict of Jacob R. esq. of Holywell, co. Lincoln, and daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Cnst, Speaker of the House of Commons.

June 11. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Edward Surtees, esq. youngest son of Wm. S. esq.

In Dublin, at an advanced age, the wife of Brindley Hone, esq.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Moodie, one of the ministers of St. Andrew's Church, and professor of Hebrew in the University of Edinburgh.

June 12. At Henley-in-Arden, co. Warwick, aged 79, Capt. Noble, R. N.

June 16. At her son-in-law's, Rev. Joseph Bull, of Hinckley, Mrs. Bristowe, relict of the late Tho. B. esq. of Worksop, Notts. Her remains were deposited in the family-vault in the church of Cauntton, near Newark-upon-Trent.

June 17. At Southampton, at J. Clerk's, esq. the eldest daughter of G. W. Ricketts, esq. of Twyford, Hants.

At Madeira, whither he went for the recovery of his health, in his 29th year, Mr. T. B. Smith, jun. of Southwark.

June 18. In consequence of being overturned in a chaise, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Reid, relict of the late Mr. Matthew R.

Thrown from the box of his father's carriage, in consequence of startling the horses, whilst the coachman was gone into the house, aged 8, a son of C. Lawrence, esq. of Plumb-hall, near Liverpool.

June 20. At Corpus Christi College, Mr. Wm. Salter, son of Rev. Wm. S. of Farway, co. Devon.

At Almondsbury, co. Gloucester, aged 59, Robert Claxton, esq. one of the aldermen of Bristol.

At Grange-hall, Morayshire, N. B. Jas. Peterkin, esq. of Grange.

In consequence of falling backward the preceding day, while endeavouring to leap his horse over a hedge, J. Hill, esq. of Launceston.

June 21. In Keppell-street, Southwark, aged 55, Mr. Jos. Franks, late of Witham, Essex.

June 22. The wife of Dr. Peach, of Lough-

Loughborough, and eldest daughter of Mr. Blackwall, of Wirksworth.

In Dublin, Rich. Kirwan, esq. of Gregg, co. Galway, Fell. of the Royal Society, President of the Royal Irish Acad. President of the Dublin Library Society, and member of almost every literary Body in Europe.

June 23. In Kensington-square, John Walker, esq.

Mr. Griffith, late haberdasher at Oxford.

Frederick John, youngest son of Rev. H. Sainsbury, of Beckington, Somerset.

June 24. At Pentonville, aged 76, Roger Owen, esq. late of Bridewell Hospital.

June 25. In Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, Mrs. Stapleton.

At Walthamstow, Charles Ambrose Stephenson, esq. of Hamoor, co. Bucks.

At Windsor, Mr. Charles Ward, school-master.

At Gussage, Dorset, aged 84, Mrs. Templeman, widow of Rev. Giles T. formerly rector of Winbourne St. Giles, co. Dorset, (of whom see our Vol. LX. p. 770).

At Glasgow, in his 30th year, Mr. Wm. Cooper, hosier, Leicester.

At Abergavenny, the Dowager Lady Harrington, relict of the late and mother of the present Sir J. H. bart. The dignified virtues which graced her character, will ever be held in admiration by her afflicted relatives.

June 25. In Percy-street, of an inflammation in his bowels, after suffering excruciating pain from four o'clock the preceding morning, Mr. Harrison, the celebrated singer. He was born Sept. 8, 1760, at Belper, in the parish of Duffield, Derbyshire; at both of which places many of his relatives now reside. He has left a widow, two accomplished daughters, and a son. Mr. Harrison possessed strong good sense, with many estimable and amiable qualities; was just, charitable, mild, and unostentatious; ever ready to assist his professional brethren, by whom he was highly respected, as well as by an extensive acquaintance. For more than a quarter of a century he was the leading tenor singer in this kingdom, having greatly distinguished himself at the Commemoration of Handel in 1784, in opening the 'Messiah.' Mr. H. was then a very young man, and there were much older competitors for this honour; but the scene was allotted to him by command of his Majesty, who had previously heard him sing it at the Queen's Palace. In the performance of this celebrated recitative, or rather *Aria parlante*, "Comfort ye, my people," and the song of "Every valley shall be exalted," he has ever since been considered by the best judges of musical expression to stand unrivalled! A peculiar sweetness of voice; a perfect intonation; discriminating mind; correct, polished, and energetic delivery; a brilliancy and equability of shake, are requisites in

which few could approach him. Had his physical powers been equal to his taste, his feelings, and his judgment, he would in all points have been unrivalled as a singer of sacred musick at least. His pathetic delivery of "Total Eclipse," "Lord! remember David," "Oft on a plat of rising ground," and "Gentle Airs," the last song he ever sung (which was loudly encored) and other plaintive airs by Handel, that do not depend on noise for their effect, will not soon be forgotten by minds capable of appreciating musical excellence.

At Newport, aged 100 years and 7 months, Mr. Godwin.

Mrs. Robert Brown, of Belvidere-house, Broadstairs.

At Islington, aged 68, Mr. John Ratray, third principal Land Coal Meter for the City of London; and formerly a respectable woollen-draper in Paternoster-row.

In Burrow's-buildings, the wife of Mr. Keats, of Cheapside.

June 26. In Portland-place, the infant son of Peter Free, esq.

At Clifton, Philip Mallet, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square, barrister-at-law, and formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. M. was greatly respected by all who knew him, as a man of distinguished abilities, and of the most upright independent principles. He was the editor of a philosophical work of Mr. Hobbes just published, to which he has prefixed a very valuable Life of the Author, which he just lived to finish. Mr. M. also edited Lord Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," together with a Life of that great man; and "An Abridgement of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding."

June 27. At Stoke Newington, in his 74th year, Joseph Woods, esq. of the Society of Quakers; a man of retired habits, but in whose character were united a highly cultivated understanding, a scrupulous integrity, and the most conciliating manners. He was, from the beginning, a member (and a most efficient one he was by his clear and eloquent pen) of the Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; by whom his worth and talents were justly appreciated. His quiet death corresponded with his gentle life, and *the silent desire of his heart*. On the preceding day, he had been eminently serene and cheerful, and he died, after a few hours' indisposition, apparently not threatening dissolution, without pang or groan. Among the last insertions in his Common-place book, was the following parody on some lines of COWPER:

"Of inward peace possess'd, and outward ease,

A mind unclouded, and a humble hope,
My task perform'd, and all my sins forgiv'n,
Oh! may the latent principle of death,
With lenient, but not lingering stroke, dismiss
My weary spirit to eternal rest."

June 27. At Balsham, co. Cambridge, suddenly, in her 83d year, Elizabeth Ramsden, relict of Rev. Dr. R. late Master of the Charter-house.

Rev. W. B. Portal, B. D. fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; of whom memoirs shall be given in a future page.

In Marsham-street, Westminster, aged 72, Mrs. Speed, widow of the late J. S. esq. and dau. of the late Col. W. Ryan.

At Brislington, after a lingering illness, Mr. Charles Thompson, sen.

June 28. The wife of Mr. Andrew Dickson, of Little Eastcheap.

In Ballymahon, Dr. Cruise, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh.

June 29. In the Edgeware-road, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Langley, esq.

At Lilley, Herts, the wife of John Sowerby, esq. of Hatton-garden.

June 30. At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 7, Mary, only daughter of John Anderson, esq.

At Hastings, Samuel Lichigarry, esq.

At Rosenau, in Datchett, Lieut-general Charles Baron Hompesch.

At Southsea, near Portsmouth, of a decline, in her 19th year, Georgiana, second daughter of the late Colonel Dacre.

At Dunchurch, Mr. James Peck, fell-monger, youngest son of the late F. Peck, gent. of Welford.

Mr. Wm. Beardsley, of the George Inn, Belper.

At the Grange, near East Grinstead, Sussex, aged 57, the wife of Charles Birkhead, esq.

Mrs. Stockdale, of Bristol.

Lately. At Mrs. Foote's, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of a lingering decline, aged 27, Mr. John Baldwyn, of Hackney, nephew to the late worthy treasurer Rich. Baldwyn, esq. whom he survived but a few days, (see page 599.)

In Maddox-street, Mrs. Stanley, sister of Rev. J. Greville, and of Rev. R. G. rector of Wyaston and Bosnell, near Matlock Bath, co. Derby.

In Prince's-buildings, Jos. Battin, esq.

At Chelsea, the infant son of Rev. W. Garnier, and grandson of the Lord Bishop of Winchester.

At Rooksmoor, Jane, wife of C. Wathen, esq.

Bedford—Wm. Saffery, esq. of the Fen-office, Registrar of the Bedford Level Corporation.

Berks—In Windsor Castle, David Rice, esq. Clerk Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household.

Mrs. Palmer, relict of Rich. P. esq. of Home Park, Sonning.

Cambridge—Aged 73, Mrs. Hall, widow of T. R. H. esq. late of Hildersham.

Cheshire—Aged 63, T. Whitby, esq. of Eccleston, near Chester, principal agent to Earl Grosvenor.

Cornwall—At Trevaies, in St. Stithians, aged 75, Thomas Reed, esq.

Aged 113 years and six months, Nanny Harris, of Badock.

Cumberland—At Rev. Mr. Paterson's, near Carlisle, Rev. Thos. Donald, M. A. rector of Weyhill, Hants, and formerly fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

After a lingering illness brought on by severe service, during 21 years (in every quarter of the globe), aged 35, Major Ralph Bates, late of the 98th reg. second son of the late Rev. Dr. B. of Whalton.

Devon—At Paington, Captain W. West, R. N.

At Smallbridge, near Axminster, aged 78, Mrs. E. Chick.

At Axminster, aged 91, Susanna Lightfoot.

Aged 83, Jos. Bembridge, of Brailsford, parish-clerk there upwards of 50 years.

Dropped down and expired instantly whilst amusing himself on the bowling-green, Mr. Gill, of Chesterfield.

Dorset—At Fontmell Magna, near Shaftesbury, Rev. R. Dibben, rector of that place, and of West Orchard.

At Bradford Abbas, near Sherborne, Miss Coates, daughter of Rev. Mr. C.

Durham—At Durham, aged 75, Henry Hooper, esq. upwards of 40 years distributor of stamps.

At Sunderland, aged 100, Anne Retford.

Essex—At Danbury, very suddenly, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Humphreys, esq. paymaster to 2d batt. 48th foot.

At Rawreth, Mrs. R. Bedlow, daughter of Rev. Mr. Gilpin, curate of that parish.

Mr. M. Andrews, of Downhall, Bradwell, senior Captain of the East Essex Legion.

Gloucester—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Beddingfield, widow of the late Rev. R. B. of Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk, and sister to the late Henry O'Brien, esq. of Blatherwick Park, near Gloucester.

Aged 17, Eliza, daughter of C. Neale, esq. of Haresfield.

Thomas, only son of Rev. Mr. Morse, of Tewkesbury.

Of a pleurisy, in her 15th year, Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of John Browne, esq. of Salperton.

Aged 19, Mr. C. White, eldest son of Rev. C. W. of Mickleton.

At Cerney-wick, Mrs. Parker, relict of Capt. P.

At Bourton-on-the-Water, aged 70, Anne, relict of W. Snook, esq.

At Berkeley, aged 101, Mary Jones.

By the bursting of a blood-vessel, which caused immediate dissolution, Mr. Austin, of the George inn, Shirehampton.

Hants—Aged 86, Leigh Trattle, esq. alderman of the borough of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Aged 78, H. Dennet, esq. of Newport.

The

The wife of R. Eyles, esq. of Eastmeon, who has to lament the loss of a wife and two daughters in one year.

At his father's near Portsmouth, Lieut. J. Osmond, R. N.

Suddenly, Mr. Bridges, near Southampton.

Hereford—Aged 61, J. Apperley, esq. of Withington.

At Wistaston, near Weobley, T. Green, esq. late of the Hereford militia.

At Hereford, in her 74th year, Mrs. Bird, relict of W. B. esq.

At Ross, aged 93, Margaret Hill.

Kent—At Tunstall, aged 64, Rev. N. Nisbett, rector of that parish.

At the College, at Wye, aged 83, Rev. Phil. Parsons, rector of Eastwell and Snave, and upwards of 50 years perpetual curate of Maidstone. He was of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, B. A. 1752; M. A. 1776. He published in 1794, in a 4to volume, "Monuments and Painted Glass in upwards of One Hundred Churches, chiefly in the Eastern Part of Kent; most of which were examined by the Editor in person, and the rest communicated by the resident Clergy. With an Appendix, containing three Churches in other counties; to which are added, a small collection of detached Epitaphs." The three Churches in other counties are Hadleigh and Lavenham in Suffolk, and Dedham in Essex. "In the first of these," says Mr. Parsons, "rest the remains of my ancestors. The second was the place of my nativity. The third was the scene of my education; a scene that I yet recollect with enthusiasm." This Volume has now become very scarce, from the fire at Messrs. Nichols's Printing-office. In 1795 Mr. Parsons published an admirable Discourse, preached at the funeral of the late Alderman Sawbridge. Mr. Parsons, previously to these publications, had written Dialogues between the Dead and the Living; Six Letters to a Friend, on the Establishment of Sunday Schools; and Astronomic Doubts.

Rev. Brook John Bridges, rector of Saltwood cum Hythe.

Of a decline, Lieut.-col. Chales Morgan, an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of the town of Sandwich in Parliament.

Lancashire—Mrs. Slack, widow of A. S. esq. of Ardwick.

At Preston, Rev. Mr. Whitehead.

The wife of Joshua Hinde, of Burrow, near Lancaster.

Leicester—Aged 77, Mrs. Bower, widow of the late Mr. B. druggist, Leicester.

Aged 25, the wife of Mr. Thos. Baker, of Lutterworth.

Lincoln—R. Clifford, esq. of Navenby, co. Lincoln.

At Scotter, near Gainsborough, F. E. Morley, esq.

Thomas Goulton, esq. of Bonby.

Monmouth—At Trellick, aged 97, Mrs. Powell, mother of Rev. E. P.; who retained her faculties to the last.

Norfolk—Aged 64, Rev. J. Coyte, rector of Cantley, and minister of St. Nicholas, Ipswich.

At Ludham, aged 96, Mrs. Cubitt, relict of John C. gent. of Repps.

Aged 70, Rev. Thomas Goldard, vicar of Halvergate, and perpetual curate of Tunstall and Lingwood.

At Norwich, Mrs. Catherine Kirby, daughter of the late W. K. esq. of Witneysham-hall, near Ipswich.

Northampton—At Fawsley, near Daven-try, aged 53, Mr. J. Smith, late of Kimbolton; Hunts.

At Whiston, aged 61, John Lees, esq.

In his 38th year, James Hall, gent. of Towcester.

Northumberland—At Newcastle, aged 105, Mrs. Margaret Clark.

At West Newton, aged 90, Mr. John Crafer, late of Babingley.

Notts—At Langar, near Bingham, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Hall, relict of John H. esq. many years steward to the noble and gallant Earl Howe.

At Kirklington-hall, Caroline Matilda, wife of Rear-Admiral Sotheron.

Aged 81, Mr. Thomas Weston, of Nottingham. In the former part of his life he served his country in the German wars, and was in several engagements. He has left a widow aged 83, to whom he had been married 62 years.

Oxford—At the Ivy-house, near Henley, R. Baddeley, esq. many years an eminent manufacturer of earthenware in the potteries.

Rutland—At South Luffenham, of an apoplectic fit, Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of the late Middleton Trollope, and sister of Sir J. T. bart.

Salop—At Benthall, aged 70, Mary, wife of Mr. Serjeant Roden.

At Oswestry, Lewis Jones, esq. attorney; and, at the same place, Mr. Edwards, printer and bookseller.

At Prees, Capt. Marshall.

Somerset—In his 77th year, Rev. John Askew, D. D. rector of North Cadbury, and late fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

At Bath, Rev. Francis Benson.—E. White, esq.—Mark Pringle, esq. of Clifton, N. B.—Emily, only daughter of — Croft, esq. of Belmont.

At Selworthy, Wm. Stoate, esq.

In her 29th year, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Charles, of Frome, and youngest daughter of Mr. T. Hollway, of Chilcompton.

Suffolk—In her 75th year, Edith, relict of Rev. Richard Brome, of Ipswich.

Aged 84, Mrs. Beales, relict of Mr. B. late of Hargrove-hall.

In her 21st year, after a lingering illness, the wife of Mr. George Vaux, surgeon, Ipswich.

At Dodding Green, aged 86, Rev. Mr. Bannister.

Warwick—At the Man-woods, near Birmingham, aged 48, Rich. Wright, esq.

John Morgan, esq. of Coughton, near Alcester.

In his 67th year, Mr. Matthew Payne, an eminent solicitor, of Coventry.

At Coventry, immediately after retiring to rest, aged 85, Mrs. Yardly.

Margaret, eldest daughter of Rev. James Davenport, D. D. vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Soon after the interment of his eldest brother, Robert youngest son of Mr. D. Blair, of Birmingham.

At Sutton Coldfield, in her 70th year, Mrs. Hacket, relict of A. H. esq. of Max-hull.

Wilts—Rev. J. Brathwayte, of Milton.

At Seend, at a very advanced age, the Right Hon. Lady Wm. Seymour. Her Ladyship was daughter and sole heiress of John Maltravers, esq. and was married to Lord Wm. S. uncle to the present Duke of Somerset, in 1767.

At Collingbourn, in his 24th year, Mr. G. Mackrell, attorney-at-law, of Salisbury.

At Downton, Margaret, relict of John Blake, esq.

Worcester—At Henwick, near Worcester, Rev. George Shelton, of Cleeve Prior, and a minor canon of Worcester Cathedral.

The wife of Mr. Raymant, apothecary, Worcester.

At Worcester, aged 106, Eliz. Bourne. She retained her faculties till she was 103.

York—At Hull, aged 79, Rev. John Beverley, late minister of the Unitarian chapel. For upwards of 40 years this excellent man, whose conduct during that period did honour to his religion, discharged the duties of his station.

At Pocklington, in his 32d year, John Bagley, esq.

Aged 72, Edward Cleaver, esq. of Nunnington, near Malton, late a banker in Leeds.

Aged 47. Brammall Dyson, esq. of Birkby Cottage, near Huddersfield, Lieut.-col. in the Upper Agbride local militia.

Thomas Hardy, esq. of Wakefield.

At Cottingham, near Doncaster, in his 83d year, John Rickard, esq.

Killed by lightning, as he was returning from Hessele, in company with another person who received no injury, Mr. R. Witty, joiner, Hull.

Aged 88, Mr. Timothy Burnell, of Ribston, near Wetheroy, father of Mr. A. B. of Leeds.

Aged 100, John Holliday, of Milshay, near Leeds. He has left six children, 57 grand-children, 130 great grand-children, and one great great grand-child. Up-

wards 100 of his children and grand-children attended his funeral.

WALES—Rev. Hugh Griffiths, of Dol-y-Penrhyn, co. Carnarvon.

Aged 57, T. Kynaston, esq. of Caldy-island, co. Pembroke.

At Carmarthen, aged 102, Catherine Samuel.

SCOTLAND—At Rives, co. Ross, George Sackville Sutherland, esq.

At Musselburgh, in her 29th year, the wife of Lieut.-col. Kerr, 2d Ceylon reg.

IRELAND—At Hermitage, co. Limerick, Lord Massey; he is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son Hugh, a minor.

At Barnick, co. Clare, in his 78th year, Sir Joseph Peacocke, bart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son Col. Nath. P. of the 71st Highland regiment.

Thrown from his horse returning with some officers from Castle Connel to Limerick, and fractured his skull, Major Stoddart, of the Enniskillen dragoons. He has left a wife and children.

At Knockando, co. Elgin, aged 70, Jean Ray. During the last 40 years, she had dressed herself in male attire, obstinately denied her sex, and worked as a day-labourer.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Vol. LXXXI. Part ii. p. 657. b. By the will of the late Sir John Stepney, bart. it appears, he has left his whole estate, more than 4000*l.* per annum equally between Earl Cholmondeley and the Hon. Mr. Bennett. His *eldest son*, now Sir Thomas Stepney, derives only 300*l.* per annum, which, as property in settlement, legally devolves to him.

P. 92. a. of present volume. Gen. Craig, it is said, has bequeathed to the Earl of Harrington 80,000*l.* to Col. Stanhope (the Earl's brother), 5,000*l.* and to the Duchess of Newcastle 5,000*l.* It is understood, that he has left his collection of pictures to Lord Harrington. The General, in his youth, when first patronised by the Harrington family, was a private in the household troops.

P. 95. a. Henry Penton, esq. was one of the lords of the Admiralty during part of Lord North's administration. He received the early part of his education at Winchester college, from which he was removed to Clare-hall, Cambridge.

P. 189. b. In the late Mr. Hasted were combined the classical attainments of a scholar without pedantry, the refined and polished manners of a gentleman without affectation, and the piety of a sincere Christian without bigotry. His "History of Kent" will be a lasting record of his learning, and of his indefatigable researches into the History and Antiquity of his Native county: it is a work which will bear comparison with the valuable labours of

Dugdale,

Dugdale, Thoresby, Blomefield, Hutchins, Manning, Nichols, &c. in the same department of Literature.

P. 297. a. The late Mrs. *Dashwood* was the daughter of Francis Dashwood, esq. of Wells in Lincolnshire.—Mrs. A. Dashwood, wife of the late Colonel, never had any family.

P. 298. b. The following is a copy of the will of the late Dowager Countess *Stanhope*:—“*Ovenden, 11th Feb. 1805.* This is the last will and testament of me *Grisel Dowager Countess Stanhope*, written with my own hand. After payment of all my lawful debts, I give and bequeath all I am possessed of at my death to my dearly beloved son *Charles Earl Stanhope*, from my approbation of his private and public conduct; and I appoint him my executor. If I die at *Ovenden*, I wish to be very privately buried in the family vault in *Chevening Church*. Witness my hand, &c. *G. STANHOPE.*”—There are two codicils to the will, both dated in 1808, the first of which contains the following clause; namely, “I *Grisel Countess Dowager Stanhope* having written, in my own hand, on several books which I have given to my dear son, the words, *For Chevening Library,* I do hereby will and desire that all such books shall belong to my said son only, as I am much dissatisfied with the conduct of my grandson *Philip Henry (Lord Mahon)* with respect to my most honest, most worthy, and most dearly beloved husband.” By this, and the second codicil, sundry legacies are left to several of her Ladyship’s servants, to her son’s steward, and to the poor of *Chevening village*, who have resided there twenty years or upwards.

Amongst her ladyship’s papers, a remarkable manuscript, written in her own hand, was found, which contains the following prayer to the Almighty, composed by her husband, the late *Philip Earl Stanhope*, which exhibits not only a religious zeal the most fervent, but also a degree of sublime patriotic devotion, probably as yet unheard-of in the annals of mankind.

“*Copy of my dear Lord’s Prayer, from the original in his own hand-writing.*—“O Almighty and Everlasting God, the All-wise and All-righteous Ruler of mankind, vouchsafe to grant the prayer of thine unworthy servant, that if, in the course of thine inscrutable and adorable providence, I can contribute, even by the sacrifice of my life, or fortune, or character, to the preservation of my native country from those heavy calamities and distresses which to us short-sighted creatures have appeared impending over it (and wherewith at this time our enemies threaten us), as also to the reformation of manners, and the advancement of genuine undissembled virtue, by

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means whereof thy gracious favour may be regained, and public peace and happiness procured, I may always in that case be willing, and, when strengthened by thy divine assistance, able to surrender, for those desirable ends, every blessing and comfort of life, and life itself, into thy most bountiful hands, from whom I have received them all.’”

Pp. 300, 391. The late Dr. *Garthshore*’s personal property (we are assured) did not exceed 35,000*l.*

P. 493. Mr. *Lemoine*, who had been known as a bookseller more than thirty years, served his time to a dealer in *black-letter*, in *Lambe-street*, *Spitalfields*. He was, at one period of his life, possessed of some property, independent of that which he afterwards acquired by his knowledge of scarce books, and his industry in compiling pamphlets and other works to a considerable amount. After he left *Lambe-street*, he for some years had a shop in the passage leading to the church in the *Little Minories*, and a comfortable dwelling-house near the *Crescent*. His next stand was in *Bishopsgate Church-yard*, where he continued also during several years; and here he became acquainted with *David Levi*, the only Jewish writer ever known to vindicate the faith of his ancestors in this country. Though by no means a match, as a controversialist, with Dr. *Joseph Priestley*, *David Levi*, by the assistance of *Lemoine*, in procuring him books, cut a figure by no means disreputable. This was just before the breaking out of the French war, at which time *Lemoine* was in the habit of taking suppers with *Levi* and other literary men in an humble sphere at the house of Mr. *Lackington* in *Chiswell-street*. Mr. *Lemoine*, some years after that eccentric bookseller had published what he termed his own *Life*, published another, which has been called the *real Life* of *Lackington*. He afterwards engaged in the copperplate printing business, and gave considerable credit to two booksellers, one of whom went to America and died soon after, and the other to Holland, by which he sustained a considerable loss; and this circumstance, connected with some domestic disagreements, terminated in his confinement for debt, and separation from his wife. After this his spirits became comparatively broken; and he who had been once gay in the extreme, was reduced to distress, and procured a scanty subsistence by collecting books for the trade. Industry was long a leading feature in his character, and he very frequently contributed pieces in prose and verse to the *Magazines*, particularly commemorations of friends or persons of eminence. He wrote several lives in the “*Wonderful Magazine*,” among others, that of *Baron D’Aguilar*, since reprinted in-

in Mr. Nelson's "History of Islington." For several years past he has been known by his occasional attendance at a stand in Parliament-street, with a few books, which were attended by a woman during his absence. He suffered many privations for want of cloathing and other comforts in severe weather, which considerably impaired his health, and occasioned him several fits of illness, and a confinement for some time in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His usefulness at length recommended him to Mr. Broom, of Drury-lane, who for several months made him an inmate in his house, and behaved with kind hospitality towards him. One of the last works in which he was engaged was a Life of the late Abraham Goldsmid, esq. which he wrote under the particular inspection of a Jewish printer. Mr. Lemoine remarked to his friends, that he was, against his own representations and advice, in a manner compelled to insert several ridiculous traits relative to Mr. Goldsmid, in this publication.—Mr. Lemoine was in his 58th year, and till within a few years past, when weighed down with poverty, did not appear to be near his real age.

P. 501. The Right Rev. Dr. *Thomas Dampier*, Bishop of Ely, is mentioned as having been one of the canons of Windsor, which is a mistake for his father, the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Dampier, one of the masters of Eton school, who was appointed one of the canons of Windsor, prior to his advancement to the deanery of Durham.

P. 595. a. The late Dr. *Willan*, a Correspondent remarks, was one of the best

and noblest of human-kind; possessed of every virtue that can ennoble or adorn the gentleman; universally benevolent, and disinterested to a rare degree; totally free, indeed, from every stain of selfishness; unalterable in his friendships towards all who were distinguished by his regard, which was no indiscriminating boon. The purest emanations of true goodness shed their brightest lustre over his tomb! In his profession he was beloved almost beyond example; unassuming, soothing, sympathizing, and attentive, every way, to the comfort of his patients, his loss will be long deplored with truest regret, as one whose practice was conducted on the durable basis of principle,—not of interest. His medical skill and scientific talents are too well known to need a comment. He possessed almost every intellectual attainment that can be comprised within the finite compass of the human mind. Nobly sincere, he was peculiarly free from every species of low finesse. It might indeed be justly said of him, "He was in wit a man, in simplicity a child." His feelings were fine yet manly, and, regulated by religion and reason, were directed to the best purposes. Placid, and even cheerful to the last,

He taught us how to live; and oh! too high A price for knowledge, taught us how to die.

And as the esteem and attachment of a man's private friends are always the truest test of his worth, thus eminently gifted, Dr. W. has left engraven on the hearts of a chosen circle, praise far more valuable than monuments of marble!

C I R C U I T S O F T H E J U D G E S.						
SUMMER	HOME.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.	NORTHERN.
CIRCUIT.	LdEllenbro'	L. C. Justice	J. Grose	B. Thomson	J. Chambre	B. Wood
1812.	L. C. Baron	J. Heath	J. Gibbs	J. Le Blanc	B. Graham	J. Bayley
Mond. Jul. 6				Abingdon		
Tuesday 7			Northampt.		Winchester	
Wednesd. 8				Oxford		
Friday 10			Oakham			
Saturday 11			Linc. & City	Wor. & City	New Sarum	
Monday 13		Buckingh.				
Wednesd. 15				Glou. & City	Dorchester	
Thursday 16		Bedford	Nott. & town			
Saturday 18		Huntingdon	Derby	Monmouth	Exeter and	York & City
Monday 20	Hertford	Cambridge			—[City	
Tuesday 21				Hereford		
Wednesd. 22	Chelmsford		Leic. & Bor.			
Thursday 23		Bury St. Ed.				
Saturday 25			Coventry &	Shrewsbury		
Monday 27	Guildford	Nor. & City	[Warwick		Bodmin	
Wednes. 29				Stafford		
Sat. Aug. 1	Lewes				Wells	Durham
Wednesd. 5	Maidstone					
Thursday 6						Newcastle &
Friday 7					Bristol	—[Town
Wednes. 12						Carlisle
Wednes. 19						Appleby
Saturday 22						Lancaster

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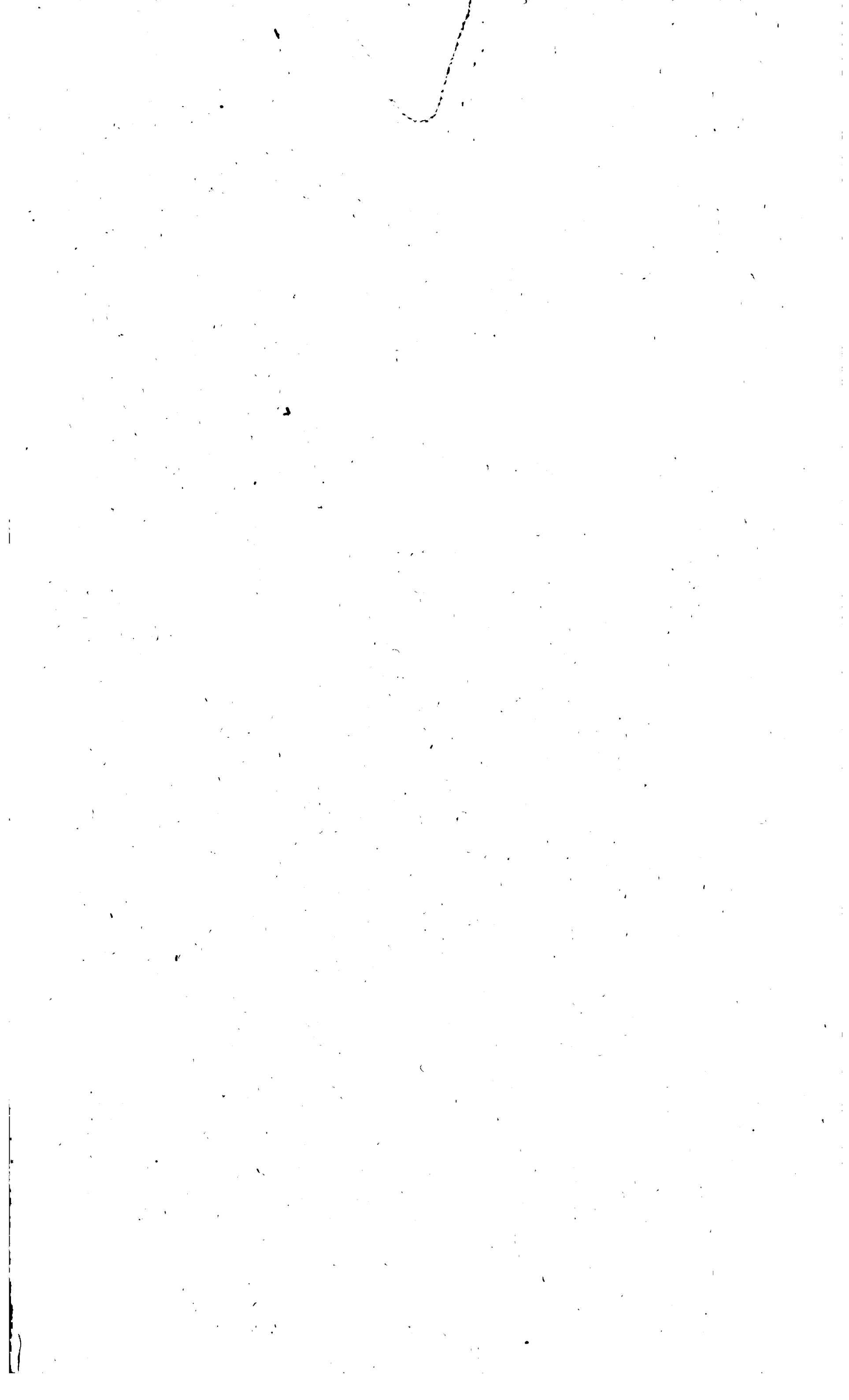
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